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1797.

THE AMERICAN GAZETTEER,

EXHIBITING, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

Much more full and accurate Account, than has been given,

OF THE

STATES,	TOWNS,	HARBOURS,	MOUNTAINS,
PROVINCES,	VILLAGES,	GULFS,	FORTS,
COUNTIES,	RIVERS,	SOUNDS,	INDIAN TRIBES, &
CITIES,	BAYS,	CAPIES,	NEW DISCOVERIES,

ON THE

American Continent,

ALSO

Of the WEST-INDIA Islands,

And other Islands appendant to the CONTINENT, and those newly
discovered in the *Pacific Ocean* :

DESCRIBING

The EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, POPULATION, GOVERNMENT, PRODUCTIONS;
COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, CURIOSITIES, &c. of the several COUN-
TRIES, and of their important CIVIL DIVISIONS—and the LONGITUDE
and LATITUDE, the BEARINGS and DISTANCES, from noted Places, of
the CITIES, TOWNS, and VILLAGES ;—with

A particular Description of *The Georgia Western Territory*.

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Collected and compiled from the best Authorities, and arranged with great Care,
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JEDIDIAH MORSE, D.D.

Author of the American Universal Geography—Fellow of the American Academy of Arts
and Sciences—and Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ILLUSTRATED WITH SEVEN NEW AND NEAT MAPS.

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1797.

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✻ The MAP of the GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY, not being received in season to accompany some of the copies first delivered; those who may receive the Work without it, may have a copy of the Map, after the first of July next, by calling on Mr. EBENEZER LARKIN, Cornhill, Boston.

P R E F A C E.

THE design of compiling and publishing an AMERICAN GAZETTEER, was conceived, by the Author of the following Work, as early as the year 1786, while he was travelling through the United States, for the purpose of collecting materials for his *American Geography*. This design, perfectly coinciding in its subject with his other work, has never since been relinquished : Opportunities have been carefully improved to procure information necessary to its accomplishment.

The Author's professional duties, however—the delicate state of his health, and the attention he has found it necessary to pay to the revision, correction and enlargement of the several editions of his Geographical Work, have delayed the completion of the *Gazetteer* much longer than was at first contemplated : but the delay has enabled him to render the Work much more accurate and perfect, than it otherwise must have been, by availing himself of a large mass of information, contained in the numerous maps, pamphlets, and larger works, which have been brought into public view, in the course of a few years past.

Soon after the plan of this Work was conceived, and some little progress made in collecting materials for its accomplishment, the Author was informed that Capt. THOMAS HUTCHINS, then Geographer General of the United States, contemplated a Work of the same kind : to him, as being from the nature of his office, far more competent to the task, he cheerfully resigned his pretensions, and made him a tender of all the materials he had collected. But, with a kindness and generosity which flowed naturally from his amiable and noble mind, Capt. Hutchins declined the offer, relinquished his design, and put into the hands of the Author all the collections he had made, together with his maps and explanatory pamphlets, which have contributed not a little to enrich this Work.

The

The same kind of liberality was received from the Rev, Dr. BELKNAP, of Boston, who had also meditated a Work of this sort. From his manuscript minutes, especially from the third volume of his valuable history of New-Hampshire, and also from his entertaining volume of American Biography, very considerable assistance has been derived.

Edwards's History of the West-Indies—Saint Mery's Topographical and political description of the Spanish part of St. Domingo—Raynal's Indies—Robertson's America—Malham's Naval Gazetteer—A compendious Geographical Dictionary—Great Historical Dictionary—Furlong's American Coast Pilot—The Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, both printed and manuscript—Bartram's Travels—Jefferson's Notes—Hazard's Historical Collections—Imlay's Kentucky—Carey's American Museum—Gordon's and Ramfay's Histories of the Revolution—Sullivan's History of Maine—Williams's History of Vermont—Whitney's History of the county of Worcester—An American Gazetteer, 3 vols. (anonymous)—Brookes's Gazetteer, improved by Guthrie—Scott's Gazetteer of the United States—Cook's, Anson's, Ulloa's, and Portlock's and Dixon's Voyages—Charlevoix's History of Paraguay—Clavigero's History of Mexico—Fleurieu's Discoveries of the French in 1768-9—Acts and Laws of many of the States—these, and many other less important Works, have been carefully consulted, and some of them have afforded much matter to increase the value of this volume.

Added to these, the Author has availed himself of the information to be derived from all the valuable maps of America, and its islands, particularly Arrowsmith's late excellent map, exhibiting the New Discoveries in the interior parts of North-America—Des Barres' Charts—Holland's Map of New-Hampshire—Whitelaw's of Vermont—Harris's of Rhode-Island—Blodget's of Connecticut—De Witt's of part of New-York—Howell's of Pennsylvania—Griffith's of Maryland and Delaware—Jefferson's of Virginia—Hutchins's,

ins's, Imlay's, Lewis's, and Williamson's of the country west of the Alleghany Mountains—Purcell's, and others of the other Southern States—Edwards's and St. Mery's of the West-Indies, and many others of less note.

The various Treaties with foreign nations and with the Indian tribes, the newspapers, and the publications of various descriptions from the several branches of the Federal Government, with which the Author has been obligingly furnished by some of the Heads of Departments—many manuscript communications by letter and otherwise; particularly the valuable M. S. Journal and Map of Capt. JOSEPH INGRAM, a considerable discoverer on the N. W. coast of America,—and the manuscript Journals of several other voyagers and travellers, whose names I am not at liberty to mention—these sources of information have also faithfully been improved to enrich this Work.

After all, it is but proper here to observe, that a very considerable part of the matter of this volume has been selected, and alphabetically arranged, under the proper heads, from *The American Universal Geography*. *

In the compilation of this Work, which, an inspection of it must evince, has cost much application and labour, the Author, unwilling to divert his attention more than was absolutely necessary, from his more important professional duties, has employed Mr. JOHN LENDRUM, Author of a useful compendious History of the American revolution, to select, arrange, and copy the materials for the Work, from the large collection of books, maps, and other printed and manuscript papers, enumerated above, with which the Author furnished him. In this arduous business, Mr. Lendrum has been constantly employed, under the direction, and at the expense of the Author, for more than two years past, and has executed it with satisfactory care, fidelity, and judgment. The whole of the manuscript, however, has undergone the most careful and critical inspection

* From this Work, Mr. Scott, Author of the Gazetteer of the United States, derived no small part of the information contained in his Book, though he has not been candid enough to acknowledge it in his preface.

spection and correction of the Author, who has also corrected all the proof sheets from the press.

After all the pains which have been taken, and the expense bestowed upon the Work, it must not be expected, for it is not pretended, that the Work is free from errors. Its nature, and the circumstance of its being the first work of the kind in this country, upon so large a scale, render its present perfection next to an impossibility. The Author, conscious of having done his utmost to render it complete, accurate and useful, solicits the candor of his readers, and particularly a correction of every error, however small, which falls under their observation. It is hoped that no very important or offensive error will be found in the Work.

In explanation of the Work, it is proper to observe, that the number of inhabitants in the several states, counties and towns, except in the states of New-York and Tennessee, where there has been a later enumeration, is taken from an official copy of the general census of 1790.

The distances and bearings of places are taken, in most instances, either from the list of Post-Offices; the tables in Registers and Almanacks, the Journals of travellers, the records or Journals of Legislatures, manuscript surveys, or from maps. In this part of the work, where the distances have been measured on maps, which, in too many instances, are not to be depended on, the Author is apprehensive that some errors will be found. The distances are generally reckoned as the roads run. When it is considered how liable transcribers and printers are to mistakes, in a work where figures and single letters standing for words, make so great a part of it; how great confusion the multitude of places of the same name in different states, and many times in the state, must create, and how difficult it is for an Author to correct a work of this complex kind, an apology will readily be found by a candid mind for a considerable number of mistakes, should they be found, in respect to the distances, bearings, latitudes and longitudes of places.

The

The table of Post Offices, &c. annexed to the Appendix, obligingly furnished by the Author, Mr. ABRAHAM BRADLEY, jun. who has in other ways contributed to increase the value of this Work, furnishes correct information concerning the Post-towns throughout the United States.

Longitude is reckoned uniformly from the meridian of London or Greenwich, except where the reader has notice of the contrary.

The different spelling of the same names, especially those of Indian derivation, among Authors and map-makers, has occasioned no small difficulty to the Author. In many instances, the different spellings have been given; in others, the spelling has been left equivocal, the same word being spelt differently in different places.

The civil divisions of the United States are not uniform in all the states. The five New-England states, and New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, are subdivided into *counties* and *townships*; and most of the townships in New-England are subdivided into *parishes* and *precincts*. *Parish* is an *ecclesiastical* division. The states South of Pennsylvania are divided generally only into *counties*. The *Lower Country*, in South Carolina, retains its original division into *parishes*, which are districts answering, in many respects, to *counties* in other states. A *town*, in the Southern states, does not necessarily imply an incorporated district, as in the northern states; any number of compact houses, few or many, is there denominated a *town*. *Town* and *township*, in New-England and New-York, are generally used as of synonymous signification, and are all incorporated by law.

Any *Cape*, *Fort*, *Point*, *Lake*, *Bay*, &c. or any place that has *New*, *East*, *West*, *North*, or *South*, prefixed to it, if not found under these general terms, is to be sought for under its distinctive name; as *Fort Schuyler*, for instance, look for *Schuyler*, *Fort*, &c.

The article GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY, with what is annexed to it in the Appendix, compiled with great labour and care, and with a strict regard to truth and impartiality,

partiality, will, no doubt, be interesting to all who are, or may be concerned in the late purchase of a considerable portion of it. The excellency of the soil and climate of this country—its advantageous situation for agriculture and commerce, and the rapidity with which it will probably be settled, render it a fit object of public attention, and very important as a *frontier*, in an exposed part of the United States. Its settlement, upon regular and proper establishments, by a people friendly to the rights and interests of the Indians, and under the government of the United States, would, at this time, be of immense utility to the union and prosperity of the states.

As the plan of this Work embraces the Spanish and French dominions in South America, and the West-Indies, some Spanish and French names and terms are made use of, which require, to an English reader, some explanation. The few following are annexed.

Aixo or *Aixos*, a general term for *Flats* or *Shallows*, on the north coast of South America. *Anse*, a *Cove*.

Barcaderes, a term signifying *landing places*.

Baxos, on the coast of Brazil, in South America, is a name for *Shoals*.

Bocca, a term used on the north coast of South America, or the Spanish main, for a *Mouth* or *Channel*.

Cayes or *Cays*, in the West-Indies, are little *Islands* and *Rocks*, dispersed among those islands.

Chico, on the west coast of New Mexico, in the Pacific ocean, signifies *Little*.

Fortaleza, a term for *Fort*, on the coast of Brazil.

Gut, in the West-Indies, is a term for the opening of a *river* or *brook*.

Morro, is a term for *Head land* or *Promontory*, on the coasts of Chili and Peru in South America.

Sierra, a word used for *Hill*, on the coasts of Chili and Peru.

Sierrillo, means a *little hill* on the same coast.

Trou *Le*, signifies *The Hole*.

CHARLESTOWN, June 1, 1797.



is there 150 miles broad. It received its present name from Francis d'Orillana, who said he saw armed women on its banks. He was deputed, in 1516, to penetrate into the courses of this river, which he did with an armed ship, and fought several nations of Indians, till he came to that place where he saw the armed women, who, with bows and arrows, opposed his passage.

The air is cooler in this country than could be expected, considering it is situated in the middle of the torrid zone. This is partly owing to the heavy rains which occasion the rivers to overflow their banks one half of the year, and partly to the cloudiness of the weather, which obscures the sun a great part of the time it is above the horizon. During the rainy season, the country is subject to dreadful storms of thunder and lightning.

The soil is extremely fertile, producing a great variety of the tropical fruits; likewise a variety of timber, as cedar, red-wood, pak, ebony, log-wood, and many other sorts of dying wood; together with tobacco, sugar-canes, cotton, potatoes, balsam, honey, &c. The woods abound with tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fish. Here are also sea cows and turtles; but the alligators and water serpents render fishing a dangerous employment.

The natives of this country are of a good stature, have handsome features, long black hair, and are of a copper colour. They are said to have a taste for the imitative arts, especially painting and sculpture, and turn out good mechanics. They spin and weave cotton cloth. Their houses are built with wood and clay, and thatched with reeds. Their arms in general, are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane or fish skins. The several nations are governed by chiefs or caciques; it being observable that the monarchical form of government has prevailed almost universally, both among ancient and modern nations, in a rude state of society. The regalia which distinguish the chiefs, are a crown of parrot's feathers, a chain of tiger's teeth or claws, which hang round the waist, and a wooden sword.

AMBER Bay, on the peninsula of
B

Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras, lies N. of *Ascension bay*, which see.

AMBERGREESE Key, an island in Hanover bay, on the east side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. It runs along the mouth of the bay, is 70 miles long, but very narrow. See *Ascension bay*.

AMBOY. See *Perth Amboy*.

AMBROSE, St. an island in the S. Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, 4 or 5 leagues due W. from St. Felix island. At first view, it appears like two small islands, but after a nearer approach, it is found they are joined by a reef. It lies in 26. 13. S. lat. and 80. 55. W. long. from Greenwich. There is a large rock 4 miles to the northward of the island, called, from its appearance, *Sail rock*. Capt. Roberts, who was here in 1792, found St. Felix island inaccessible. On St. Ambrose island, his crew killed and cured 13,000 seal skins of the best quality, in seven weeks. The island has little else to recommend it. Fish and crawfish abound. The best season for sealing is from the 1st of April to the 1st of August. The island has the appearance of having had volcanic eruptions.

AMELIA, a county in Virginia, situated between the Blue-ridge and the tide waters, having Cumberland county N. Prince George county E. and Lunenburg county S. and W. Amelia, including Nottaway, a new county, contains 18,097 inhabitants, of whom 11,037 are slaves.

AMELIA Isle, on the coast of E. Florida, lies about 7 leagues N. of St. Augustine, and very near Talbot island on the S. at the mouth of St. John's river. It is 13 miles long and 2 broad, is very fertile, and has an excellent harbour. Its N. end lies opposite Cumberland island, between which and Amelia Isle is the entry into St. Mary's river, in N. lat. 30. 52. W. long. 67. 23.

AMELINS, *Ecor a*, is a south eastern head branch of Wabash river, whose mouth is 9 miles N. E. from the mouth of Salamanie river, and 45 miles S. W. from the Miami village and fort.

AMOENIA, a thriving township in Dutchess county, New-York, 6 miles distant from Sharon, in Connecticut. It contains 3078 inhabitants, of whom 383 are electors.

AMERICA, is one of the four quarters

ters of the world, probably the largest of the whole, and is, from its late discovery, frequently denominated the *New World*, or *New Hemisphere*. This vast country extends from the 56th degree of S. lat. to the north pole, and from the 35th to the 165th degree of W. long. from Greenwich. It is nearly 10,000 miles in length. Its average breadth may be about 1800 or 2000 miles. It has two summers, and a double winter, and enjoys almost all the variety of climates which the earth affords. It is washed by two great oceans. To the eastward it has the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa. To the W. it has the Pacific, or Great South Sea, by which it is separated from Asia. By these it carries on a direct commerce with the other three parts of the world. America is divided into two great continents, called *North* and *South America*, by an isthmus about 500 miles long; and which, at Darien, about lat. 9. N. is only 60 miles over; other writers say 34 miles. This isthmus, with the northern and southern continents, forms the Gulph of Mexico, in and near which lie a great number of islands, called the *West-Indies*, in contradistinction to the eastern parts of Asia, which are called the *East-Indies*.

In America nature seems to have carried on her operations upon a larger scale, and with a bolder hand, and to have distinguished the features of this country by a peculiar magnificence. The mountains of America are much superior in height to those in the other divisions of the globe. Even the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the *Andes*, is elevated farther above the level of the sea than the top of the Pyrenees in Europe; and Chimborazo, the most elevated point of the *Andes*, is 20,280 feet high, which is at least 7102 feet above the peak of Teneriffe. From the lofty and extensive mountains of America, descend rivers, with which the streams of Europe, of Asia, or of Africa, are not to be compared, either for length of course, or for the vast body of water which they convey to the ocean. The Danube, the Indus, the Ganges, or the Nile, in the eastern hemisphere, are not of equal magnitude even with the St. Lawrence, the Missouri, or the Missi-

ssippi, in North-America; and fall far short of the Amazon, and the La Plata, in South-America.

The lakes of the New World are no less conspicuous for grandeur than its mountains and rivers. There is nothing in other parts of the globe which resembles the prodigious chain of lakes in North-America, viz. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. They may be properly termed inland seas of fresh water. And even those of the second or third class, are of greater circuit, (the Caspian sea excepted) than the greatest lake of the ancient continent.

The luxuriance of the vegetable creation in the New World is extremely great. In the southern provinces, where the moisture of the climate is aided by the warmth of the sun, the woods are almost impervious, and the surface of the ground is hid from the eye under a thick covering of shrubs, of herbs, and weeds. In the northern provinces, although the forests are not incumbered with the same wild luxuriance of vegetation, the trees of various species are generally more lofty, and often much larger, than are to be seen in any other parts of the world.

This vast country produces most of the metals, minerals, plants, fruits, &c. to be met with in the other parts of the world, and many of them in greater quantities, and in high perfection. The gold and silver of America have supplied Europe with those precious metals. The gold and silver of Europe now bear little proportion to the high price set upon them before the discovery of America. It also produces diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethysts, and other valuable stones. To these, which are chiefly the productions of South-America, may be added a great number of other commodities, which, though of less price, are of much greater use. Of these are the plentiful supplies of cochineal, indigo, anatto, logwood, brazil, fustic, pimenta, lignumvitæ, rice, ginger, cocoa, or the chocolate-nut, sugar, cotton, tobacco, banillas, red-wood, the balsams of Tolu, Peru, and Chili, that valuable article in medicine, the Jesuit's bark, mechoacan, sassafras, sarsaparilla, cassia, tamarinds, hides, furs, ambergrise, and a great variety of woods, roots, and plants, to which,



Engraved for MORSE'S American Gazetteer.

Callender Sc^p

which, before the discovery of America, the Europeans were either entire strangers, or which they were forced to buy at an extravagant rate from Asia and Africa, through the hands of the Venetians and Genoeſe, who then engroſſed the trade of the eaſtern world.

On this continent there grows alſo a variety of excellent native fruits ; as pine-apples, citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, grapes, a great variety of culinary, medicinal, and other herbs, roots and plants, with many exotic productions, which are brought to as great perfection as in their native ſoil.

Notwithſtanding the many ſettlements of the Europeans on this continent, great part of America remains ſtill unknown. The northern continent contains the four Britiſh provinces, viz. 1. *Upper Canada* ; 2. *Lower Canada*, to which are annexed *New-Britain*, and the iſland of *Cape Breton* ; 3. *New-Brunſwick* ; 4. *Nova-Scotia*, to which is annexed *St. John's iſland*. Beſides theſe are the iſland of *New-foundland*, and the ſixteen UNITED STATES. It contains alſo the Spaniſh territories of *Eaſt and Weſt Florida*, *Louiſiana*, *New Mexico*, *California*, and *Mexico*. Beſide theſe, there are immenſe unexplored regions to the W. and N. W. In the ſouthern continent, lie the Spaniſh provinces of *Terra Firma*, *Guiana*, *Peru*, *Paraguay*, and *Chili* ; together with that of *Brazil*, belonging to the Portugueſe, and the country of *Surinam*, belonging to the Dutch. Vaſt tracts, however, in the inland parts, are unknown, being comprehended under the general name of *Amazonia*, formerly called *Maragnon*. A large diſtrict alſo lies between the ſtraits of *Magellan* and the province of *Paraguay*, called *Patagonia*, little known.

America, ſo far as known, is chiefly claimed and divided into colonies, by three European nations, the Spaniards, Britiſh, and Portugueſe. The Spaniards, as they firſt diſcovered it, have the largeſt and richeſt portion, extending from *Louiſiana* and *New Mexico*, in *North-America*, to the ſtraits of *Magellan*, in the *South Sea*, excepting the large province of *Brazil*, which belongs to *Portugal* ; for, though the French and Dutch have ſome forts upon

Surinam and *Guiana*, they ſcarcely deſerve to be conſidered as proprietors of any part of the ſouthern continent.

Next to Spain the moſt conſiderable proprietor of America was Great-Britain, who derived her claim to *North-America* from the firſt diſcovery of that continent, by *Sebaſtian Cabot*, in the name of *Henry VII. of England*, in the year 1497, about 6 years after the diſcovery of *South-America* by *Columbus*, in the name of the king of Spain. The country was in general called *New-foundland*, a name which is now appropriated ſolely to an iſland on its coaſt. It was a long time before the Engliſh made any attempt to ſettle in this country. *Sir Walter Raleigh*, an uncommon genius, and a brave commander, firſt ſhewed the way, by planting a colony in the ſouthern part, which he called *Virginia*, in honour of queen *Elizabeth*, who was unmarried.

The French, indeed, from this period until the concluſion of the war of 1756, laid a claim to, and actually poſſeſſed, *Canada* and *Louiſiana* ; but, in that war, they were not only driven from *Canada*, and its dependencies, but obliged to relinquish all that part of *Louiſiana* lying on the E. ſide of the *Miſſiſſippi* ; and the Britiſh colonies, at the peace of 1763, extended ſo far as to render it difficult to aſcertain the precise bounds of the empire of Great-Britain in *North-America*. To the northward, Britain might have extended her claims quite to the pole. From that extremity, ſhe had a territory extending ſouthward to *Cape Florida*, in the *Gulph of Mexico*, in N. lat. 25. and, conſequently, near 4000 miles in a direct line. And to the weſtward, the boundaries were unknown ; but having entered into impolitic diſputes with her colonies, ſhe brought on a war, of which ſhe felt the ruinous effects, by the diſmemberment of her empire in *North-America* : and Britiſh America, at the peace in 1783, was circumscribed within the narrow limits already mentioned.

America was very probably peopled early after the flood. Who were the firſt people of America ? And whence did they come ? are queſtions concerning which much has been ſaid and written. *Dr. Robertſon* and the *Abbe Clavigero* have attempted a ſolution of them.

them. A summary of their opinions may be found in the *American Universal Geography*, p. 78. 85.

It has been common, in estimating the population of the whole world, to allow 150 millions to America. But this is probably three times their real number. For if we suppose every part of the whole continent of America to be as populous as the United States, (which is not the case) the whole number will be but about 60 millions. The exact number is probably considerably less. The present Americans may be divided into two general classes. First, the proper Americans, commonly called Indians, sometimes Aborigines, or those who are descended from the first inhabitants of the new world, and who have not mixed their blood with the inhabitants of the old continent. Secondly, those who have migrated, or have been transported to America, since its discovery by Columbus, and their descendants. The former may be subdivided into three classes. First, the South-American Indians, who probably came over from the northern and western parts of Africa, and the southern parts of Asia and Europe. Secondly, the Mexicans, and all the Indians south of the lakes and west of the Mississippi. Thirdly, the inhabitants of Esquimaux, Labrador, and the countries around them. The latter may also be distinguished into three classes. First, Europeans of many different nations, who have migrated to America, and their descendants, of unmixed blood. In this class we include the Spaniards, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Portuguese, Germans, Dutch, Swedes, &c. both in North and South-America. Secondly, Africans, who have been transported to America and its islands, and their descendants. Thirdly, the mixed breeds called by the Spaniards, *Castas*, by the English Mulattoes, that is, those who are descended from an European and an American, or from an European and African, or from an African and American.

AMESBURY. See *Almsbury*.

AMEWELL, is the most populous town in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey. It contains 5201 inhabitants, including 283 slaves.

AMHERST, a township in Cumberland county, Nova-Scotia, situated on

Chignecto Basin, on the S. side of La Planch River, and on the rivers Napan and Macon. The navigation of the two last is difficult on account of shoals. The town was settled by North Irish, Yorkshire and New-England people.

AMHERST, the shire-town of Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, is a town of some note, formerly *Souhegan West*, and was originally granted from *Massachusetts*. It has 2369 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1762. The Aurean Academy was founded here in 1790. A few years ago, the township being much infested with wolves, the people, on a day appointed, surrounded a large swamp which they frequented, and kept up an incessant firing of guns and beating of drums the whole day; which music forced the wolves to decamp the following night, with dismal howlings; and they have never done any mischief in the town since. Amherst lies on a northern branch of Souhegan River, which falls into Merrimack River, and is 60 miles W. of Portsmouth, and 53 N. W. of Boston. N. lat. 42. 54. W. long. 71. 33.

AMHERST, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1233 inhabitants; 91 miles westerly from Boston, and about eight north-easterly from Northampton.

AMHERST County, in Virginia, lies between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters, and contains 13,703 inhabitants, including 5296 slaves. It lies on the north of James River.

AMICU, a lake in the province of Cumana, South-America, whose waters run southwardly through Parima River into the Amazon.

AMILPAS, two volcanoes in the province of Guatemala, in N. Spain, near the mountains of Soconusco.

AMONOOSUCK, an Indian name given to two rivers in New-Hampshire; the one is called *Upper Amonoosuck*, passing through a tract of excellent meadow. It rises near the north end of the White Hills, runs northerly about 15 miles, where is a carrying place of about three miles to Amariscoggin River. From thence the river runs S. W. and W. nearly 18 miles, and empties into the Connecticut at Northumberland, near the Upper Coos.

The other is called *Great or Lower Amonoosuck*, which rises on the west side

side of the White Mountains. It falls into the Connecticut just above the town of Haverhill, in Lower Coos, by a mouth 100 yards wide. About two miles from its mouth it receives *Will Amonosuck*, 40 yards wide, from Franconia and Lincoln Mountains. Two or three hours rain raises the water in this last mentioned river several feet, and occasions a current so furious as to put in motion stones of a foot in diameter, but its violence soon subsides.

AMOTAPE, a town near Tumbez, lying near the shore of the South Sea, in the empire of Peru. Being near a river of fine water, the adjacent country is highly improved. Lat. 4. 15. 43. S.

AMPALLA, by some authors called *Ampalia*, a city and seaport in Guatemala Gulf, in that of Mexico, 350 miles S. E. of the city of Guatemala, and carries on a brisk trade in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c.

AMPARES, a jurisdiction under the archbishop of Plata, eastward of that city, in the empire of Peru. It abounds in grain and cattle.

AMSTERDAM, New, was the name originally given by the Dutch to the city of New-York. Also, an Island in the South-Sea, S. S. W. of the Friendly Islands, and not far distant from them.

AMSTERDAM, a new township in Montgomery county, New-York. It contains 235 inhabitants, who are electors.

AMUSKEAG Falls, in New-Hampshire, are on Merrimack River, sixteen miles below Concord, and seven below Hookset Falls. It consists of three pitches, one below the other, so that the water falls about 80 feet in the course of half a mile. The second pitch, which may be seen from the road, on the W. side, is truly majestic. In the middle of the upper part of the fall is a high rocky island, on the top of which are a number of pits, made exactly round, like barrels or hogsheds, some of which are capable of holding several tons; formed by the circular motion of small stones, impelled by the force of the descending water. There is a bridge across the falls 556 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, consisting of 2000 tons of timber, and made passable for travellers 57 days after it was begun. N. lat. 42. 57.

ANAHUAC, the ancient Indian name of New-Spain, or Mexico.

ANASTATIA, St. a small island close to the coast of East-Florida, situated S. of Mastances Inlet, where the river Mastances forms two islands of the same name at its mouth. St. Anastatia island is bounded on the N. by St. Augustine's bar. Here is a quarry of fine stone for building.

ANCLOTE Point, on the peninsula of California, and coast of the North Pacific Ocean, lies in the 30th deg. of N. lat. and 116th of W. long. southerly from the town of Velicata, and N. E. from the small island of Caudaloupe.

ANCOCUS Creek, in New-Jersey, a water of the Delaware, 6 miles S. W. from Burlington. It is navigable 16 miles; and considerable quantities of lumber are exported from it.

ANCO, a small town of South-America, 3 leagues from the city of Guamanga.

ANDAGUAYLAS, a jurisdiction in South-America, in the empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima; lying E. by S. of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in sugar plantations, grain of most sorts, and fruits.

ANDALUSIA, New, a province of Terra Firma, on the coast of the Atlantic, opposite the Leeward Islands.

ANDASTES, an Indian nation in Canada.

ANDES. The principal mountains on this western continent are the *Cordillera de los Andes*, or Great Chain of Andes, in South-America. They stretch along the Pacific Ocean from the straits of Magellan to the isthmus of Darien or Panama, upwards of 4000 miles; thence they run through the extensive kingdom of New-Spain, till they lose themselves in the unexplored countries of the north. In New-Spain, the most considerable part of this chain is called *Sierra Madre*, particularly in Cinaloa and Tarahumery, provinces 1200 miles distant from the capital. Further N. they have been called, from their bright appearance, the *Shining Mountains*. The height of Chimborazo, the most elevated point of this vast chain, is 20,280 feet above the level of the sea; which is 7102 feet higher than any other mountain in the known world. The Andes commonly form two ridges as they run, the one higher and

and barren, and covered with snow, although in the torrid zone; the other fruitful in woods, groves, &c. The latter abounds with wild hogs; and sheep called guanacos, resembling a camel in shape, but of a smaller size, whose hair for softness, fineness, and colour, is preferred to silk. The Andes have 16 volcanoes, which break out in various places, and by melting the snow, occasion such torrents of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished. They are only passable in summer, and require 3 or 4 days to reach the top of any one of the highest.

ANDOVER, a large, fertile and thriving town in Essex county, Massachusetts. It contains 2863 inhabitants, in two parishes. In the South parish are a paper mill and powder mill, from the latter of which the army received large supplies of gun-powder in the late war. There is an excellent academy in this town, called "Phillips Academy," which owes its existence to the liberal benefactions of the family whose name it bears. Andover is under excellent cultivation, particularly that part which is watered by Shawheen River. It lies about 20 miles W. from Newburyport, and about 22 N. from Boston.

ANDOVER, in Hillsborough, New-Hampshire, contains 645 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1779.

ANDOVER, is the south-westernmost township in Windfor county, Vermont, has Chester on the E. lies 32 miles N. E. of Bennington, and contains 275 inhabitants.

ANDOVER, a place in Suffex county, New-Jersey, near the source of Pequett River, 5 miles S. E. from New-Town, and 16 in the same direction from Walpack.

ANDRE, St. a town in the kingdom of Leon, in North-America, near the mouth of Nassas River, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

ANDREANOFFSKI Isles, a crescent of isles between Asia and America, discovered in 1760. See *Bebring's Straits*, and *Northern Archipelago*.

ANDRES, St. or *Andreas*, an island on the Mulquito shore, off the Pearl Keys. N. lat. 12. 30. W. long. 82. 30.

ANDREW'S, St. a small town in the contested country between New-Brunswick and the United States; situated in the rear of an island of the same

name, on the E. side of the arm of the inner bay of Passamaquoddy, called Scoodick. The town is regularly laid out in the form of an oblong square. The few inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lumber trade. The common tides rise here about 18 feet.

ANDREW'S, St. a township in Caledonia county, Vermont, 100 miles N. E. from Bennington.

ANDREW'S, St. a parish in Charleston district, South-Carolina, containing 2947 inhabitants, of whom 370 are whites and 2546 slaves.

ANDREW'S SOUND, St. lies S. of Jekyl's Island, and is formed by it and a small island at the mouth of Great Satilla River. The small river opposite this sound separates Camden from Glynn county, in Georgia.

ANDROS, islands on the S. W. of Providence, in the Bahama islands, called by the Spaniards, Ylles del Espiritu Santo. They take up a space of 30 leagues long and 4 or 5 broad, intersected by a number of very narrow passages.

ANDROSCOGGIN, or *Amariscoggin River*, in the district of Maine, may be called the main western branch of the Kennebeck. Its sources are N. of Lake Umbagog. Its course is southerly till it approaches near to the White Mountains, from which it receives Moose and Peabody rivers. It then turns to the E. and then to the S. E. in which course it passes within two miles of the sea-coast, and then turning N. runs over Pejepiskaeg falls into Merry-Meeting-Bay, where it forms a junction with the Kennebeck, 20 miles from the sea. Formerly, from this bay to the sea, the confluent stream was called Sagadahock. The lands on this river are very good.

ANEGADA, one of the Virgin Isles in the West-Indies, and dependent on Virgin Gorda. It is about 6 leagues long, is low, and almost covered by water at high tides. On the S. side is Treasure Point. Lat. 18. 35. N. long. 63 W.

ANGARAEZ, a province in South-America, in the empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, 20 leagues N. W. by W. of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in all kinds of grain and fruits, besides vast droves of cattle for labour and sustenance.

ANGELO,

ANGELO, port of, is an harbour on the South Sea coast, in the middle between St. Pedro and Capolita ; a broad open bay, with good anchorage, but bad landing ; and the Spaniards reckon it as good a harbour as Guatulis.

ANGELOS, or *Tlascala*, a province of Mexico, extending both to the North and South Seas, having that part of the former which is called the Gulf of Mexico on the E. the province of Guaxaca on the S. E. the Pacific Ocean on the S. the province of Mexico Proper on the W. and that of Penuco on the N. from which it is divided by Tufpa river or Cavones. From one sea to the other it is one hundred leagues, about 80 along the Gulf of Mexico, and 20 upon the South Sea coast. Its soil, climate, and produce, are much the same with Mexico Proper. On the W. side is a chain of mountains of 18 leagues, well cultivated ; and another great ridge of mountains on the N. W. the neighbourhood of which subjects it to shocking tempests, horrid hurricanes, and frequent inundations ; yet this is allowed to be the most populous country of New-Spain, which is partly ascribed to its having been an ally to Cortez, in the conquest of Mexico, who obtained a grant of the emperor Charles V. then also king of Spain, by which it is to this day exempt from all service or duty whatsoever to that crown ; and only pays the king of Spain an handful of maize per head, as an acknowledgement, which inconsiderable parcels, almost 60 years ago, amounted to near 13,000 bushels ; for it produces so much of that Indian corn, that from thence it had the name of *Tlascala*, i. e. the land of bread, which name it gives to its principal town. By this means the towns and villages swarm with Indians. Its principal towns are Acafuchithau, Achiachica, Tufpa, Zacatlan, Caceres, Naftla, or Almira, Torre Blanca, Punta Delganda, Samputa, Xalappa, Puebla, Tepeaca, Cordova, Punta Brava, New Vera Cruz, &c. They speak the Spanish tongue, and scarcely any other ; are perfectly reconciled to the Spanish customs, and grateful for the countenance and defence shewed to them above their fellow-provinces. It was anciently governed by kings, till civil wars arising in it, the people formed themselves into an aristocracy of many

princes, to get rid of one. They divided the towns into different districts, each of which named one of their chiefs to reside in the court of *Tlascala*, where they formed a senate, whose resolutions were a law to the whole. Under this form of government, they maintained themselves against the rulers of Mexico ; and continued their aristocracy till their reception of the Spaniards under Cortez, whom they assisted with their numerous forces, and accomplished the ruin of that empire in 1521. See *Mexico*.

ANGOL, a town in the province of Chili, South-America, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. S. lat. 37. 36. W. long. 72. 59.

ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a town in the captainship of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, South-America, subject to the Portuguese, about 36 miles from Rio de Janeiro. It is situated upon the coast on a small bay, from whence it has its name ; being in English King's Bay. It has 2 churches, a monastery, and 2 small guard-house of about 20 soldiers. Its chief produce is fish. Lat. 22. 28. S. long. 41. 10. W.

ANGUILLA, or *Snake Island*, so called from its windings and irregular form, being 10 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth ; 25 leagues N. W. of Barbuda, and 15 from St. Christophers. It is the most northerly of all the Caribbee islands possessed by the British. It was settled in 1650. The inhabitants subsist mostly by farming, planting Indian corn, and other kinds of husbandry. The climate is very healthy, and the inhabitants strong and vigorous. The exports in 1770, amounted, in sugar, rum, and cotton, to near 6000l. Long. 62. 10. W. lat. 18. 4. N.

ANGUILLA, a bank and island E. of the Great Bahama Bank, and N. of the island of Cuba. Long. 78. 10. to 79½. lat. 23½. to 24. 10. N.

ANGUILLE, CAPE, a point of land in Newfoundland island, on the W. side, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 leagues N. from Cape-Ray, the S. W. extremity of the island, in lat. 47. 57. N.

ANGUILLE, a bay on the N. N. E. side of the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite Magdalen Isles ; and having St. Peter's harbour on the S. E. and Port Chimene on the N. W.

ANNAPOLIS River, in Nova-Scotia,

is of small size. It rises in the E. near the head waters of the small rivers which fall into the basin of Minas. Annapolis river passes into the bay of Fundy through the basin of its own name, on the S. side of which, at the mouth of the river, stands the town and fort of Annapolis Royal. It is navigable for ships of any burden 10 miles, for those of 100 tons, 15 miles; and is passable for boats within 20 miles of Horton. The tide flows up 30 miles.

ANNAPOLIS, a county on the above river, adjoining to King's county, having 5 townships, viz. Wilmot, Granville, Annapolis, the chief towns, Clare, and Monckton. It is chiefly inhabited by Acadians, Irish, and New-Englanders.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, called *Port Royal*, by the French, when M. de Ponts settled a colony here in 1605. This town, the chief town in the county of this name, stands on the S. side of the river and bay of Annapolis. Nature has scarcely omitted one thing to render this the finest harbour in the world. It is two leagues in length, and one in breadth, having a small island, called Goat Island, almost in the middle of the basin, which is said to be large enough to contain several hundred ships. Its depth of water is no where less than 4 or 5 fathoms; it being 6 or 7 on one side of the island, and on the other 16 or 18. The bottom is every where very good, and ships may be secure in it from all winds. The entrance of the harbour is difficult, says Charlevoix, besides the inconvenience of great fogs; so that only one ship can pass in or out at a time, and that with the greatest precaution, the ship being obliged to go stern foremost by reason of the strong currents and tides here. The town is not large, but has some very handsome buildings. It is fortified; nor can it be easily attacked, but by a bombardment. The fort is capable of containing about 100 men in its present state. N. lat. 45. 10. W. long. 64. 5.

ANNAPOLIS, is the chief town of Ann Arundel county, and the capital of the state of Maryland. It stands at the mouth of the Severn, 30 miles S. of Baltimore; 32 E. by N. from the Federal city; 72 S. W. from Wilmington, in Delaware state, and 132 S. W. from Philadelphia. It was formerly called

Severn, and in 1694, it was made a port town. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the river and two small creeks; and affords a beautiful prospect of Chesapeake Bay and the E. shore beyond it. This city is of little note in the commercial world; but is the wealthiest town of its size in the United States. The houses, about 300 in number, are spacious and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The state-house is the noblest building of the kind in the union. It stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction, like radii. N. lat. 38. 56. 15. long. 75. 8. W.

ANNATOM, one of the New Hebrides cluster of islands.

ANN ARUNDEL County, in Maryland, lies between Patapsco and Patuxent Rivers, and has Chesapeake Bay S. E. Annapolis is the chief town. This county contains 22,598 inhabitants, of whom 10,131 are slaves.

ANN, CAPE, is the point of land in the town of that name, or Gloucester, which forms the N. side of Massachusetts Bay, as Cape Cod does the S. side. N. lat. 42. 45. long. 70. 17. W. See *Gloucester*. This Cape was so named in honour of Ann, consort of King James I.

ANN, ST. a lake in Upper Canada, northerly from Lake Superior, which sends its waters north-easterly into James's Bay, through Albany River. Its north-eastern point lies in N. lat. 50. W. long. 88.

ANN, ST. is the chief town of the province of Parana, in the E. division of Paraguay, South-America.

ANN, FORT, in the state of New-York, lies at the head of batteaux navigation, on Wood Creek, which falls into South Bay, Lake Champlain, near Skeneborough. It lies $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. by S. from Skeneborough Fort; 10 E. S. E. from Fort George, and 12 N. E. by N. from Fort-Edward, on Hudson River. Such was the savage state of this part of the country, and the layers of trees laid lengthwise and across, and so broken with creeks and marshes, that General Burgoyne's army, in July, 1777, could scarcely advance above a mile in a day, on the road to Fort-Edward. They had no fewer than 40 bridges to construct, one of which was of log work 2 miles in length; circumstances

THE

AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

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ARONSBURGH, lies at the head of Penn's Creek, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 30 miles westerly from Lewisburgh, and 40 W. by N. from Sunbury.

ABACCO, or *Providence*, one of the Bahama islands, in the Atlantic ocean, subject to Great-Britain. N. lat. 24. W. long. 77. See *Providence*.

ABACOCHEE, or *Coffee*, a large river rising in the S. W. Territory, passing into Georgia, through the Cherokee into the Creek country, where it unites with the Oakfuskee, and forms the Alabama.

ABBEVILLE County, in Ninety-Six district, S. Carolina, bounded on the N. E. by the Saluda, and on the S. W. by the Savannah, is 35 miles in length and 21 in breadth; contains 9197 inhabitants, including 1665 slaves.

ABERCORN, a small town on Savannah river, in Georgia, about 5 miles from Ebenezer, and 13 N. W. of Savannah.

ABINEAU Port, on the N. side of Lake Erie, is about 13 miles W. S. W. from Fort Erie.

ABINGDON, a town at the head of the tide waters of Bush river, Harford county, Maryland; 12 miles S. W. from Havre-de-Grace, and 20 N. E. from Baltimore.—Cokebury College, instituted by the Methodists, in 1785, is in this town.

ABINGDON, the chief town of Washington county, Virginia, contained but about 20 houses in 1788, now (1796) upwards of 150. It is about 145 miles from Campbell's station, near Holston;

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260 from Richmond, in Virginia, in a direct line, and 310 as the road runs, bearing a little to the S. of W. Lat. 36. 30. N.

ABINGTON, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; 22 miles southerly from Boston, and contains 1453 inhabitants.

ABINGTON, a parish in the town of Pomfret, in Connecticut.

ABINGTON, a village in Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia.

ABIPONES, an Indian nation in Paraguay, S. America.

ABITIBI, a small lake in Upper Canada; on the S. side of which is a settlement called Frederick, which last lies in N. lat. 49. W. long. 79. 40. Also the name of a river which runs N. and joins Moose river, near its mouth at James's bay.

ABITIBIS, a lake N. of Nipissing lake, the N. E. boundary of Canada, in New South Wales; it has communication with James's bay, near Moose Fort. N. lat. 59. 3. W. long. 78. 5.

ABRAM's Creek, falls into Hudson's river, near the city of Hudson.

ABROJOS, or *Baxos de Betuca*, a bank, with several small rocks and isles, E. of Turk's island, in N. lat. 21. 5. W. long. 69. 40. Between this bank and Turk's island is a deep channel, for ships of any burden, 3 leagues wide.

ABROLHOS, dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brazil, and near the island of St. Barbe.

ABSECON Beach, on the coast of New-Jersey, 16 miles S.W. from Little Egg Harbor.

ACADIA,

ACADIA, the name by which Nova-Scotia was called, when it belonged to the French. Its limits, as settled by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, were St. Lawrence river on the N. Penobscot W. and the gulf of St. Lawrence on the E. This name was first applied to a tract, from the 40th to the 46th degrees of N. lat. granted to De Mons, Nov. 8, 1603, by Henry IV. of France.

ACAPALA, or *Acapula*, a town in the province of Chiapa, New Spain. It is situated on the Tobasco river, near the city of Chiapa, and not far from a bay in the South Sea, called Teguantipac.

ACAPULCO, a city in New Spain, on a bay of the pacific ocean, 220 miles S.E. of Mexico; the chief port in this sea, and the principal mart on the whole coast. Its harbor is so spacious that several hundred ships may ride in it without inconvenience. The mouth, which is defended by a low island, about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, having a wide and deep channel at each end; the westernmost channel is the narrowest, but so deep that there is no anchoring; and the Manilla ships pass in that way; but those from Lima enter through the S. W. channel. This harbor runs N. about three miles; then growing very narrow, turns short to the W. and a mile farther it terminates. The town stands at the mouth of this passage, on the N. W. side, close by the sea, and at the end of the town is a platform mounted with guns. Opposite to the town, on the E. side, is a high and strong castle, with guns of a large size. Ships commonly ride near the bottom of the harbor, under the command of the castle and platform. The town, surrounded by very high mountains, is so unhealthy, so destitute of good water, and so disagreeable, that except when the Manilla galeon is there, and while the consequent fair continues, it is almost deserted by the inhabitants. When she arrives in this port, she is generally moored on its western side; and her cargo, consisting of spices, all sorts of Chinese silks and manufactures, silk stockings, Indian stuffs, calicoes, chintz, together with other small articles, as goldsmiths work, &c. are delivered with all expedition; when the town of Acapulco, from almost solitude, is thronged with merchants from all

parts of Mexico and Peru. The cargo being landed, the silver and the goods intended for Manilla are taken on board, and the ship prepares to put to sea with the utmost expedition. The galeon takes in here, in return for the goods which she brings, at least ten millions of dollars, a part of which pays the Spanish garrisons in the Philippine islands. The commerce of this place with Peru is not, as many writers have mistaken, confined only to the annual ship from Lima; for at all other seasons of the year, except that wherein the Acapulco ship arrives, the trade is open, and ships from Peru come hither frequently to exchange the commodities of that country for those of Mexico. From the end of November to the end of May, they have no rain here, and it is so hot in January, when the fair generally begins, that merchants are obliged to do their business chiefly in the morning. When the fair is over, almost every body leaves the place but a few blacks and mulattoes. The town is governed by a chief justice, who has 20,000 pieces of eight *per annum*; and the curate, though allowed but 180 pieces of eight, makes his place worth 14,000 by the burial fees of strangers who die here, or on board the ships in the harbor. There is an hospital maintained here, by deductions from the pay of the soldiers, and the alms of the merchants. Within a league of the E. of Acapulco, is Port Marquis, a very good harbor, where the ships from Peru generally run in contraband goods. Lat. 17. 22. N. long. 102. 20. W.

ACARAI, a town in Paraguay, S. America, built by the Jesuits, in 1624. N. lat. 26. W. long. 51. 5.

ACASABASTIAN, a river in the province of Vera Paz, in Mexico. It runs into the Golfo Dulce, and has a town situated on its banks, of the same name. The source of this river is not far from the South Sea.

ACASATHULA, a sea port, situated on a point of land, in the province of Guatemala Proper, in Mexico, on a bay of the South Sea, about four leagues from Trinidad. It receives the greatest part of the treasures from Peru and Mexico. In its neighbourhood are three volcanoes.

ACOMA, a town in New Mexico, North America, situated on a high mountain,

mountain, with a strong castle, and is the capital of the province. N. lat. 35. W. long. 104. 15.

ACCOMACK County, in Virginia, is situated on a peninsula, bounded N. by Maryland, E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Chesapeake bay, and contains 13,959 inhabitants, including 4262 slaves.

ACKLIN's Key, lies about fifty miles S. E. from Long-island, or Yuma, one of the Bahama islands. It has Long Key 12 miles to the N. W. Upon the south eastward side is an entire chain of rocks. N. lat. 22. 10. W. long. 73. 30.

ACHIACHICA, a town in Mexico. See *Angelos*.

ACOUZ, an Indian nation in Canada.

ACQUACKNACK, or *Aquakinunk*, a town on the W. side of Passaic river, in Essex County, New-Jersey, 10 miles N. of Newark, and 17 N. W. from New-York.

ACTION, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 853 inhabitants; 24 miles N. W. of Boston.

ACWORTH, a township in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1766, and contains 704 inhabitants; 3 miles E. by N. from Charlestown, and 73 N. W. by W. from Portsmouth.

ADAMS, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 2040 inhabitants, is about 140 miles N. W. of Boston. In the northern part of this town, is a great natural curiosity. A pretty mill stream, called Hudson's Brook, which rises in Vermont, and falls into the north branch of Hoosuck river, has, for 30 or 40 rods, formed a very deep channel, in some places 60 feet deep, through a quarry of white marble. Over this channel, where deepest, some of the rocks remain, and form a natural bridge. From the top of this bridge to the water, is 62 feet; its length is about 12 or 15, and its breadth about 10. Partly under this bridge, and about 10 or 12 feet below it, is another, which is wider, but not so long; for at the east end they form one body of rock, 12 or 14 feet thick, and under this the water flows. The rocks here are mostly white, and in other places clouded, like the coarse marble common at Lanesborough, and in other towns in Berkshire county.

ADAMSTOWN, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing about

40 houses; 20 miles N. E. of Lancaster.

ADAYES. See *Mexicano River*.

ADDISON County, in Vermont, is on the east side of Lake Champlain, and is divided nearly into equal parts by Otter creek; has Chittenden county on the N. and Rutland county on the S. and contains 6449 inhabitants, dispersed in 21 townships. It is about 30 miles by 27: a range of the green mountains passes through it. Chief town Middlebury, granted Nov. 1761.

ADDISON, a town of the above county, containing 401 inhabitants. It lies on Lake Champlain, and is separated from Newhaven, on the E. by Otter creek. Snake Mountains on the S. E. lie partly in this township, granted 1761.

ADEQUATANGIE Creek, in New-York state, is the eastern head water of Susquehannah river.

ADMIRALTY Bay, and *Port Mulgrave*, on the N. W. coast of America, lie in N. lat. 59. 31. W. long. 140. 18.

ADSON's Town, lies near the N. E. line of New-Jersey, and S. E. of the Drowned Lands; 27 miles N. of Morristown, and 24 N. W. of Patterson.

AFFUERA, one of the islands of Juan Fernandes, on the South Sea coast, in the kingdom of Chili. Long. from the meridian of Callao, 30. 20. about 400 leagues to the N. of Cape Horn. This coast swarms with sea lions and wolves.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of considerable elevation in the district of Maine, distant about six miles from Bald Head, and eight from York harbor. Lat. 43. 16. N. and 70. 39. W. long. from Greenwich. It is a noted landmark for seamen, and is a good directory for the entry of Piscataqua harbor, as it lies very nearly in the same meridian with it, and with Pigeon Hill, on Cape Ann. The mountain is covered with wood and shrubs, and affords pasture up to its summit, where there is an enchanting prospect. The cultivated parts of the country, especially on the S. and S. W. appear as a beautiful garden, intersected by the majestic river Piscataqua, its bays and branches. The immense ranges of mountains on the N. and N. W. afford a sublime spectacle; and on the sea side, the various indentings of the coast, from Cape Ann to Cape Elizabeth, are plainly in view in a clear day; and the Atlantic stretches to the E. as far as the power of vision extends.

extends. At this spot the bearings of the following objects were taken, with a good surveying instrument, October 11, 1780.

Summit of the White Mountains, N. 15. W.

Cape Porpoise, N. 63. E.

Rocheſter Hill, N. 64. W.

Tuckaway South Peak, S. 80. W.

Frost's Hill, Kittery, S. 57. W.

Saddle of Bonabeg, N. 14. W.

Isle of Shoals Meeting-house, S. 6. E.

Varney's Hill, in Dover, distant 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by measurement, N. 89. W.

Variation of the Needle, 6. W.

AGAMENTICUS, a river in the centre of York county, district of Maine. It is indebted to the ocean for its waters, through Pascataqua Bay; having no considerable aid from streams of fresh water. Its mouth is about four miles southerly from Cape Neddick river. Small vessels can enter here.

AGAMUNTIC, or *Amaguntic Pond*, in the district of Maine, sends its waters northward to the Chaudiere, through the west branch of that river.

AGOMISO, an island in James's Bay, near its western coast, N. N. E. from Albany Fort.

AGUGA Cape, on the coast of Peru, S. America, lies southward of Pura, in the 6th deg. of S. lat. and in the 82d of W. long.

ALABAMA, a considerable river in E. Florida. Also said to be the name of a branch of St. Mary's river.

ALABAMA, an Indian village, delightfully situated on the banks of the Mississippi, on several swelling green hills, gradually ascending from the verge of the river. These Indians are the remains of the ancient Alabama nation, who inhabited the east arm of the *Great Mobile river*, which still bears their name, now possessed by the Creeks, or Muscogulges, who conquered the former.

ALABAMA River, is formed by the junction of the *Cooſa* or *Cooſee*, or *High Town river*, and *Tallapoosie river*, at Little Tallassee, and runs in a S. W. direction, until it meets Tombigbee river from the N. W. at the great island which it there forms, 90 miles from the mouth of Mobile bay, in the gulf of Mexico. This beautiful river has a gentle current, pure waters, and excellent fish. It runs about 2 miles an hour,

is 70 or 80 rods wide at its head, and from 15 to 18 feet deep, in the driest season. The banks are about 50 feet high, and seldom, if ever, overflowed. Travellers have gone down in large boats, in the month of May, in 9 days from Little Tallassee to Mobile bay, which is about 350 miles by water. Its banks abound with valuable productions in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

ALABASTER, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama, or Lucayo islands, on which is a small fort and garrison. It is on the Great Bahama Bank. The soil of this island, and Harbor Island, which lies at the north end of it, is better than Providence Island, and produces the greatest part of the pine-apples that are exported; the climate is very healthy. N. lat. 25. to 26. W. long. 75 to 76. 5.

ALACHUA SAVANNAH, is a level green plain, in the country of the Indians of that name, in E. Florida, situated about 75 miles west from St. Augustine. It is above 15 miles over, and 50 in. circumference; and scarcely a tree or bush of any kind to be seen on it. It is encircled with high sloping hills, covered with waving forests, and fragrant orange groves, rising from an exuberantly fertile soil. The ancient *Alachua* town stood on the borders of this savannah; but the Indians removed to *Cuscosvilla*, 2 miles distant, on account of the unhealthiness of the former site, occasioned by the stench of the putrid fish and reptiles, in the summer and autumn, driven on shore by the alligators, and the noxious exhalations from the marshes of the savannah. Though the horned cattle and horses bred in these meadows are large, sleek, sprightly, and fat, yet they are subject to mortal diseases; such as the water rot, or scald, occasioned by the warm water of the savannah; while those which range in the high forests are clear of this disorder.

ALACRANES, Los, a long range of shoals, banks, and rocks, on the south side of the gulph of Mexico, opposite the peninsula of Yucatan, east from Stone Bank, and west from Cape St. Antonio; within the 23d deg. of N. lat. and between the 89th and 91st degrees of W. long.

ALASKA, a long peninsula on the N. W. coast

N. W. coast of America, formed by Bristol bay and the ocean on the N. W. and N. and by the ocean and the waters of Cook's river on the S. and S. E. At its extremity are a number of islands, the chief of which, in their order westward, are, Oonemak, Oonalasna, and Ocumnak, which form part of the chain or cluster of islands called the Northern Archipelago. Capt. Cook, on his return in 1779, passed through the channel east of Oonemak island. See *N. W. Coast of America*.

ALATAMAHA, a navigable river of Georgia. It rises in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of a western branch of Savannah river, called Tugulo. In its descent through the mountains it receives several auxiliary streams; thence it winds, with considerable rapidity, through the hilly country 250 miles, from whence it throws itself into the open, flat country, by the name of *Oakmulgee*. Thence, after meandering for 150 miles, it is joined by the *Oconee*, which likewise has its source in the mountains. After this junction, it assumes the name of Alatamaha, when it becomes a large majestic river; and flowing with a gentle current through forests and plains 100 miles, discharges itself into the Atlantic by several mouths. The north channel glides by the heights of Darien, about 10 miles above the bar, and after several turnings, enters the ocean between Sapelo and Wolf islands. The south channel, which is esteemed the largest and deepest, after its separation from the north, descends gently, taking its course between McIntosh and Broughton islands; and at last by the west coast of St. Simon's sound, between the south end of the island of that name, and the north end of Jekyll island. At its confluence with the Atlantic, it is 500 yards wide.

ALBAN'S, Sr. a township in Franklin county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, opposite N. Hero island, 256 inhabitants.

ALBANY County, on Hudson's river, in the state of New-York, lies between Ulster and Saratoga; its extent 46 miles by 28. By the state census, Jan. 20, 1796, the number of electors in this county were 6087, and the number of towns 11.

ALBANY, the chief town of the above county, is situated on the west bank of

Hudson's river, 160 miles north of the city of New-York, to which it is next in rank, and 340 S. of Quebec. N. lat. 42. 39. W. long. 73. 30. This city and suburbs, by enumeration in 1797, contained 1263 buildings, of which 863 were dwelling-houses, and 6021 inhabitants. Many of them are in the Gothic style, with the gable end to the street, which custom the first settlers brought from Holland; the new houses are built in the modern style. Its inhabitants are collected from various parts of the world, and speak a great variety of languages, but the English predominates; and the use of every other is gradually lessening. Albany is unrivalled for situation, being nearly at the head of sloop navigation, on one of the noblest rivers in the world. It enjoys a salubrious air, and is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country W. and N.—a country of an excellent soil, abounding in every article for the W. India market; plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks and rivers, settling with almost unexampled rapidity, and capable of affording subsistence to millions of inhabitants: and when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country, all which will, it is expected, be accomplished in the course of a few years, Albany will probably increase and flourish beyond almost any other city or town in the United States. The public buildings are, a Low Dutch church, of ancient and very curious construction, one for Episcopalians, two for Presbyterians, one for Germans, or High Dutch, and one for Methodists; an hospital, city hall, and a handsome brick jail. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and as many assistants. In the year 1609, Henry Hudson, whose name the river bears, ascended it in his boat to *Aurania*, the spot on which Albany now stands.

The improvements in this city, within 5 or 6 years past, have been very great in almost all respects. Wharves have been built on the river, the streets have been paved, a bank instituted, a new and handsome style of building introduced, and now excellent water (an article in which this city has hitherto been extremely deficient, having been obliged to use the dirty water of the river) is about

about to be conducted into the various parts of the city, from a fine spring 5 miles west of the city. For these improvements the inhabitants are indebted to the patriotic exertions of a very few gentlemen.

One mile north of this city, in its suburbs, near the manor house of lieutenant governor Van Rensselaer, are very ingeniously constructed, extensive and useful works, for the manufacture of Scotch and rappee snuff, roll and cut tobacco of different kinds, chocolate, mustard, starch, hair-powder, split pease, and bulled barley. These valuable works are the property of Mr. James Caldwell, who unfortunately lost a complete set of similar works, by fire, in July, 1794, with the stock, valued at 37,500 dollars. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, and is evincive of the industry and enterprize of the proprietor, that the whole of the present buildings and machinery were begun and completed in the short space of eleven months. These works are decidedly superior to any of the kind in America. All the articles above enumerated, even to the spinning of tobacco, are manufactured by the aid of water machinery. For the invention of this machinery the proprietor has obtained a patent. These works give employment and subsistence to 40 poor boys, and a number of workmen. Men who make such efforts to advance American manufactures, deserve well of their country.

ALBANY, a British fortress in New South Wales, in N. America, situated on the river of the same name. N. lat. 53. 10. W. long. 87. 20.

ALBANY River, falls into James's Bay, in N. America, in N. lat. 51. 30. W. long. 84. 30. This river runs in a N. E. direction, and has communication with a vast chain of small lakes, in a line S. W. to the S. end of Winnipeg lake, a body of water next in size to Lake Superior.

ALBEMARLE County, in Virginia, lies between the Blue ridge and the tide waters, and contains 12,585 inhabitants, including 5579 slaves. Its extent about 35 miles square.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, on the coast of North Carolina, is a kind of inland sea, 60 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth. It lies north of Pamlico Sound, and communicates with it; as

it likewise does with Currituck Inlet. It receives Roanoke and Meherrin rivers; and the passage into it from the sea is called Roanoke Inlet.

ALBION, NEW, the name given by Sir Francis Drake to California, and part of the N. W. coast of America, when he took possession of it. A large tract of the N. W. coast is thus called. Capt. Cook landed on a part of this coast on the 7th of March, 1778, in N. lat. 74. 33. E. long. 235. 10. which he thus describes: "The land is full of mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow; while the vallies between them, and the grounds on the sea-coast, high as well as low, are covered with trees, which form a beautiful prospect, as of one vast forest. At first the natives seemed to prefer iron to every other article of commerce; at last they preferred brass. They were more tenacious of their property than any of the savage nations that had hitherto been met with; so that they would not part with wood, water, grass, nor the most trifling article without a compensation, and were sometimes very unreasonable in their demands."

ALDEN, FORT, in Cherry Valley, in the state of New-York.

ALEMPION, a small lake northward of Lake Superior.

ALEXANDRIA, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, containing 298 inhabitants; incorporated in 1782.

ALEXANDRIA, a township in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, containing 1503 inhabitants, inclusive of 40 slaves.

ALEXANDRIA, a small town in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Frankstown branch of Juniatta river; 192 miles N. W. of Philadelphia.

ALEXANDRIA, formerly called *Belhaven*, a city in Virginia, situated on the southern bank of the Patowmac river, in Fairfax county; about 5 miles S. W. from the Federal City, 60 S. W. from Baltimore, 60 N. from Frederickburgh, 168 N. of Williamsburgh, and 290 from the sea; 38. 45. N. lat. and 77. 10. W. long. Its situation is elevated and pleasant. The soil is clayey. The original settlers, anticipating its future growth and importance, laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains about 400 houses, many of which are handsomely built, and 2748 inhabitants. This city, upon opening the

the navigation of Patowmac river, and in consequence of its vicinity to the future seat of the federal government, bids fair to be one of the most thriving commercial places on the continent.

ALFORD, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 577 inhabitants; 145 miles westward from Boston.

ALFORDSTOWN, a small town in Moor county, North-Carolina.

ALGONQUINS, an Indian nation in Upper Canada, on the north side of Lake Huron.

ARKANSAS, or *Arkansas*, an Indian nation in Louisiana, on the west side of Mississippi river, near the river of the same name, in N. lat. 34. See *Arkansas River*.

ALLBURG, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, containing 446 inhabitants; situated on *Missisquoi Bay*.

ALLEGHANY Mountains, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mississippi river, and the lakes, are a long and broad range of mountains, made up of a great number of ridges, extending north-easterly and south-westerly, nearly parallel to the sea coast, about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 and 200 miles in breadth. Mr. Evans observes, with respect to that part of these mountains which he travelled over, viz. in the back parts of Pennsylvania, that scarcely one acre in ten is capable of culture. This, however, is far from being the case in all parts of this range. Numerous tracts of fine arable and grazing land intervene between the ridges. The different ridges which compose this immense range of mountains, have different names in the different states, viz. the *Blue Ridge*, the *North Mountain*, or *North Ridge*, or *Devil's Back-bone*, *Laurel Ridge*, *Jackson's Mountains*, and *Kittatinny Mountains*; which see under these names. All these ridges, except the *Alleghany*, are broken through by rivers, which appear to have forced their way through solid rocks. This principal ridge is more immediately called Alleghany, and is descriptively named the *Back-bone of the United States*. From these several ridges proceed innumerable branches, or spurs.

The general name of the whole range, taken collectively, seems not yet to have been determined. Mr. Evans calls them the *Endless Mountains*; others have

called them the *Appalachian Mountains*, from a tribe of Indians who live on a river which proceeds from this mountain, called the *Appalachicola*; but the most common name is the *Alleghany Mountains*, so called, probably, from the principal ridge of the range. These mountains are not confusedly scattered, rising here and there into high peaks, overtopping each other; but run along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as you proceed south, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs: others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the Gulf of Mexico.

ALLEGHANY River, in Pennsylvania, rises on the western side of the Alleghany Mountain, and after running about 200 miles in a S. W. direction, meets the Monongahela at Pittsburg, and both united, form the Ohio. The lands on each side of this river, for 150 miles above Pittsburg, consist of white oak and chestnut ridges, and, in many places, of poor pitch pines, interspersed with tracts of good land, and low meadows. This river, and the Ohio likewise, from its head waters until it enters the Mississippi, are known and called by the name of Alleghany River, by the Seneca, and other tribes of the Six Nations, who once inhabited it.

ALLEGHANY County, in Pennsylvania, extends from the junction of the river of that name with the Ohio, where its chief town, Pittsburg, is situated, to the New-York line. It contains 10,309 inhabitants, including 159 slaves.

ALLEGHANY, is the most western county in Maryland, and has Pennsylvania on the north. The windings of the Potowmac River separate it from Virginia on the south, and Sideling-hill Creek divides it from Washington county on the east. It contains 4809 inhabitants, including 258 slaves. Cumberland is its chief town.

ALLEMAENGEL, a small Moravian settlement on Swetara River, in Pennsylvania.

ALLEMAND, a river which falls into the Mississippi from the S. E. about 43 miles S. of the Natches.

ALLENSTOWN, a town in New-Jersey, in Monmouth county, 15 miles N. E. from Burlington, and 13 S. by E. from Princeton.

ALLENSTOWN,

ALLENSTOWN, a township in Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, containing 254 inhabitants; situated on the E. side of Merrimack river, 25 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 40 from Portsmouth.

ALLEN - TOWN, in Pennsylvania, Northampton county, on the point of land formed by Jordan's creek, and the Little Lehigh. It contains about 90 houses, and an academy.

ALLOWAY Creek, in Salem county, New-Jersey, empties into the Delaware. It is navigable 16 miles, interrupted, however, by several draw-bridges.

ALL-SAINTS, islands near Guadeloupe island, in the West-Indies.

ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Georgetown district, South-Carolina, containing 2225 inhabitants, of whom 429 are whites, and 1795 slaves. It sends a member to each house of the state legislature.

ALL-SAINTS Bay, a captainship in the middle division of Brazil, so called from a large bay of that name, bounded N. by the Ria Real; on the S. by that of Las Ilheos; on the E. by the ocean; and on the W. by three unconquered nations of Indians. It is reckoned one of the richest and most fertile captainships in all Brazil, producing great quantities of cotton and sugar. The bay itself is about 2½ leagues over, interspersed with a number of small, but pleasant islands, and is of prodigious advantage to the whole country. It has several cities and towns, particularly St. Salvador, which is its capital. All-Saints Bay lies in lat. 12. 3. S. long. 40. 10. W. See *Salvador*.

ALMARIA. See *Villa Rica*.

ALMIRA, a town in Mexico. See *Angelos*.

ALMSBURY, commonly called *Amebury*, is a flourishing town in Essex county, Massachusetts, on the north western bank of Merrimack river, about five miles N. W. of Newburyport, containing 1801 inhabitants. Powaws river divides the township from Salisbury, over which a handsome bridge has lately been erected. A number of mills lie on this river round the lower falls. See *Powaws river*.

ALSTEAD, a township in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, containing 1111 inhabitants; 8 miles S. from Charlestown.

ALTON, a tract of land in Strafford county, New-Hampshire, N. E. from Barnstead.

ALVARADO, a river in New Spain, which rises in the mountains of the Zapotecas, and, after making a circuit through the province of Mazatlan, and receiving several smaller rivers and streams, empties into the Gulf of Mexico, at 30 miles distance from Vera-Cruz.

AMANIBO, a town on the coast of Guiana, between Paramaribo and Cayenne.

AMAPALLA, a seaport town in the province of Guatemala, in North-America, on a gulf of the same name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatemala. N. lat. 12. 30. W. long. 86. 40.

AMARISCOGGIN River. See *Androscoggin*.

AMATIQUES, a seaport town at the mouth of Guanacos river, which empties into the Amatique gulf, or gulf of Honduras, in the province of Vera Paz, Mexico. The inhabitants are chiefly logwood-cutters, and on the S. of the gulf is a tract of land called *Amatique land*. Lat. 15. 23. long. 89.

AMAZONIA, a large country in S. America, 1400 miles in length, and 900 in breadth; situated between the equator and 20. S. lat. and bounded N. by Terra Firma and Guiana; E. by Brazil; S. by Paraguay, and W. by Peru; but has never yet been thoroughly explored. The river Amazon, called also Maragnon, the largest in the known world, gives name to this country. A great number of rivers which rush down with amazing impetuosity from the eastern declivity of the Andes, unite in a spacious plain, and form this immense river. In its progress it runs 3300 miles from W. to E. across South-America. Some of the rivers which fall into it are very broad and deep. The chief of these, from the S. and S. W. proceeding from the mouth westward, are Araguaya, Paratinaa, Madeira, Purus, Yulay, Yulacina, and Ucayai rivers. From the N. and N. W. progressing from its mouth, are Parma, Negro, Yupura, Issa, and Napo, which last rises near the town of Archidona, about 150 miles eastward of Quito. The Amazon is interspersed with a great number of islands, which are too often overflowed to admit of culture. It falls into the Atlantic ocean under the equator, and

ances which in after ages will appear hardly credible.

ANN'S, ST. a port on the E. side of Cape Breton Island, where fishing vessels often put in. It lies on the N. W. side of the entrance into Labrador Lake. W. long. 60. N. lat. 47.

ANN'S, ST. is a small town on the River St. John's, province of New-Brunswick, about 80 miles from St. John's. It is at present the seat of government.

ANSON, an interior county of N. Carolina, in Fayette district, having Mecklinburg county N. and Bladen and Cumberland counties on the E. It contains 5133 inhabitants, including 828 slaves.

ANTHONY'S FALLS, ST. in the River Mississippi, lie about 10 miles N. W. of the mouth of St. Pierre River, which joins the Mississippi from the W. and are situated in about lat. 44. 50. N. and were so named by father Louis Hennipin, who travelled into these parts about the year 1680, and was the first European ever seen by the natives there. The whole river, 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly above 30 feet, and forms a most pleasing cataract. The rapids below, in the space of 300 yards, render the descent considerably greater; so that when viewed at a distance, they appear to be much higher than they really are. In the middle of the falls is a small island, about 40 feet broad, and somewhat longer, on which grow a few hemlock and spruce trees; and about half way between this island and the eastern shore, is a rock, lying at the very edge of the fall, in an oblique position, 5 or 6 feet broad, and 30 or 40 long. These falls are peculiarly situated, as they are approachable without the least obstruction from any intervening hill or precipice; which cannot be said, perhaps, of any other considerable fall in the world. The scene around is exceedingly beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which, in the spring and summer, are covered with verdure, and interspersed with little groves, that give a pleasing variety to the prospect.

At a little distance below the falls is a small island, about 1½ acre, on which grow a great number of oak trees, all the branches of which, able to bear the

weight, are, in the proper season of the year, loaded with eagle's nests. Their instinctive wisdom has taught them to choose this place, as it is secure, on account of the rapids above, from the attacks either of man or beast.

ANTHONY'S Kill, a western water of Hudson River. Its mouth is 7 miles above that of Mohawk River, with which likewise it communicates at the E. end of Long Lake.

ANTHONY'S Nose, a point of land in the Highlands, on Hudson River, in the state of New-York, from which to Fort Montgomery on the opposite side, a large boom and chain was extended in the late war, which cost not less than 70,000l. sterling. It was partly destroyed and partly carried away by General Sir Henry Clinton, in October, 1777. Also, the name given to the point of a mountain on the N. bank of Mohawk River, about 30 miles above Schenectady. Around this point runs the stage road.

ANTICOSTI, a barren, uninhabited island, in the mouth of St. Lawrence River.

ANTIETAM Creek, in Maryland, rises by several branches in Pennsylvania, and empties into Potowmack River, 3 miles S. S. E. from Sharpsburg. Elizabeth and Funk's towns stand on this creek. It has a number of mills and forges.

ANTIGUA, or *Antego*, one of the Caribbee Islands in the West-Indies, belonging to Great-Britain, is situated 60 miles to the eastward of Nevis and St. Christopher's. It is almost circular; being about 15 miles long and 10 broad, containing 59,878 acres of land, of which about 24,000 are appropriated to the growth of sugar and pasturage annexed: its other staples are cotton and tobacco. The soil is naturally rich, and when not checked by excessive droughts, to which Antigua is particularly subject, is very productive. Columbus, who discovered this island, named it from a church in Seville, *Santa Maria de la Antigua*; and his son, Ferdinand, says that its Indian name was Jainaica. It is a singular circumstance, that this word, which in the language of the larger islands signified a country abounding with springs, should, in the dialect of the Caribbees, have been applied to an island that has not

a single spring or rivulet of fresh water in it. The inhabitants make use of rain water, which, when preserved in cisterns, is light, pure and wholesome. From drought and other circumstances, it is difficult to furnish an average return of the crops, which vary to such a degree, that the quantity of sugar exported in some years, is five times greater than in others; thus in 1779, were shipped 3382 hogheads, and 579 tierces; in 1782, the crop was 15,382 hogheads, and 1603 tierces; and in the years 1770, 1773, and 1778, there were no crops at all; the canes being destroyed by a long drought, and the whole body of negroes must have perished, for want of food, if American vessels had not supplied them with corn and flour. On an average, 17,000 hogheads of sugar, of 16 cwt. each, are reckoned a good saving crop. Antigua exported in one year, ending the 5th of January, 1778, to the value of 592,596l. 15s. 8d. sterling, in 233 vessels: the cargoes were 284,526 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs. sugar; 719,546 gal. molasses; 26 lbs. indigo; dying woods and other small articles. The value exported to the United States, included in the above, was £.11,031-15-4. The island abounds in black cattle, hogs, fowls, and most of the animals in common with the other islands. The number of inhabitants, both white and black, seem to have decreased progressively. In 1774, the white inhabitants amounted to 2590, and the slaves to 27,808. The island is divided into 6 parishes and 11 districts. The parishes are St. John's, St. Mary's, St. George, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Philip. It has 6 towns and villages. St. John's, (the capital) Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby-Bay, Old-Bay, Old Road, and James Fort; the two first of which are legal ports of entry. No island in this part of the West-Indies can boast of so many excellent harbours; of these the principal are English Harbour, and St. John's, both well fortified; and at the former are a royal navy yard, and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. The military establishment generally consists of 2 regiments of infantry, and 2 of foot militia. There are likewise a squadron of dragoons, and a battalion of artillery, both raised in the island; and the regulars receive additional pay

as in Jamaica. The governor or captain-general of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, generally resides in Antigua, but visits occasionally each island within his government; and, in hearing and determining causes from the other islands, presides alone: He is chancellor of each island by his office; but in causes arising in Antigua, he is assisted by his council, after the practice of Barbadoes; and the president, together with a certain number of the council, may determine chancery causes during the absence of the governor-general. The other courts of this island are a court of king's bench, a court of common pleas, and a court of exchequer. The church of the United Brethren has been very successful in converting to christianity many of the negro slaves of this and the other islands. The climate here is hotter than at Barbadoes, and like that island subject to hurricanes. The first grant of Antigua was made by Charles II. about 1663, to William Lord Willoughby of Parham, and three years after, a colony was planted. It was surprised the same year by the French. It made no figure in commerce, till Col. Christopher Codrington, lieutenant governor of Barbadoes, came and settled here in 1690. There happened a most terrible hurricane here in 1707, that did vast damage to this island and Nevis, more than to any of the Caribbee Islands. In October, 1736, was the plot of Court, Tombay and Hercules, three Indians who had conveyed gun-powder under the ball room, where the governor was to give a ball; but it was happily discovered, and they were all executed. Antigua lies between 17. 7½ and 17. 17. 45. N. lat. and between 61. 22. 15. and 61. 36. 12. W. long.

ANTILLES, a cluster of islands in the West-Indies, distinguished into Great and Small. They lie from 18 to 24 degrees of N. lat. are distinguished into Windward and Leeward Islands, and lie in the form of a bow, stretching from the coast of Florida N. to that of Brazil S. The most remarkable of them are Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola or Domingo, and Porto Rico. See each under its proper head.

ANTIQUERA, a seaport town in the province of Guaxaquia, in Mexico.

ANTIQUERA, or *Anteqiera*, a town in

in New-Spain, province of Guaxaquá, 75 miles S. of the city of Guaxaquá.

ANTRIVENTRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, lying to the South of Carthagená.

ANTONIO DE SUCHITEPEC, St. a town in Mexico or New Spain, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. N. lat. 15 W. long. 93. 5.

ANTONIO, St. the capital of the province of Apachiera, in New-Mexico.

ANTONIO, a town in the province of Navarre, in North-America, on a river which runs S. W. into the Gulph of California.

ANTONIO, CAPE St. the most western point of the island of Cuba; having on the N. W. a number of islets and rocks, called Los Colorados, between which and the cape is the channel of Guaniguanica. N. lat. 22. 15. W. long. 85½.

ANTONIO DE CABO, St. a town in Brazil, in South-America, near Cape St. Augustine, subject to the Portuguese. Here they make a considerable quantity of sugar. S. lat. 8. 34. W. long. 35. 22.

ANTONIO, St. a town in New-Mexico, on the W. side of Rio Bravo River, below St. Gregoria. Also, the name of a town on the river Hondo, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, N. E. of Rio de Brava; and on the eastern side of the river, S. by W. from Texas.

ANTERIM, a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, having 528 inhabitants, incorporated in 1777; 75 miles W. of Portsmouth, and about the same distance N. W. of Boston.

ANVILLE, or *Miller's-Town*, in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, at the head of Tulpehocken Creek. When the canal between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, along these creeks, is completed, this town will probably rise to some consequence. It lies 18 miles N. E. by E. from Harrisburg, and 65. N. W. from Philadelphia.

ANZERMA, is a town and province of Popayan, in South-America, having mines of gold. It is seated on the river Coca. N. lat. 4. 58.

APACHIERA, an audience and province of New-Mexico, whose capital is St. Fe, in N. lat. 36. 30. W. long. 104.

APALACHES or *St. Mark's R.* rises in the country of the Seminole Indians, in E. Florida, in N. lat. 31. 30. near the N.

W. source of Great Satilla River; runs S. W. through the Apalachy country, into the bay of Apalachy, in the Gulph of Mexico, about 15 miles below St. Mark's. It runs about 135 miles, and falls into the Bay near the mouth of Apalachicola River.

APALACHICOLA, a river between E. and W. Florida, having its source in the Apalachian Mountains, in the Cherokee country, within ten miles of Tuguloo, the upper branch of Savannah River. From its source to the mouth of Flint River, a distance of 300 miles, it is called Chata-Uche, or Chatahooche River. Flint River falls into it from the N. E. below the Lower Creek Towns, in N. lat. 31. From thence it runs near 20 miles and falls into the Bay of Apalachy, or Apalachicola, in the Gulf of Mexico, at Cape Blaize. From its source to the 33d deg. of N. lat. its course is S. W. from thence to its mouth it runs nearly S. See *Chata-Ucha* and *Flint Rivers*.

APALACHICOLA, is likewise the name of the mother town or capital of the Creek or Muscogulge confederacy, called Apalachucla by Bertram. It is, says he, sacred to peace; no captives are put to death or human blood spilt here: and when a general peace is proposed, deputies from all the towns in the confederacy meet here to deliberate. On the other hand, the great Coweta Town, 12 miles higher up the Chata-Uche River, is called the *Bloody Town*, where the Micos chiefs and warriors assemble when a general war is proposed; and there captives and state malefactors are put to death. Apalachicola is situated a mile and an half above the ancient town of that name, which was situated on a peninsula formed by the doubling of the river, but deserted on account of inundations. The town is about 3 days journey from Tallassee, a town on the Tallapoosa River, a branch of the Mobile River. See *Coweta*, and *Tallassee*.

APALACHIAN Mountains, a part of the range called sometimes by this name, but generally *Alleghany Mountains*. In this part of the great chain of mountains, in the Cherokee country, the river Apalachicola has its source.

APALACHY Country, extends across Flint and Apalaches Rivers, in East-Florida, having the Seminole country

on the N. E. Apalachy, or Apalachya, is by some writers, applied to a town and harbour in Florida, 90 miles E. of Pensacola, and the same distance W. from Del Spiritu Santo River. The tribes of the Appalachian Indians lie around it.

APOQUENEMY Creek, falls into Delaware Bay from Middletown, in New-castle county, Delaware, a mile and an half below Reedy Island. A canal is proposed to extend from the southern branch of this creek, at about 4 miles from Middletown, to the head of Bohemia River, nearly 8 miles distant; which will form a water communication between Delaware Bay, and that of Chesapeake, through Elk River.

APPLE Island, a small uninhabited island in St. Lawrence River, in Canada, on the S. side of the river, between Basque and Green Islands. It is surrounded by rocks, which renders the navigation dangerous.

APPLE Town, an Indian village on the E. side of Seneca Lake, in New-York, between the townships of Ovid on the S. and Romulus on the N.

APPOMATOX, is the name of a southern branch of James River, in Virginia. It may be navigated as far as Broadways, 8 or 10 miles from Bermuda Hundred, by any vessel which has crossed Harrison's Bar, in James River. It has 8 or 9 feet water a mile or two farther up to Fisher's Bar, and 4 feet on that and upwards to Peterburg, where all navigation ceases.

APOLOBAMA, a jurisdiction consisting of missions belonging to the Franciscans, subject to the bishop of Cusco, 60 leagues from that city, in the empire of Peru. These consist of 7 towns of converted Indians. To protect these from the insults of the other Indians, and to give credit to the missionaries, a militia is kept here, under a major-general, formed by the inhabitants.

APURIMA, or *Aporamac*, a very rapid river in Peru, South-America, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

AQUAFORT, a settlement on the E. side of the south-eastern extremity of Newfoundland Island, lat. 47. 10. N.

AQUEDUCHTON, the outlet of lake Winnipiseogee, in New-Hampshire, N. lat. 43. 40. whose waters pass through several smaller ones in a S. W. course, and empty into Merrimack River, be-

tween the towns of Sanburn and Canterbury.

AQUIDNECK, the ancient Indian name of Rhode-Island, in the state of Rhode-Island.

ARAGUAYA, a branch of Para River, in Brazil. See *Para*.

ARARAT, Mount, or the *Stone Head*, a short range of mountains on the N. frontier of North-Carolina, in a N. E. direction from Ararat River, a N. W. branch of Yadkin River.

ARATHAPESCOW, an Indian tribe inhabiting the shores of the lake and river of that name, in the N. W. part of North-America, between the latitudes of 57. and 59. N. North of this nation's abode, and near the Arctic Circle, is Lake Edlande, around which live the Dog Ribbed Indians.

ARAUCO, a fortress and town of Chili, in South-America; situated in a fine valley, on a river of the same name, N. by W. from Baldivia. The native Indians are so brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though destitute of fire-arms. S. lat. 37. 30. W. long. 73. 20.

ARAZIBO, one of the principal places in Porto Rico Island, in the West-Indies. It has few inhabitants, and little trade but smuggling.

ARCAS, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Bay of Campeachy. Lat. 20. long. 92. 50.

ARCH Spring. See *Bald Eagle Valley*.

ARCHIPELAGO, *Dangerous*, the name given by Bouganville, in Feb. 1768, to a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in the neighbourhood of Otaheite, situated between 10. and 18. degrees S. lat. and between 142. and 145. degrees W. long. from Paris. The islands which compose this Archipelago, he named Quatre Facardins, the Lanciers, and La Harpe, and other islands, forming two groups, to which he gave no names. In April, 1769, Capt. Cook fell in with these same islands, and named them Lagoon Island, Thrum Cap, Bow Island, and the Two Groups.

ARCHIPELAGO of the Great Cyclades, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 14 and 20 deg. S. lat. and between 164 and 168 deg. E. long. from Paris, discovered by Bouganville, 22d of May, 1768. This is the same cluster

cluster of islands discovered by Quiros in 1606, and by him called *Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo*, which see.—Capt. Cook passed these islands in 1774, and called them New Hebrides.

ARDOIS, a mountain in Nova-Scotia, between Windsor and Halifax; 13 miles N. W. from the latter. It is deemed the highest land in Nova-Scotia, and affords an extensive prospect of all the high and low lands about Windsor and Falmouth, and the distant country bordering the Basin of Minas.

AREQUIPA, is one of the largest cities in Peru, South-America, and was founded by Don Francisco Pizarro, in 1539. It stands in the valley of Quilca, about 20 leagues from the sea, in a fertile country. Near it is a dreadful volcano. The air is very temperate; and the best in the country; but it has been four times laid in ruins by earthquakes. It is very populous, and well built; contains a convent, and two nunneries, and had a college of Jesuits. It has a bishoprick in Lima, and lies 290 miles S. by E. from that city. Lat. 16. 40. S. long. 75. 30. W.

ARGYLE, a township in Washington county, New-York, on the E. bank of Hudson River, containing 2341 inhabitants, inclusive of 14 slaves. In the state census of 1796, there appears to be 404 electors.

ARGYLE, a township in Shelburne county, Nova-Scotia, settled by Acadians and Scotch.

ARICA, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of Arequipa, in Peru, extending along the coast of the South Sea. It produces little else than agi, or Guinea pepper; and in some places large olives, of which they make oil and pickles: but, although the country is otherwise barren, the produce of pepper amounts annually to no less than 60,000 dollars value.

ARICA, a town and port in the province of Los Charcos, in Peru; being the port-town to most of the mines in that country. It is a place of vast trade, and very populous; seldom without a great deal of shipping. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes, which have also hurt its trade. No rain ever falls here; the houses are therefore without roofs. The valley of Arica is famous for little else than the culture of Guinea

pepper, which the Spaniards planted, and of this they raise annually to the value of 80,000 crowns. It is 550 miles S. E. of Lima S. lat. 18. 27. W. long. 71. 6.

ARICHAT, a town in Cape Breton island.

ARIES *Kill*, a small creek which runs northerly into Mohawk River, 2½ miles W. from Schoharie River, in New-York.

ARKANSAS, a N. W. branch of Mississippi River, of a very lengthy course, which falls in by two mouths, and forms an island, whose north-western point lies in N. lat. 33. 35. W. long. 91. Its length 35 miles; its breadth 10. The branch on the north-eastern side of the island, receives White River, about 24 miles from its mouth.

ARLINGTON, a township in Bennington county, Vermont, 12 miles N. from Bennington. It has 991 inhabitants.

ARMOUCHIQUOIS, a nation of Indians in Canada.

ARNEDO, a town in Peru, on the South-Sea, 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARRACIFFE, a port-town of Brazil, in the captainship of Pernambuco; esteemed the strongest in all Brazil. The port consists of a suburb, in which are some large houses, and repositories for stores; and is built upon a narrow passage, with a castle to defend the entrance. Notwithstanding which, James Lancaster entered the harbour in 1595, with 7 English vessels, and made himself master of the town and castle, where he continued a month, and carried off immense plunder; but since that time, the Portuguese have rendered it almost inaccessible to enemies. Lat. 8. 20. S. long. 36. 10. W.

ARAYAL DE PORATE, a town in Brazil, situated on the W. side of Para River, below the junction of its two great branches. See *Para River*.

ARROWSIKE, an island in the district of Maine, parted from Parker's Island by a small strait. It is within the limits of George-Town, and contains nearly ⅓ of its inhabitants, and has a church. It contains about 20,000 acres of land, including a large quantity of salt marsh. See *George-Town* and *Parker's Island*.

ARSACIDES, the *Islands of the*, the name given by M. de Surville, in 1769, to Solomon's Islands, on account of the

the barbarous character of their inhabitants, particularly at Port Praslin. These islands were visited by Mr. Shortland in 1788, and by him called New-Georgia. See *Solomon's Isles* and *Port Praslin*.

ARTHUR KULL, or *Newark Bay*, on the coast of New-Jersey, is formed by the union of Passaic and Hackensack Rivers.

ARUBA, one of the Little Antille Islands, in the West-Indies, is subject to the Dutch. It is uninhabited, lies near Terra Firma, 14 leagues W. of Curacoa, and produces little else besides corn and wood. N. lat. 12. 30. W. long. 67. 35.

ARUNDEL, a township in York county, district of Maine, containing 1458 inhabitants. It lies between Cape Porpoise, and Biddeford on the N. E. on Saco River, 21 miles N. E. from York, and 96 N. E. from Boston.

ASANGARO, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Cusco, in Peru, South America, 50 leagues from that city: numbers of cattle are bred here. There are some silver mines in the N. E. part of it; and it produces papas, quinoas, and canaguas. Of the two last they make chicha, as others do from maize.

ASCENSION Bay, lies on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the Bay of Honduras, having Amber Bay on the N. and the northern point of Ambergreese Key on the S. which forms a passage into Hanover Bay, S. from Ascension Bay.

This is also the name of a bay in the N. part of the Gulf of Mexico, situated between Cape Balize at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the Bay of Fresh Water on the W. in the 30th degree of N. lat. and 92d of W. long.

ASHBURNHAM, formerly *Dorchester Canada*, lies in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 30 miles N. of Worcester, and 55 from Boston, was incorporated in 1765, and contains 951 inhabitants. It stands upon the height of land E. of Connecticut River, and W. of Merrimack, on the banks of Little Naukeag. In this township, is a white sand, equal in fineness to that at Cape Ann, and which, it is judged, would make fine glass.

ASHEY, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 50 miles N. W. from Boston, containing 751 inhabitants.

ASHCUTNEY, or *Afacutney*, a mountain in Vermont, being partly in the townships of Windsor and Weatherfield, and opposite Claremont on Sugar River, in New-Hampshire state. It is 2031 feet above the sea, and 1732, above high water in Connecticut River, which glides by its E. side.

ASHFIELD, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, about 15 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 117 W. from Boston, containing 1459 inhabitants.

ASHFORD, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, settled from Marlborough in Massachusetts, and was incorporated in 1710. It lies about 38 miles north-easterly from Hartford, and 76 south-westerly from Boston.

ASHFORD, NEW, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 155 miles W. from Boston, containing 460 inhabitants.

ASHMOT, the principal harbour in Isle Madame, which is dependent on Cape Breton. See *Breton Cape*.

ASHUELOT, or *Ashawillet*, a small river, having a number of branches, whose most distant source is at the N. end of the Sunapee Mountains, in New-Hampshire. It runs south-westerly through part of Cheshire county. Below Winchester it runs W. by N. and empties into Connecticut River, at Hinsdale.

ASPOTAGOEN Mountain. This high land lies on the promontory that separates Mahone from Margaret's Bay, on the coast of Nova-Scotia. It is seen at a great distance from the offing, and is the land generally made by the ships bound from Europe and the West-Indies to Halifax. The summit is about 500 feet above the level of the sea.

ASSABET, a rivulet which rises in Grafton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and runs N. E. into Merrimack River.

ASSENEPOWALS, a lake westward of Christianaux Lake, and through which its waters run into Albany River, in New South Wales.

ASSINIBOILS, or *Astiniboels*, a river and lake in the N. W. part of North-America. The river is said to rise in the Mountain of Bright Stones, runs N. E. into Lake Quinipique in N. lat. 51½ W. long. 106.

The lake is placed in some maps in the

the 52d deg. of N. lat. and 96th of W. long. It has communication with Christianaux Lake, on the eastward, which sends its waters to James Bay. Near these, lie the countries of the Christianaux, and Kiris, called also Kikistins.

ASSINOIS, a nation of Indians inhabiting the forests of Canada.

ASSUMPTION, an episcopal city, in the province of Paraguay, in the E. division of Paraguay or La Plata in S. America. It stands on the eastern bank of a river of its name, a little above the place where the Picolmaga falls into it; having Villa Rica on the N. and La Plata on the S. and is nearer the south, than the Pacific ocean; but not far from the middle of that part of the continent. It was built by the Spaniards in 1538, and is remarkable for its healthy situation, as well as for the number of its inhabitants, and the rich and fruitful territory in which it stands; which produces a great variety of native and exotic fruits, in the highest perfection. Here are several hundred Spanish families, descendants of the flower of the gentry who settled in this place; while the dregs of their countrymen removed to other parts. There are likewise a number of Mestizos and Mulattoes. The city lies about 50 leagues above the confluence of the Paraguay and Parana, where the former begins to be called, the River de la Plata. Near the city is a lake, noted for having in the middle of it a rock, which shoots up to a prodigious height like an obelisk. Lat. 26. S. long. 57. 40. W.

ASSUMPTION River, in New-York, falls in from the E. into Lake Ontario, after a N. W. and W. course of about 28 miles, 5 miles S. E. from Pl. Gaverle.

ASTCHIKOUNIPI, a vast lake in New-Britain, abounding with whales, and supposed to communicate with the Northern Sea.

ATACAMA, or *Attacama*, a town, harbour, province, and jurisdiction in Peru in S. America, 120 leagues from La Plata; fertile, and remarkable for the fish called Tolo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. This province divides the kingdom of Peru from that of Chili. There is a great desert of the same name, and a chain of mountains which

separate Peru on the N. from the province of Quito. On these mountains the cold is so violent, that passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lat. 22. S. long. 80. 20. W.

ATCHI KOUNIPI, a lake in Labrador, which sends its waters southerly into St. Lawrence R. through a connected chain of small lakes.

ATHAPESCOW Lake. See *Ara-thapescow*, and *Slave Lakes*.

ATHENS, a township in Windham co. Vermont, 32 miles N. E. from Bennington, and about 6. W. from Connecticut R. having 450 inhabitants. Sextons R. which rises in Londonderry, passes S. E. by Athens, into the township of Westminster to Conn. R.

ATHOL, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 16,000 acres of land, very rocky and uneven, but well watered with rivers and streams. On these stand 4 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, a fulling-mill and a trip hammer. It contains 848 inhabitants, is 35 miles N. W. from Worcester, and 72 from Boston. A medicinal spring famed for its many virtues, issues out of a high bank on Miller's River, 20 feet above the surface of the river.

ATKINSON, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, which was incorporated in 1767, and in 1775 contained 575 inhabitants, in 1790 only 479. It is distant 30 miles from Portsmouth, and has an academy which was founded in 1789, by the Hon. N. Peabody, who endowed it with 1000 acres of land.

In this township is a large meadow wherein is an island of 6 or 7 acres, which was formerly loaded with valuable pine timber and other forest wood. When the meadow is overflowed, by means of an artificial dam, this island rises with the water, which is sometimes 6 feet. In a pond, in the middle of the island, there have been fish, which, when the meadow has been overflowed have appeared there, when the water has been drawn off, and the island settled to its usual place. The pond is now almost covered with verdure. In it, a pole 50 feet long has disappeared, without finding bottom.

ATLANTIC Ocean, *The*, separates America from Europe and Africa.

ATOYAQUE, a deep and large river in Mexico, or New Spain. On it is the

the famous natural bridge, called *Ponti di Dio*, 100 miles S. E. of Mexico, over which coaches and carriages conveniently pass.

ATRATO, a considerable river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, near Carthage.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, 32 miles southerly from Boston, and 9 N. from Providence.

ATWOOD'S Key, a small island surrounded by rocks, 12 miles N. E. from Crooked I. and 50 eastward from Yuma, or Long I. one of the Bahamas. N. lat. 23. 28. W. long. 73.

AUGUSTA Co. in Virginia, has Albemarle co. on the E. Part of it lies E. and part W. of the North Mt. a ridge of the Alleghany. The soil is fertile, and the county contains 10,886 inhabitants, including 1567 slaves.

Here is a remarkable cascade, called the *Falling Spring*. It is a branch of the James, where it is called Jackson's R. rising in the mountains 20 miles S. W. from the *Warm Spring*, or *Hot Spring*, which lies in N. lat. 38. 9. W. long. 80. 6. At the *Falling Spring*, the water falls 200 feet; which is about 50 feet higher than the fall of Niagara. Between the sheet of water and the rock below, a man may walk across dry. The sheet of water is only 12 or 15 feet wide above and somewhat wider below. It is broken in its breadth in two or three places, but not at all in its height.

AUGUSTA, in the Upper District of Georgia, was till lately the seat of government. It is situated on a fine plain in Richmond co. on the S. W. bank of Savannah R. where it is near 500 yards broad, at 2 bend of the river, 127 miles N. W. from Savannah; from Washington S. E. by E. and from Louisville S. westerly, 50 miles; and 934 miles S. W. from Philadelphia.

At the first settlement of the colony, Gen. Oglethorpe erected a fort here, for protecting the Indian trade, and holding treaties with the natives. In 1739, about 600 people separated themselves from the maritime settlements, and removed to its neighbourhood to carry on a peltry trade with the Indians. There were, however, but 3 or 4 houses in the town of Augusta in 1780, and in 1787 it contained 200.

The country round it has an excellent soil, which with its central situation, between the upper and lower countries, will bring it fast into importance. N. lat. 33. 19. W. long. 80. 46.

AUGUSTINES, St. a port and river on the coast of Labrador, near the straits of Bellisle and opposite St. John's Bay, Newfoundland. There are two small islands in the harbour, and about 2 miles S. W. runs a chain of little islands, called St. *Augustines Chain*; the outermost of which is a remarkable smooth rock. It is about 25 miles from Great Mecatina I. N. lat. 51. 10. W. long. 58. 50.

AUGUSTINES SQUARE, St. a number of small islands on the coast of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, the largest of which are from Shecatia Bay on the N. E. to Outer I. S. W. viz. Large, Sandy, & Outer islands. These are near the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

AUGUSTINE, St. the capital of E. Florida, is situated on the sea-coast, about 80 leagues from the mouth of the gulf of Florida, 180 miles E. from St. Mark's, and 316 S. W. from Charleston in S. Carolina. It is of an oblong figure, and intersected by 4 streets, which cut each other at right angles. The town is well fortified, has been under different masters, and now belongs to the Spanish king. It has a church and monastery of the order of its name. The breakers at the entrance of the harbour have formed two channels, whose bars have 8 feet of water each. N. lat. 30. W. long. 81. 30.

AUGUSTINE, CAPE St. on the coast of Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles N. E. from the bay of All Souls. lat. 8. 30. S. long. 35. 40. W.

AUREAN Academy, a respectable seminary of learning in Amherst, New-Hampshire, which see.

AURELIUS, a military township in New York, in Onondaga co. on Oswego L. having the Cayuga Reservation Lands W. and Marcellus E. and 9 miles E. of the ferry on Cayuga L. By the state census of 1796, 213 of the inhabitants are electors. See *Military Townships*.

AURORA, an island belonging to the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, 15. 8. S. lat. and 165. 58. E. long. from Paris, discovered by Bougainville, May 22d. 1768. It is about 20 leagues long

long and two broad. Its eastern shore is steep, and covered with wood.

AVALON, a peninsula at the S. E. corner of the island of Newfoundland, which is joined to the island by a narrow neck of land, that has Placentia Bay on the S. and Trinity Bay on the N. The E. part of this peninsula is encompassed by the Great Bank, and has, besides the two former bays, the bay of Conception on the N. and the bay of St. Mary's and Trepassy bay on the S. It contains several excellent harbors, bays and capes, among which are St. Mary's, Pine, Race, Ballard, St. Francis, &c.

AVANCAY, a jurisdiction subject to the bishop of Cusco, and lies 4 leagues N. E. of that city. It abounds in sugar canes, fruits and corn.

AVERIL, a township in Essex county, Vermont, formerly in that of Orange. It joins Hamilton on the N. W. Canaan on the N. E. and its N. corner is the Canada line.

AVES, or *Bird's Island*, in the West Indies, situated in N. lat. 15. 30. W. long. 63. 15. named so from the great number of birds that breed there, yet is without a tree, which obliges them to lay their eggs in the sand. A shoal runs from hence to the islands of Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Christophers; which is about 2 leagues broad, and from 10 to 20 fathom soundings.

There is another island of this name, among the Little Antilles, between the coast of St. Jago de Leon, in Terra Firma, and the island of Bonaire.

AVINO LA PANEA, a town in the western part of the kingdom of Leon, in North-America, between two of the head branches of Nassas River.

AVON, a river of Nova-Scotia, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean a little eastward of Halifax. It is navigable as far as Fort Edward for vessels of 400 tons, and for vessels of 60 tons 2 miles higher. A river called St. Croix runs into the Avon, whose source is in lakes and springs, about 7 miles from its entrance, where it is crossed by a bridge on the road leading to Windsor. It is navigable for vessels of 60 tons 3 miles, and for large boats 7 miles.

AXAS, a town in the interior part of New Albion, in N. lat. 39. 5. W. long. 114. 30. See *Quivira*.

AYENNIS, an Indian tribe in Florida.

D

AYERSTOWN, or *Ayrstown*, in Burlington co. New-Jersey, lies on the middle branch of Ancocus Creek, 16 miles from the mouth of the creek in the Delaware, and 13 S. easterly from Burlington.

AYMARAES, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru; subject to the bishop of Cusco, 40 leagues S. W. of that city. It abounds in sugars, cattle, corn, and mines of gold and silver; which last are for the most part neglected, as it is but thinly inhabited.

AZUCA, or *Azuza*, a little town in the island of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies, on the southern side, at the bottom of a deep bay. Before the French revolution it belonged to the Spaniards.

B

B A A L's River and Bay, in West Greenland, lie between Bear Sound on the S. E. and Delft's Point on the N. W. and opposite the mouth of Hudson's Strait.

BABAHoyo, a village and custom house on Guayaquil River, in Peru, being the landing place from the city of Guayaquil. Here the merchandize from Peru and Terra Firma, and their respective provinces, are landed.

BABOPOS, a town in the interior parts of New Albion, eastward of the long range of mountains which extend northward from the head of the peninsula of California. N. lat. 37. 45. W. long. 114. 25. See *Quivira*.

BACK River. See *Baltimore County*.

BAEZA, the chief town of the district of *Quixos*, in the province of Quito, in Peru, and the residence of the governor. It was built in 1559 by Don Ramciro d'Avilos. The chief manufacture here is cotton cloth.

BAFFIN's Bay, is the largest and most northern gulf, or bay, that has yet been discovered in N. America; and lies between the 70th and 80th degrees of N. lat. It opens into the Atlantic ocean through Baffin's and Davis's straits, between Cape Chidley on the Labrador coast, and Cape Farewell on that of West Greenland; both of which are in about the 60th degree of N. lat. It abounds with whales; and on the S. W. side of Davis's straits has a communication with Hudson's Bay, through a cluster

a cluster of islands. It was discovered by the navigator whose name it bears, in the year 1662. Some maps shew a communication with Hudson's Bay, in the 70th degree of N. lat. and in the 70th of W. long.

BAGADUCE Point, a head land within Penobscot Bay, in the District of Maine.

BAHAMA Channel. See *Gulf of Florida* and *Bahama Islands*.

BAHAMA Islands, in the W. Indies, called by the Spaniards *Lucayos*, comprehended under this denomination all the islands, in general, which are to the N. of Cuba and St. Domingo. The first discovery of the New World, by Columbus, began October 11, 1492, at Guanahani, or Cats Island, one of the Bahamas. They were then full of people; who were simple, mild, and lived happy in the midst of plenty. These unfortunate people were transported to the mines of St. Domingo, after the cruel Spaniards had exterminated the numerous inhabitants of that large island; 14 years after the discovery of these islands, not one person remained in any of the Bahamas. At this time Charles II. granted the Bahamas to the proprietors of Carolina. They sent several governors, and built the town of Nassau, which is now the seat of government in the I. of Providence. The island of Providence afterwards became an harbour for pirates, who, for a long time, infested the American navigation. In 1718, Capt. Woods Rogers was sent out to dislodge the pirates, and form a settlement. This the captain effected; and the islands have been improving since by a slow progress. In time of war, the people gain considerably by the prizes condemned there; and in the course of the present war between Great-Britain and France, numbers of American vessels, carrying provisions and stores to French ports, have been carried in and condemned; and at all times they profit by the wrecks which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and shoals. The Spaniards and Americans captured these islands during the last war; but they were retaken April 7, 1783. The Bahamas are said to be 500 in number; some of them only rocks, others very low and narrow, or little spots of land on a level with the water's edge; but 12 of them are large and fertile, some

indeed rocky and barren. Five of them only are inhabited, viz. *Providence, Harbor, Eleuthera, Cat, and Exuma*; *Turk's* islands have about 500 men in the salt season, but at other times half of them return to Bermuda.

The principal island which has given its name to the whole cluster is *Great Bahama*, in the *Northern Bank*, called the *Little Bank of Bahama*, whose situation is E. and W. about 20 leagues from the coast of Florida. At a little distance to the E. is *Lucayoneque*, of nearly the same size, whose situation is N. and S. To the N. of both is *Lucayo*, which lies E. and W. A channel of 8 or 10 leagues separates the Little Bank, from the Great Bank, in which is *Providence I.* with the great island of *Alabaster*, which has *Harbor I.* on the N. Cape. *Andros* islands are on the S. W. of Providence, which take up a space of 30 leagues long and 5 broad. Towards the S.E. are *Stocking, Exuma*, and *Yuma*, or Long Island. *Guanabani*, or *Cats I.* the first discovered in America, lies E. of the Great Bank, and is separated from it by Exuma Sound.

The climate of these islands is temperate and the air healthy. On the coasts is found ambergrise; and the inhabitants catch great quantities of green turtle. The only article cultivated for exportation is cotton; of which the medium export is 1,500 bags of 2 cwt. each. In 1787, there were 45,000 acres in cotton. In 1785, 1786, and 1787, which were favorable years, each acre produced about 112 lbs. It is very liable to be destroyed by the worms; between Sept. and March, 1788, no less than 280 tons were destroyed. These islands also produce a great quantity of dying woods, and some lignumvitæ and mahogany; and lie between 22. and 27. N. lat. and 73. and 81. W. long. In 1773, there were 2052 white, and 2241 black, inhabitants; but of late years there has been a considerable emigration from North America, so that the precise number cannot be given.

BAHAMA, the chief of the Bahama islands, is about 20 leagues from the coast of Florida, and about 10 W. from the island of Lucayo. It is about 28 leagues long and 3 broad, is very fruitful, has a serene air, and is watered with multitudes of springs and brooks. It formerly produced great quantities of

of sassafras, sarsaparilla and redwood, which were all destroyed by the Spaniards. Its chief produce, now, is cotton, indian wheat, fowls, and a particular kind of rabbits: they have supplies of other provisions from the continent. Their chief commerce consists in furnishing with provisions, such ships as are driven in here by bad weather. It is situated on the sand bank, called *Little Bahama Bank*, which extends northward 60 miles. The *Strait of Bahama*, or *Gulf of Florida*, lies between the coast of Florida and this island. The Spanish ships from the Havannah homeward, are obliged to wait an opportunity to pass this strait; and the strait is 16 leagues broad, and 45 long.

BAHIA, or Bay, sometimes applied to St. Salvadore, the capital of Brazil, and to the Bay of All Saints, in which captainship it is situated.

BAHIA DE CHETUMEL, called by the British *Hanover Bay*, lies on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan in the sea of Honduras, and into which falls *Honde R.* It has the *Logwood Country* on the S. At its mouth are two large islands and a number of islets. The largest island is *Ambergrise Key*, which runs along the mouth of the bay, and is 70 miles long.

BAIRDSTOWN, or *Beardstown*, in Nelson co. Kentucky, is a flourishing town, of 216 inhabitants, situated on the head waters of *Salt river*, 50 miles S. E. from Louisville, and nearly the same distance S. W. from Danville.

BAKERSFIELD, a newly settled township in Franklin co. Vermont, formerly in Chittenden co. In 1790 it had only 13 inhabitants.

BAKERSTOWN, in Cumberland co. District of Maine, contains 1276 inhabitants; 162 miles N. E. from Boston.

BALCLUTHA, a settlement on the easternmost part of Kentucky, on the W. side of *Big Sandy R.* Near this is *Clay Lick*, and about a mile S. E. stands *Vancouver's Fort*, on the point of land formed by the fork of the *Big Sandy*.

BALDEAGLE, or *Warrior Mountains*, lie about 200 miles W. of Philadelphia, in Bedford co. Pennsylvania, and forms the western boundary of *Bald Eagle Valley*.

Bald Eagle is likewise the name of a river which runs a N.E. course 44 miles

and falls into the W. branch of *Susquehanna R.* The head water of *Huron R.* which falls into *Lake Erie*, is called *Bald Eagle Creek*.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY, or, as it is commonly called, *Sinking Spring Valley*, lies upon the frontiers of Bedford co. in Pennsylvania, about 200 miles W. from Philadelphia. It has on the E. a chain of high, rugged mountains, called the *Canoe Ridge*, and on the W. the *Bald Eagle*, or *Warrior Mts.* This is a pleasant vale, of limestone bottom, 5 miles in extent where widest; and in the vicinity are great quantities of lead ore. It contained, in 1779, about 60 or 70 families, living in log-houses, who formed, in the space of 7 or 8 years, several valuable plantations, some of which are remarkably agreeable on account of their situation.

During the late war with Great-Britain, lead was much wanted, and very difficult to be procured, which induced a company, under the promises of the state, to settle here, and establish a regular set of works. A fort of logs was erected for the protection of the miners; and a considerable quantity of ore was produced, from which lead enough was made, to give a competent idea of the real value of the mines in general. The danger of the situation, however, while an Indian war continued, occasioned the failure of the undertaking.

The lead ore was of many kinds; some in broad flakes, and others of the steely texture. Several regular shafts were sunk to a considerable depth; one of which was on the hill, upon which the fort was erected, and from which many large masses of ore were procured; but, not forming a regular vein, it was discontinued, and another opened about a mile from the fort, nearer to *Frank's Town*. Here the miners continued until they finally relinquished the business. When they first began, they found in the upper surface or vegetable earth, several hundred weight of cubic lead ore, clean and unmixed with any substance whatever, which continued as a clue, leading them down thro' the different strata of earth, marl, &c. until they came to the rock, which is here in general of the limestone kind.

Among other curiosities of this place, is that called *the Swallows*, which absorb several of the largest streams of the valley,

valley, and after conveying them several miles under ground, in a subterraneous course, return them again upon the surface. These subterraneous passages have given rise to the name, *Sinking Spring Valley*. Of these the most remarkable is called the *Arch Springs*, and run close upon the road from the town to the fort. It is a deep hollow, formed in the limestone-rock, about 30 feet wide, with a rude natural stone arch hanging over it, forming a passage for the water, which it throws out with some degree of violence, and in such plenty as to form a fine stream, which at length buries itself again in the bowels of the earth. Some of these pits are near 300 feet deep; the water at the bottom seems in rapid motion; and is apparently as black as ink; though it is as pure as the finest springs can produce. Many of these pits are placed along the course of this subterraneous river, which soon after takes an opportunity of an opening at a declivity of the ground, and keeps along the surface among the rocky hills for a few rods, then enters the mouth of a large cave, whose exterior aperture would be sufficient to admit a shallop with her sails full spread. In the inside it keeps from 18 to 20 feet wide. The roof declines as you advance, and a ledge of loose, rugged rocks, keeps in tolerable order, on one side, affording means to scramble along. In the midst of this cave is much timber, bodies of trees, branches, &c. which being lodged up to the roof of this passage, shews that the water is swelled up to the very top during freshets. This opening in the hill continues about 400 yards, when the cave widens, after you have got round a sudden turning (which prevents its being discovered till you are within it) into a spacious room, at the bottom of which is a vortex, the water that falls into it whirling round with amazing force; sticks, or even pieces of timber, are immediately absorbed, and carried out of sight, the water boiling up with excessive violence, which subsides by degrees, until the experiment is renewed.

From the top of the Bald Eagle Mountains is a fine prospect of those of the Allegany, stretching along until they seem to meet the clouds. Much slate is found here, with strong signs of pit coal. Such as visit these parts must

cross the Juniata river 3 or 4 times, from Standing Stone or Huntington, to the fort; from which it is computed to be about 22 miles distance.

BALD Mountains. See *Tennessee*.

BALD HEAD, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. Carolina, is at the S. W. end of Smith's I. and with Oak I. forms the main entrance into the river. The light-house, which was erected here in Dec. 1794, bears 4 miles N. N. W. from the point of Cape Fear, and 24 miles N. W. by N. from the extremity of the Frying Pan shoal.

BALD HEAD makes the S. W. part of what is called Wells Bay, in the District of Maine. Between Cape Neddick harbour on the S. S. W. and Wells Bay are several coves, where small vessels in a smooth time, and with a westerly wind, haul ashore, and are loaded with wood in the course of a tide, with ease and safety.

BALDIVIA, or *Valdivia*, a seaport town in the province of Chili Proper, in the kingdom of Chili, S. America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia about the year 1551, and stands between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the S. Sea. In the year 1559, the Chilese chased the Spaniards from this settlement, burned the town, & put the inhabitants to the sword; pouring melted gold down the governor's throat when alive, and afterwards used his skull for a cup to drink in. There are many gold mines here, and the Spaniards have fortified the place strongly, as it is supposed to be the key of the S. Seas. The whites of Peru and Chili, banished for their crimes, are sent hither to support the fortifications. The Dutch made themselves masters of it in 1643; but were forced to abandon it, leaving all their cannon, 30 or 40 pieces, baggage and stores; on advice that succours were arriving to oppose them from Peru. The viceroy sends 30,000 crowns a year, to support the garrison. There are great rains here during 3 months of the year. S. lat, 32. 38. W. long. 73. 20.

Baldivia is also the name of a river in Chili.

BALIZE, a fort at the mouth of Mississippi River.

BALLEZE, *Ballize*, or *Wallis*, a river in the peninsula of Yucatan, New-Spain, which runs N. easterly above

200 miles, and empties into the bay of Honduras, opposite the N. end of Turneff Island. By the treaty of peace in 1783 it is agreed that British subjects shall have the right of cutting and carrying away logwood in the district lying between this river and that of Rio Honda, on the N. which falls into Hanover Bay. The course of the rivers are to be the unalterable boundaries.

BALLTOWN, a township in Saratoga co. New-York, formerly in Albany co. and contained in 1790, 7333 inhabitants, including 69 slaves. By the state census in 1796, there appears to be 266 electors in this township. It lies 36 miles N. of Albany, has a Presbyterian meeting-house, and is in a thriving state.

The medicinal waters called *Balltown Springs*, from their being found within the limits of this town, are of great celebrity, both on account of their healing virtue, and the superior accommodation found near them for valetudinarians. They are situated about 12 miles W. of Still Water; 14 from that part of the banks of the Hudson famous for the victory of Gen. Gates over Gen. Burgoyne; 36 N. of Albany; 30 S. of Lake George, and 196 above the city of New-York. The springs are found in the bottom of a valley, or excavation, forming a kind of basin, of about fifty acres in extent. In this hollow grow lofty pines, which are overtopped by others, and rise at a greater or less distance above the brim of this basin. The woods are pretty well cleared near the springs. There is a large house for entertainment, with neat bathing houses, and shower baths for the convenience of invalids. These, as also the greatest part of the valley, belong to an eminent merchant of New-York; the largest spring, however, belongs to the public. Sir William Johnson made this observation, when he sold this tract of land to private individuals: "In tracing the history of these medicinal springs, I could only learn that an Indian chief discovered them to a sick French officer in the early part of their wars with the English. But whether they were these very springs in this basin, or those at 10 miles distance, properly called the Saratoga Springs, I know not." The soil for half a dozen miles round this place, is poor and sandy, producing lit-

tle else than pine trees, shrub-oaks, fern, and mullein. In the hills in the vicinity, ores have been accidentally found, especially iron and copper, or rather what the mineralogists call *fer-ruginous* and *capreous pyrites*. The valley of Balltown and its environs may be made an enchanting spot, equal, nay, superior in some respects, to any of the watering places in Europe. The Kayaderafforas river, which is about 10 yards wide, gives several hints to the man of taste, to turn its waters to the use and beauty of the future town, which these medicinal springs will one day raise in this place.

The medicinal waters which have made this spot so famous of late, are remarkably limpid, considering they contain *iron, a mineral alkali, common salt, and lime*. They are brisk and sparkling like champagne. In drinking they affect the nose and palate like bottled beer, and slightly affect the head of some people, by their inebriating quality. They derive this exhilarating quality from what Dr. Priestly calls *fixed air*, and is that animating *something* which gives activity to yeast, and life to malt liquors. It is used in the neighbourhood of the springs instead of yeast in making bread; and makes it rise more speedily and effectually than any other ferment in ordinary use. Horses drink these waters with avidity. The ignorant country people see, with astonishment, that a candle will not burn near the surface of these waters. Fish and frogs are killed in a few minutes, and geese and ducks can only swim in them a few minutes, before they expire. These waters are apt to burst bottles, when corked in very warm weather, especially during a thunder storm; but with care may be transported in bottles to any distance. They boil with a very moderate degree of heat; they are nevertheless, remarkably cold; for when the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 86. in the open air, and 79. in the brook running near the spring, it stood in one of these mineral springs at 49. and in the other at 51. The first was constantly secluded from the rays of the sun; the last always exposed without a covering.

Physicians seldom direct their patients to drink more than three quarts

of these waters in twelve hours ; but some drink the enormous quantity of three gallons, and even more, in a day. Cold as they are, they may be drunken with safety in the hottest weather. They increase every natural evacuation ; nay, they are cathartic, diuretic and sudorific, at the same time. On the first trial they are apt to disagree with many people, they create uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and cause a heat in the glands of the throat, until they begin to pass off freely by the kidneys. They then become pleasant and operate agreeably. They blacken the teeth and also the alvine faces. They are deemed a specific in loss of appetite and indigestion. They are highly serviceable in hypochondriac cases, in obstructions, and in the stone and gravel, and cutaneous disorders. Their credit is not so well established in the gout or rheumatism. They are hurtful in inflammatory disorders and consumptions. Their use occasions heat in the glands of the throat, and stiffness of the neck, and in such as are subject to the tooth-ache, an aggravation of the pain. They are a powerful and precious remedy in the hands of the judicious, but ought never to be used without the advice of a skilful physician.

BALLSTOWN, or *Balltown*, a township in Lincoln co. District of Maine, containing 1072 inhabitants ; 195 miles N. E. from Boston.

BALTIMORE Co. in Maryland, lies between Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers, the former dividing it from Ann Arundel co, on the S. and S. W. Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder separating it from Harford co. on the E. and N. E. It has Frederick co. on the W. and N. W. Pennsylvania on the N. and Chesapeake Bay on the S. E. Besides the rivers which bound it, and their branches, this county has Back and Middle rivers, between the two former, but they are rather arms of Chesapeake bay, than rivers. Back R. 4 or 5 miles E. of Patapsco, receives two small streams ; the N. westernmost is called Herring Run. Middle R. has little or no supply of fresh water. There are numerous iron works in this county ; and it contains 25,434 inhabitants, including 5,877 slaves. Its chief town is Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, the chief town in the

above county, is the largest in the state of Maryland. In size it is the fourth, and in commerce the fifth in rank in the United States. It is situated on the N. side of Patapsco R. at a small distance from its junction with the Chesapeake. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Whetstone Fort ; hardly a pistol shot across, and of course may easily be defended against naval force. From the head of Elk R. at the head of the bay to Baltimore, is about 60 miles. The town is built around what is called the basin, reckoned one of the finest harbours in America. The water rises 5 or 6 feet at common tides. It is divided into what is called the town and Fell's Point, by a creek ; over which are two bridges : but the houses extend, in an irregular manner, from the one to the other. At Fell's Point the water is deep enough for ships of burden, but small vessels only go up to the town.

The situation is low, and was formerly thought unhealthy, but, by its rapid increase, improvements have taken place, which have corrected the dampness of the air, and it is now judged to be tolerably healthy. In 1787, it contained 1955 dwelling houses ; of which 1200 were in the town, and the rest at Fell's Point. It then contained 152 stores. The number of the inhabitants of the town and precincts, in 1791, were 13,503, including 1,255 slaves. The number of houses and inhabitants have been greatly increased since.

Before the emigration of the French people from Cape François, and other islands, the houses had increased to 2,300. Those unfortunate people, flying from their merciless countrymen, who had burned and pillaged their cities and towns, and murdered their relations and friends, found here an hospitable asylum, after sufferings hardly paralleled in the annals of history.

Here are 9 places of public worship, which belong to Roman Catholics, German Calvinists and Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Nicolites, or New Quakers, who all live together in peace. It is inhabited by people from most parts of Europe. The principal street is Market Street, which runs nearly E. and W. a mile in length, parallel with the water. This is crossed by a num-

ber of other streets, which run from the water; a number of which, particularly Calvert and Gay streets, are well built. N. and E. of the town, the land rises, and presents a noble view of the town and bay. In 1790, this city owned 27 ships, 1 snow, 31 brigantines, 34 schooners, and 9 sloops—Total 102; tonnage 13,564. The exports in the same year amounted to 2,027,770, and the imports to 1,945,899 dollars. The exports in July, August, and Sept. in 1790, amounted only to 343,584 dollars; but in these months in 1795, they amounted to 1,675,748 dollars. The affairs of the town are managed by a board of town commissioners, a board of special commissioners, and a board of wardens; the first board fills its own vacancies, and is perpetual; the two last are appointed by electors, chosen every 5th year by the citizens. It is 53 miles S. W. from Elktown, 176 N. E. from Richmond in Virginia; 50 N. E. from the city of Washington, and 103 S. W. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 21. W. long. 77. 48.

BANGOR, a township in Hancock co. District of Maine, on the western side of Penobscot R. 25 miles from its mouth at Belfast Bay; 65 N. W. by W. from Machias; 63 N. E. from Hallowell, and 280 N. E. from Boston.

BANKS, *Port*, a harbour on the N. W. coast of America, S. easterly from Cape Edgcombe, and N. westerly from Sea Otter Sound.

BANN, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

BARACOA, a seaport town in the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, in the W. Indies; 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. N. lat. 21. W. long. 76. 10.

BRANCO DE MALAMBO, a town in the province of St. Martha, in Terra Firma, S. America. It is a place of great trade, and seated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena, and is a bishop's see. It has a good harbor. N. lat. 11. 40. W. long. 75. 30.

BARAQUICIMITO, a town in Terra Firma, S. America, in the province of Caracas, and in the head waters of Oroonoco R. about 80 miles S. from Valencia, and 175 N. W. from Calabaza. N. lat. 8. 55. W. long. 66. 55.

BARBADOES, one of the Caribbee islands, belonging to Britain, and next to Jamaica for importance in the W.

Indies. It is about 21 miles in length from High Point, its northern extremity, to South Point; and 14 in breadth, from the Chair near Kittridge Bay E. to Valiant Royalist Fort, W. and contains 106,470 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. It lies 20 leagues E. from St. Vincent, which may be seen in a clear day; 25 from St. Lucia; 28 S. E. from Martinico; 60 N. E. from Trinidad, and 100 S. E. from St. Christopher's. It is divided into 5 districts, and 11 parishes; and contains 4 towns, viz. Bridgetown, the capital; Otfins, or Charlestown; St. James, formerly called the Hole; and Speights Town. The names of the parishes are St. Lucy's, St. Peter's, St. James's, St. Andrew's, St. Thomas's, St. Joseph's, St. John's, St. George's, St. Michael's, St. Philip's, and Christ Church.

Its soil must be allowed to be highly fertile, if it be true, that it contained in 1670, 50,000 whites, and 100,000 blacks; whose labors employed 60,000 tons of shipping. This is thought to be exaggerated; but it is certain that its population has decreased rapidly. In 1786 the numbers were 16,167 whites; 838 free people of color, and 62,115 negroes. The exports, on an average, of 1784, 1785, and 1786, had fallen to 9,554 hhds. of sugar; 5448 puncheons of rum; 6320 bags of ginger; 8331 bags of cotton, exclusive of small articles, as aloes, sweet meats, &c. In the year ending the 5th of January, 1788, 243 vessels cleared outwards; and the London market price of their cargoes in ster. money, amounted to £539,605-14-10; of which the value exported to the United States, was £23,217-13-4. That the dreadful succession of hurricanes, with which this and the other W. India islands have been visited, for many years past, has contributed to this great defalcation, cannot be doubted. Bridgetown was scarcely risen from the ashes to which two dreadful fires had reduced it, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of Oct. 1780, in which no less than 4326 of the inhabitants, blacks and whites, miserably perished; and the damage done to property was computed at £1,320,564-15. ster. The force of the wind

wind was at one place so great as to lift some pieces of cannon, with their carriages, several paces from the ramparts. The trade of this, and some others of the islands, suffers considerably by a duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on exported produce; out of which, however, the governor's salary, £2000 a-year, is paid. The crown acquired this revenue in the reign of Charles II. which the planters agreed to, in order to secure possessions to which they had uncertain titles.

Barbadoes was probably discovered first by the Portuguese. It is usually ranked among the Windward division of the Caribbees, being a day or two's sail from Surinam. From its being the first discovered of any of these islands, it is called *Mother of the Sugar Colonies*. The first of the English who are known to have landed here, were the crew of the *Olive Blossom*, fitted out by Sir Olive Leigh, in 1605. It was found absolutely desolate; nor had it the appearance of having been peopled even by the most barbarous Indians. The island is fortified by nature, all along the windward shore, by rocks and shoals, so as to be almost inaccessible; on the leeward side it has good harbors; but the whole coast is protected by a good line, of several miles in length, and several forts to defend it, at the most material places. The military, civil, and religious establishments are well provided for. Here is a college founded by Col. Codrington; the only institution of the kind in the W. Indies; but it has not answered the intention of the founder. The houses of the planters are very thickly sown all along the country, which, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene.

The earliest planters of Barbadoes were sometimes reproached with the guilt of forcing or decoying into slavery, the Indians of the neighboring continent. The history of *Inkle and Yarrico*, which the Spectator has recorded for the detestation of mankind, took its rise in this island; but happily this species of slavery was soon abolished. The Barbadoes tar is a particular production of this island. It rises out of the earth, and swims on the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ache, and in diseases of the breast.

The capital, Bridgetown, lies in N. lat. 13. 10. W. long. 59.

BARBARA, ST. an island on the coast of Brazil. Also the chief town of New-Biscay, audience of Galicia, New Spain, N. America.

BARBE, ST. a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, in the vicinity of which are very rich silver mines. It lies 500 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico. N. lat. 26. 10. W. long. 110. 5.

BARBUDA, or *Barbouthes*, one of the Caribbee islands, 35 miles N. of Antigua, and 53 N.E. of St. Christopher's, and is 20 miles long and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furnishing the neighbouring islands with provisions. It is fertile, abounding in the natural productions of the other W. India islands; and has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. It belongs to the Codrington family, to whom it produces above £5000 a-year. The inhabitants amount to about 15000. N. lat. 18. 30. W. long. 61. 50.

BARBUE, *Riviere a la*, empties into Lake Michigan, from E. S. E. between Raisin and Marame rivers. Its mouth, 60 yards wide, lies 72 miles N. by W. from Fort St. Joseph.

Also, the name of a river which empties into Lake Erie, from the N. by E. 40 miles W. N. W. from the extremity of Long Point in that lake, and 22 E. by S. from Tonty R.

BARKADARES, the name of a part of the Logwood Country, on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, thro' which the river Balize runs into the Sea of Honduras. It has Hicks Keys on the S. and South Lagoon on the N. Lat. 17. 45. N. long. 89. W.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a township in the northern part of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. having Hartland on the N. and Granby E. About 25 miles W. of Hartford.

BARNARD, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, containing 673 inhabitants. It has Stockbridge westerly, and gives rise to the northern branch of Waterchee R. and is 65 miles N. E. of Bennington.

BARNAVELDT, an island of S. America, to the S. of Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1616. S. lat. 55. 49. W. long. 66. 58.

BARNEGAT Inlet, called in some maps, *New-Inlet*, is the passage from the sea into Flat-Bay-Sound, on the S. eastern coast of New-Jersey, 68 miles N. E. from Cape May. N. lat. 39. 47½. W. long. 74. 13. Barnegat Beach lies below this Inlet, between it and Little Egg Harbor, 16 miles distant, S. W.

BARNEGAT, the name of a small village of 8 or 10 houses, on the east bank of Hudson river, 5 miles S. of Poughkeepsie, and 75 N. of N York. The sole business of the few inhabitants of this place, is burning lime, from the vast quantities of lime stone which are found here. Their lime is marketed in N. York, whither they carry it in great quantities annually.

BARNET, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, formerly in Orange co. containing 477 inhabitants, and 112 miles N. E. from Bennington. The lower bar of the 15 mile falls in Connecticut R. is situated at the N. E. corner of this township. Into that river it sends Stephens R. which rises in Peachum, the adjoining town on the W.

BARNSTABLE Co. lies upon the peninsula, the point of which is Cape Cod, the S. eastward point of Massachusetts Bay, opposite Cape Ann. Cape Cod lies in N. lat. 42. 4. W. long. from Greenwich 70. 14. and gives name to the whole peninsula, which is surrounded by water on all sides, except the W. where it is bounded by Plymouth co. It is 65 miles long, as the road runs, from the isthmus between Barnstable and Buzzard's Bays to Race Point; and its breadth for 30 miles not more than 3, and above half the remainder from 6 to 9 miles. It contains 11 townships and the plantation of Marshpee; having 2343 houses, and 17,354 inhabitants. Barnstable was made a shire in 1685. See *Cape Cod*.

BARNSTABLE, the *Mattacheese*, or *Mattacheeset* of the ancient Indians, is a port of entry and post town, and is the shire town of Barnstable co. It extends across the peninsula, and is washed by the sea on the N. and S. having Sandwich, and the district called Marshpee or Mashpee on the W. is about 5 miles broad, and 9 long; 67 miles S. easterly from Boston. Sandy Neck, on the N. shore, runs E. almost the length of the town, and forms the harbor, embracing a large body of salt marsh.

E

The harbor is about a mile wide, and 4 long; in which the tide rises from 8 to 14 feet. It has a bar running off N. E. from the Neck several miles, which prevents the entrance of large ships; but small vessels may pass any part of it at high water; and where it is commonly crossed, it seldom has less than 6 or 7 feet at low water.

There is another harbor on the S. called *Lewis's Bay*. Its entrance is within Barnstable, and it extends almost 2 miles into Yarmouth. It is commodious and safe, and is completely land locked; and has 5 feet water at a mid-dling tide.

A mile or two to the westward, and near the entrance of Lewis's Bay, lies *Hyanis Road*. It is formed principally by an island, joined by a beach to Yarmouth, which together, make the outside of the bay before mentioned. The S. head of this island is called Point Gammon. Oyster Bay, near the S. W. limit of the town, admits small vessels; and which, with Lewis's Bay, has in years past produced excellent oysters, in great quantities; though they are now much reduced.

There are about 20 or 30 ponds in Barnstable. The land here produces about 25 bushels of Indian corn to an acre, and rye and other grain in proportion. Wheat and flax are cultivated; the latter with success. From 12 to 18,000 bushels of onions are raised for the supply of the neighboring towns. Upwards of 100 men are employed in the fishery, which is yearly increasing. Whales seldom come into Massachusetts Bay now, and that fishery is discontinued. No quarrels with the ancient natives of the country are recorded in the accounts of this town, where the English settlers of New-England first landed, Nov. 11, 1620. The people, 2610 in number, are generally healthy; and many instances of longevity are to be met with. Numbers of the farmers are occasionally seamen; and this town has afforded, and continues to furnish many masters of vessels and mariners who sail from other ports. N. lat. 41. 43.

BARNSTEAD, a township in Strafford co. New-Hampshire, containing 807 inhabitants; 32 miles N. W. of Portsmouth, and 16 E. by S. from Canterbury, on Connecticut R.

BARRS,

BARRE', a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 161; inhabitants; 24 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 66 W. of Boston, deriving its name from Col. Barré, a British senator, who, on the eve of the late war, plead the cause of America, in the British house of commons, with great, but unsuccessful energy. This town has good pastures, and here are fatted multitudes of cattle; and it is supposed, more butter and cheese is carried from hence to the market, annually, than any other town of the same size in the State.

BARRE', a township in Huntingdon co. Pennsylvania.

BARRELL'S Sound, on the N. W. Coast of America, called by the natives *Conget-hoi-toi*, is situated about 6 leagues from the southern extremity of Washington, or Charlotte islands, in a N. W. direction, about N. lat. 52. W. long. 131. from Greenwich. It has two inlets; one on the E. the other W. side of the island; the latter is the best, the other is dangerous. The shores are of a craggy black rock; the banks lined with trees of various kinds, as pines, spruce, hemlock, alder, &c. Mr. Hoskins, in the summer of 1791, measured one of these trees, which was *ten fathoms* in circumference. On one side of it a hole had been cut, large enough to admit a man; within was a spacious and convenient room, which had apparently been dug and burnt out with much labor. Mr. Hoskins concluded that it must have been occasionally inhabited by the natives; as he found in it a box, fireworks, dried wood, and several domestic utensils. This sound was named after Joseph Barrell, Esq. of Charlestown, (*Mass.*) and was first visited by Capt. Gray, in the Washington, in 1789.

BARREN Creek, rises in the N. W. corner of Delaware state, runs about 9 miles S. westerly, and empties into Nanticoke R. A triangular tract of land in the N. part of Somerset co. Maryland, is enclosed between this creek on the S. Delaware state E. and Nanticoke R. on the W. and N. W.

BARREN R. Both *Big* and *Little* Barren rivers, are S. E. branches of Green R. in Kentucky. *Blue Spring* lies between these rivers, which see.

BARREN I. a small isle in Chesapeake Bay, N. E. from the mouth of Patux-

ent R. which is separated from Hoopers I. by a narrow channel, on the E.

BARRETTSTOWN, a plantation in Hancock co. District of Maine, having 173 inhabitants.

BARRINGTON, a township, in Queens co. Nova-Scotia, on the S. side of the bay of Fundy; settled by Quakers from Nantucket Island.

BARRINGTON, a township in Stratford co. N. Hampshire, about 30 miles N. W. from Portsmouth, incorporated in 1722, containing 2470 inhabitants. Allum is found here; and the first ridge of the *Frost Hills*, one of the three inferior summits of Agamenticus, is continued through this town. Its situation is very healthy; e. g. 14 of the first settlers in 1732, were alive in 1785, who were between 80 and 90 years old.

BARRINGTON, a township in Bristol co. Rhode-Island, on the S. western side of the N. W. branch of Warren R. little more than 2½ miles N. W. of Warren, and about 7 S. E. from Fox Point, in the town of Providence. It contains 683 inhabitants, including 12 slaves.

BARRINGTON, GREAT, is the second township in rank in Berkshire co. Massachusetts. It contains 1373 inhabitants, and lies 140 miles W. from Boston, and south of Stockbridge, adjoining.

BARROW Harbor, is an extensive bay in that of Bonavista, Newfoundland island, divided by Keel's Head on the E. from the port of Bonavista, and from Bloody Bay on the W. by a large peninsula, joined to the island by a narrow isthmus, which forms Newman's Sound; which, as well as Clode Sound, are within Barrow Harbor.

BART, a port on the southern coast of Nova-Scotia.

BART, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina, containing 2,138 white persons. By the census of 1790, it contained 12,606 inhabitants, of whom 10,338 were slaves. It sends 3 representatives and 1 senator to the state legislature. Amount of taxes £1,566-10-4 ster.

BARTHOLOMEW, CAPE, ST. is the southernmost point of Staten Land, in Le Maire straits, at the S. end of S. America; and far surpasses Terra del Fuego in its horrible appearance.

BARTHOLOMEW,

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the cluster of islands, called *New Hebrides*, which see.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, 25 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and 30 N. E. of Saba. It is reckoned 5 leagues in circumference, but has little ground fit for manuring. It produces tobacco, cassava, and abounds with woods. The trees most in esteem are, 1. The soap tree, or aloes tree. 2. The caleback. 3. The canapia, whose gum is an excellent cathartic. 4. The parotane, whose boughs grow downward, take root again, and form a kind of bulwark and strong defence in time of attack. All along the shore are those trees called Sea Trees, whose boughs are curiously plaited together, and look as if they were glazed. Here is an infinite variety of birds, and a peculiar kind of lime stone, which the inhabitants export to the adjacent islands. They have likewise plenty of lignum vitæ and iron wood. Its shores are dangerous, and the approaching them requires a good pilot; but it has an excellent harbor, in which ships of any size are sheltered from all winds. Half its inhabitants are Irish Roman Catholics, whose predecessors settled here in 1666; the others are French, to whom the island lately belonged. It was ceded by France to the crown of Sweden in 1785. They depend on the skies for water, which they keep in cisterns. It was a nest for privateers when in the hands of the French; and at one time had 50 British prizes in its harbor. N. lat. 17. 56. W. long. 63. 10.

BARTLET, a plantation in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, having 248 inhabitants.

BARTON, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, formerly in that of Orange, lies S. W. of Brownington; 6 miles S. W. by W. from Willoughby Lake, and 140 N. easterly from Bennington.

BASIN OF MINAS, is a body of water of considerable extent, and irregular form, situated in Nova-Scotia, at the E. end of the Bay of Fundy; and connected with its N. E. branch by a short and narrow strait. The country on its banks is generally a rich soil, and is watered by many small rivers. The spring tides rise here 40 feet.

BASKINRIDGE, in Somerset co. New-

Jersey, lies on the W. side of a N. W. branch of Passaic R. nearly 6 miles N. E. from Pluckemin, and 7 S. S. W. from Morristown. It was here that Col. Harcourt surprised and made a prisoner of Gen. Lee, Dec. 13, 1776.

BASON Harbor, lies on the E. side of Lake Champlain, in the township of Ferrisburgh, Vermont, 4½ miles S. westerly from the mouth of Otter Creek.

BASSE TERRE, the chief town in the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, situated at the S. E. end of the I. It consists of a long street along the sea shore; is a place of considerable trade, the seat of government, and is defended by 3 batteries. N. lat. 17. 24. W. long. 62. 36. 56.

This is also the name of a part of the I. of Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies; between a point of which called Grosse Morne, to that of Antigua in the Grande Terre, the basin called the Great Cul de Sac, is 5 or 6 leagues in length; wherein is safe riding for ships of all rates.

BASS Harbor, District of Maine, a harbor of Mt. Desert Island, 7 miles from Soil Cove.

BASTIMENTOS, small islands, near the Isthmus of Darien, and somewhat W. of the Sambaloes islands, at the mouth of the bay of Nombro de Dios, very near the shore. Here admiral Hosier lay with a British Squadron many years ago, when having lost many of his men, and his ships being almost rotten, in an inactive state, he died of a broken heart. Lat. 9. 30. W. long. 79. 45.

BATABANO, a town on the S. side of the island of Cuba, in the W. Indies; situated on the side of a large bay, opposite Pinos isles, and about 50 miles S. W. from the Hayannah.

BATAVIA, a settlement in N. York, at the head of Schoharie Creek, about 39 miles from its mouth, and 38 S. W. from Albany, and as far N. W. of Esopus.

BATH, a township in Lincoln co. District of Maine, containing 949 inhabitants. It lies on the W. side of Kennebeck R. about 13 miles from Wiscasset, 60 N. E. from Portland, 32 from Hallowell, 13 from Pownalboro', and 165 N. E. from Boston. N. lat. 43. 49.

BATH, a county of Virginia, about 60 miles

60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth ; bounded E. by the county of Augusta. It is noted for its medicinal springs, called the *Hot* and *Warm* springs, near the foot of Jackson's Mountain, which see.

BATH, a thriving town in Berkley co. Virginia, situated at the foot of the Warm Spring Mountain. The springs in the neighbourhood of this town, although less efficacious than the Warm Springs in Bath co. draw upwards of 1000 people here, during summer, from various parts of the United States. The water is little more than milk-warm, and weakly impregnated with minerals. The country in the environs is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys ; the soil rich, and in good cultivation ; 25 miles from Martinsburg, and 269 miles S. W. from Philadelphia.

BATH, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, containing 493 inhabitants. It lies on the E. bank of Connecticut R. 35 miles N. E. by N. from Dartmouth College, and 97 N. W. from Portsmouth.

BATH, or *Port Bath*, an ancient town in Hyde co. N. Carolina, on the N. side of Tar R. about 24 miles from Pamplico Sound, 61 S. by W. of Edenton, and is the port of entry on Tar R. It contains about 12 houses, and is rather declining. N. lat. 35. 31. W. long. 77. 15.

BATH, a village in the eastern parish of St. Thomas, in the I. of Jamaica, in the W. Indies. It has its rise and name from a famous hot spring in its vicinity, said to be highly efficacious in curing the dry belly-ache. The water is sulphureous, and flows out of a rocky mountain about a mile distant ; and is too hot to admit a hand being held in it.

BATH, a village in the co. of Renfrew, New-York, pleasantly situated on the east bank of Hudson river, nearly opposite the city of Albany, at the head of sloop navigation. A mineral spring has been discovered here, said to possess valuable qualities ; and a commodious bathing-house has been erected, at a considerable expense, containing hot, cold, and shower baths.

BATH, a thriving post-town in New-York, Steuben co. of about 60 houses, situated on the N. bank of Conhocton Creek, a northern headwater of Tioga R. ; 42 miles S. E. from Williamsburg, on Chenessee R. ; 18 N. W. from the

Painted Post ; 120 from Niagara ; 59 westerly from Geneva, and 221 W. of Hudson city. N. lat. 42. 15. W. long. 77. 10.

BATTEN Kill, a small river which rises in Vermont, and after running N. and N. westerly about 30 miles, falls into Hudson, near Saratoga.

BATTLE R. in New South Wales, runs N. E. into Sashahawen R. S. E. from Manchester House. Its course is short.

BAULEM's Kill, a western water of Hudson R. 8½ miles below Albany.

BAXOS DE BABUCA. See *Abrojos*.

BAY OF FRESH WATER, in the N. part of the Gulf of Mexico, lies S. of Ascension Bay. N. lat. 30. W. long. 93.

BAYAMO, a town in the eastern part of the island of Cuba, having the town of Almo W. and St. Barbara on the S. It lies on the E. side of Estero R. about 20 miles from the sea.

BAYAMO, Channel del, in the island of Cuba, runs between the numerous small islands and rocks called Jardin de la Reyna, on the N. W. and the shoals and rocks which line the coast on the S. E. side of it, from the bold point called Cabo de Cruz. This channel leads to the bay of Estero, which receives two rivers ; the southernmost of which leads to the town of Bayamo.

BAY OF FUNDY, washes the shores of the British provinces of New-Brunswick on the N. and Nova-Scotia on the E. and S. This bay is 12 leagues across, from the Gut of Annapolis to St. John's, the principal town of New-Brunswick. The tides are very rapid in this bay, and rise at Annapolis Basin about 30 feet ; at the Basin of Minas, which may be termed the N. arm of this bay, 40 feet ; and at the head of Chignecto Channel, an arm of this bay, the spring tides rise 60 feet.

BAY DE ROCHE FENDE, lies on the W. side of Lake Champlain, and in the state of New-York, 17 miles above Crown Point.

BAY OF ISLANDS, lies on the W. side of Newfoundland I. in the gulf of St. Lawrence. This bay is very extensive, having 3 arms, by which several rivers empty into it. It has several islands ; the chief of which are called Harbor, Pearl, and Tweed. The centre of the bay lies in about 49. 5. N. lat. and 58. 15. W. long. from Greenwich.

BAY OF ST. LOUIS, on the Labrador coast, has Cape St. Louis on the N. and Cape Charles on the S. It has many small islands; the largest of which is Battle I. in the mouth of the bay. The middle of the bay lies in N. lat. 52. 23. W. long. 55. 23.

BAYNET, a town and bay on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, 4½ leagues from Petit Goave, on the N. side of the island. It is about 8 leagues W. of Jackmel. N. lat. 18. 17.

BEACH Fork, a branch of Salt R. which rises in Nelson co. Kentucky. A fine clay is found on this river, which might, it is thought, be manufactured into good porcelain.

BEALSBURG, a small town in Nelson co. Kentucky, on the E. bank of Rolling Fork, which contains 20 houses, as also a tobacco warehouse. It is 15 miles W. S. W. of Bairdstown, 50 S. W. of Frankfort, and 890 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 37. 42. W. long. 85. 50.

BEARDSTOWN. See *Bairdstown*.

BEAR Cove, lies on the E. side of the S. eastern corner of Newfoundland I. at the head of which is the settlement of *Formose*, which see. Reneau's rocks lie between Bear Cove and Freshwater Bay on the S. 32 miles northerly from Cape Race.

BEAR Grass Creek, a small creek on the eastern side of Ohio R. a few hundred yards N. of the town of Louisville, in Kentucky. This is the spot where the intended canal is proposed to be cut to the upper side of the *Rapids*. From the mouth of the creek, to the upper side of the rapids, is not quite 2 miles. This would render the navigation of the Ohio safe and easy. The country on the sides of this creek, between Salt R. and Kentucky R. is beautiful and rich. See *Rapids of the Ohio*.

BEAR LAKE, GREAT, in the N. W. part of N. America, lies near the Arctic Circle, and sends a river a W. S. W. course.

BEAR LAKE, BLACK, in New South Wales, lies in N. lat. 53½. W. long. 107½. It lies N. W. from Cumberland House.

BEAR LAKE, WHITE, lies due W. from another small lake, called Bear Lake, both in N. lat. 48. 15. and the W. long. of the former is 98½. These are said to give rise to Mississippi R.

BEAR Town, in Caroline co. Mary-

land, lies about 7 miles N. from Greenburg, and about 15 S. E. from Chestertown.

BEAUFORT, a seaport town in Carteret co. on the N. E. side of Core Sound, and district of Newbern, N. Carolina. It contains about 20 houses, a court-house and gaol, and the county courts are held here. It is 55 miles S. by E. of Newbern, and about 27 from Cape Lookout. N. lat. 34. 47.

BEAUFORT, the chief town of Beaufort district, S. Carolina, is situated on the island of Port Royal, at the mouth of Coosawhatchie R. The courts which were formerly held here, are now removed to the town of Coosawhatchie, on the above small river. Beaufort is a little pleasant town, of about 60 houses, and 200 inhabitants; who are distinguished for their hospitality and politeness. It has a fine harbor, and bids fair to become a considerable town. It used to be a station for the British squadron when in their possession. Beaufort is situated 26 miles from Purisburg, and 73 from Charleston, to the S. W. noted for its healthy situation. N. lat. 32. 26. W. long. 80. 55.

BEAUFORT District, in the lower country of S. Carolina, lies on the sea coast, between Combahee and Savannah rivers. It is 69 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, and is divided into 4 parishes, viz. St. Helena, St. Luke, Prince William, and St. Peter, which contain 18,753 inhabitants; of whom only 4346 are whites. The northern part of this district abounds with large forests of cypress; the lands, however, are fit for raising rice, indigo, &c. It sends 12 representatives and 4 senators to the state legislature; each parish sending an equal number. Amount of taxes £3,022-2-11 ster.

BEAVER Creek, runs into Lake Erie, at its E. end; about 7 miles S. E. from Fort Erie.

BEAVER CREEK, BIG, falls into the Allegany river, after having received several branches from the N. E. about 28 miles N. W. from Pittsburg.—It rises in the S. runs N. about 6 miles, thence N. E. 12 more to the Salt Lick Town; then, past the Mahoning Town, and Salt Springs, 34 miles S. easterly to the Kishkush Town, from which to its mouth is 22 miles southerly: In all about 74 miles.

BEAVER Dam, a township in Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Susquehanna R. See *Northumberland Co.*

BEAVER Kill, is a S. E. arm of the Popachton Branch of the Delaware. Its mouth is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. from the Cook House, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. from Kuthichtun Falls.

BEAVER Lake, in New South Wales, lies in about 52.45 N. lat. and 101.30 W. long. A little N. E. from it is the source of Churchhill R. S. E. from it is Cumberland House, on Grafs R. which has communication by lakes with Nelson R. S. W. of it is Saskahawen R. on which, towards its head, are a number of houses belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company.

BEAVERS Town, at *Tuskarawas*, lies between Margaret's Creek, an upper N. W. branch of Muskingum R. and the N. branch of that river; at the head of which N. branch there is only a mile's portage to Cayahoga R. Beavers Town lies about 85 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. A little below this a fort was erected in 1764.

BECKET, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 751 inhabitants. It is 10 miles E. of Stockbridge, 17 from Lenox, and 130 W. from Boston.

BEDE Point, is the eastern cape at the mouth of Cook's R. on the N. W. coast of N. America.

BEDFORD, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, which was incorporated in 1750, and contains 898 inhabitants. It lies on the W. bank of Merrimack R. 56 miles W. of Portsmouth.

BEDFORD, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 523 inhabitants; 13 miles northerly from Boston.

BEDFORD, New, is a flourishing town in Bristol co. in the same state, containing 3313 inhabitants; 58 miles southward of Boston. It lies at the head of navigation on Acushnet R. Lat. 40.41 N. long. 70.52 W. from Greenwich.

BEDFORD, a township in W. Chester co. New-York, containing 2470 inhabitants, including 38 slaves. It lies contiguous to Connecticut, 12 miles N. from Long-Island Sound, and 35 from the city of New-York. In the state census of 1796, there appears to be 302 electors.

BEDFORD, a town on the W. end of Long I. New-York, 4 miles N. W. from Jamaica Bay, and 6 E. from the city of New-York.

BEDFORD Co. in Pennsylvania, lies on Juniatta R.; has part of the state of Maryland on the S. and Huntingdon co. N. and N. E. It contains 13,124 inhabitants, including 46 slaves; and has $\frac{2}{3}$ of its lands settled, and is divided into 9 townships.

Its chief town, Bedford, lies on the S. side of the Raystown branch of the same river; 25 miles eastward of Berlin, and 210 W. of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out; and the inhabitants, who live in 41 log houses and 9 of stone, have water conveyed in wooden pipes to a reservoir in the middle of the town. They have a stone gaol; the market-house, court-house, and record office, are built of brick. Bedford was incorporated in 1795, and their charter is similar to that of Chester. N. lat. 40 W. long. 78.50 .

BEDFORD Co. in Virginia, is separated from that of Amherst on the N. by James R.; has Campbell E. Botetourt W. and Franklin co. on the S. It is 34 miles long, 25 broad, and contains 10,531 inhabitants, including 2,754 slaves. It has a good soil and is agreeably diversified with hills and vallies. In some parts chalk and gypsum have been discovered. Its chief town is New London.

BEDMINSTER, in Somerset co. New-Jersey, is a township containing 1197 inhabitants, including 169 slaves.

BEEF Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, in the W. Indies, situated between Dog I. on the W. and Tortula on the E. It is about 5 miles long and 1 broad, in Sir Francis Drake's Bay. N. lat. 18.23 W. long. 63.2 .

BEEKMAN, a considerable township in Dutchess co. New-York, containing 3597 inhabitants, including 106 slaves. In the state census of 1796, there appears to be 502 electors in this township.

BEHRING's Bay, on the N. W. coast of N. America, is separated from Admiralty Bay, on the northward, by a point of land; and lies N. W. from Cross Sound. See *Admiralty Bay*.

BEHRING's Straits, separate Asia from America, are so called from the Russian navigator, Capt. Behring, who, with

with Ishirikow, sailed from Kamptschatka, in Siberia, on the Asiatic coast, in quest of the New World, in a quarter where it had, perhaps, never been approached. They both discovered land within a few degrees of the N.W. coast of America. But the more recent discoveries of Capt. Cook, and his successor, Clarke, have confirmed the near approximation of the two continents. Cape Prince of Wales is the most westerly point of the American continent, hitherto known. It is situated in N. lat. 65. 46. E. long. 191. 45. and is 39 miles distant from the eastern coast of Asia.

The sea, from the S. of Behring's Straits, to the crescent of isles between Asia and America, is very shallow. It deepens from these straits (as the British seas do from Dover) till soundings are lost in the Pacific Ocean; but that does not take place but to the S. of the isles. Between them and the straits is an increase from 12 to 54 fathoms, except only off St. Thaddeus Nofs, where there is a channel of greater depth. From the volcanic disposition, it has been judged probable, not only that there was a separation of the continents at these straits, but that the whole space from the isles to that small opening had once been dry land; and that the fury of the watery element, actuated by that of fire, had, in very remote times, subverted and overwhelmed the tract, and left the islands to serve as monumental fragments.

The famous Japanese map places some islands seemingly within these straits, on which is bestowed the title of *Ya Zue*, or the kingdom of the dwarfs. This gives some reason to suppose that America was not unknown to the Japanese; and that they had, as is mentioned by Kämpfer, and Charlevoix, made voyages of discovery; and, according to the last, actually wintered upon the continent, where probably meeting with the Esquimaux, they might, in comparison of themselves, and justly, distinguish them by the name of dwarfs.

BEKIA, or *Becouya*, or *Boquio*, a small British island among the Granadillas; 55 miles N. E. of Granada, and 65 leagues from Barbadoes. It was called Little Martinico by the French, and has a safe harbor from all winds; but

no fresh water. It is only frequented by those who catch turtle. The soil produces wild cotton, and plenty of water melons.

BELCHER, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 1485 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly by farming. It lies 12 miles E. of Hadley, and 85 W. of Boston.

BELEZ, a city of New Grenada, Terra Firma, S. America.

BELFAST, a township and bay in Hancock co. District of Maine, both situated in what is called the Waldo Patent, at the mouth of Penobscot R. and on its western side; 38 miles N. E. by E. from Hallowell, and 246 N. E. from Boston. The town contains 245 inhabitants. The Bay, on the N. western part of which the town stands, runs up into the land by 3 short arms. Isleborough I. lies in the middle of it, and forms two channels leading to the mouth of Penobscot R.

BELGRADE, a township in Lincoln co. District of Maine, incorporated in Feb. 1796. It was formerly called Washington Plantation. It lies W. of Sidney, and between Androscoggin and Kennebeck rivers.

BELHAVEN, the former name of Alexandria, in Fairfax co. Virginia, which see. It lies 14 miles N. E. of Colchester, 86 S. W. of Winchester, 30 W. of Annapolis, and 214 S. W. of Philadelphia.

BELIM, or *Para*, a town in Brazil. See *Para*.

BELL Isle, an island on the E. side of the northern part of Newfoundland I. E. of Canada head; between 50. 42. and 50. 50. N. lat. and between W. long. 55. 39. and 55. 46.

BELLAIRE, a post-town near the centre of Harford co. Maryland, and the chief of the county. It contains a court-house and gaol, and is thinly inhabited; distant from Harford, 6 miles. N. W.; 22 N. E. from Baltimore, and 86 W. S. W. from Philadelphia.

BELLE Isle, an island at the mouth of the straits of this name, between the country of the Esquimaux, or New Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland I. which straits lead into the gulf of St. Lawrence from the N. E.—The island is about 7 leagues in circumference; and lies 16 miles from the nearest land on the coast of Labrador,

or New Britain. On the N. W. side it has a harbor for fishing vessels, or small craft; and on the E. point it has a cove which will admit shallops. Lat. 51. 55. N. long. 55. 30. W.

BELLS GROVE, in Bergen co. N. Jersey, on the road to Albany, lies within half a mile of the line which separates New-York from N. Jersey, which extends from Delaware R. to that of Hudson. It is 3 miles northerly from Brabant, and 24 N. by W. from New-York city.

BELLINGHAM, a small farming township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, containing 735 inhabitants, 20 miles northerly from Providence, and 34 southerly from Boston.

BELLS Mill, a settlement in N. Carolina, near the Moravian settlements, at the source of Deep R. the N. westernmost branch of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear, and about 50 miles W. of Hillsborough.

BELPRE, a post-town and small settlement in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, on the N. W. bank of Ohio R. between the Hockhocking & Muskingum Rs. and opposite the mouth of the Little Kanaway; about 14 miles below Marietta, and 480 S. W. by W. from Philadelphia.

BELVIDERE, a new township in Franklin co. Vermont.—Also a village in New-Jersey, in Sussex co. situated on Delaware R. at the mouth of Pequett R. and 11 miles above Easton, in Pennsylvania.

BENEDICT, a town in Charles co. Maryland, on Patuxent R.; opposite Mackall's Ferry; W. from Port Tobacco 16 miles, as the road runs thro' Byrantown; 30 S. E. from the Federal City, and 20 from Drums Point, at the mouth of the river.

BENNINGTON, a county in the S. W. corner of Vermont, having Windham co. on the E. and the state of N. York on the W.; into which state it sends Batten Kill and Hoosack rivers, which both rise here, and fall into Hudson R. 14 miles apart: Rutland co. lies on the N. and the state of Massachusetts on the S. It contains 19 townships, of which Bennington and Manchester are the chief. It has 12,254 inhabitants, including 16 slaves. The mountains here furnish iron ore in abundance, and employ already, a furnace and two forges.

BENNINGTON, the shire town of the above county, and the largest town in the state of Vermont, having about 160 houses, in the compact part of the town, is situated at the foot of the Great Mountain, near the S. W. corner of the state, 24 miles easterly from the junction of Hudson and Mohawk rivers, and about 52 from the S. end of Lake Champlain, at the confluence of the E. and S. bays; and lies 55 miles from Rutland; 202 miles N. easterly from New York; and 300 in the same direction from Philadelphia. N. lat. 42. 42. W. long. 74. 10. Bennington has several elegant buildings. Its public edifices are a congregational church, state house and gaol. It is the oldest town in the state, having been first settled in 1764, and is in a flourishing condition, containing 2,400 inhabitants. Within the township is Mount Anthony, which rises very high in a conical form.

Two famous battles were fought in or near this town, in one day, Aug. 16, 1777, in which Col. Stark gained great fame. The British lost 4 brass field pieces, and other military stores; and besides those slain, 700 were taken prisoners. The killed and wounded of the Americans were about 100 men. This defeat contributed, in a great measure, to the subsequent surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army.

BENSON, the N. westernmost township in Rutland co. Vermont, is situated on the E. side of Lake Champlain; 57 miles N. N. W. of Bennington, and has 658 inhabitants. Hubberton R. passes through Benson in its way to East Bay. Cockburne's Creek, which feeds the same bay, rises here.

BERABZAN, is a long lake in New North Wales, lying N. and S. and narrows gradually from its N. end, till it mixes with the waters of Shechary Lake, at the S. end, where these waters form Seal R. which empties into Hudson's Bay at Churchill Fort. The N. end of Berabzan lies in about 60. 30. N. lat. and in 93. 50. W. long. See *Shechary L.* and *Churchill R.*

BERBICE, a Dutch settlement on a river of the same name, in Surinam, which see. This settlement, with the other adjoining ones of Surinam and Effequibo, surrendered to the British in 1796.

BERBICE,

BERBICE, or *Berbeu*, a river in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, in S. America, which is a quarter of a mile broad, and two fathoms deep at its mouth, in N. lat. 6. 30. The land on both sides is low and woody, has plenty of logwood and cotton.

BERGEN Co. in New-Jersey, on Hudson R. lies opposite New-York, on the E. and was first planted by the Dutch, from New-York. It contains 6 townships, of which the chief are Bergen and Hackinack, and 12,601 inhabitants, including 2301 slaves. Here are 7 Dutch Calvinist churches, and 2 of Dutch Lutherans. There is a copper mine here, which, when worked by the Schuylers (to whom it belonged) was considerably productive; but it has been neglected for many years.

It is a mountainous, rough, and hilly county, 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It forms part of the E. and northern end of the state; and its N. W. extremity meets the N. E. part of Suffolk co.; so that these two counties embrace Morris and Essex counties, except on the S. W. and form the whole breadth of the state in that quarter.

BERGEN, the shire town of Bergen co. New-Jersey, lies surrounded by water, except on the N.; the river Hudson separates it from New-York city, 3 miles distant; on the S. a narrow channel lies between it and Staten I.; and on the W. it has Hackinack R. The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the Dutch settlers.

BERGEN Neck, is the southern extremity of the above township.

BERKHEMSTEAD, or *Barkhemstead*, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, having Hartland N. and New-Hartford S.

BERKLEY, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, containing 850 inhabitants; 50 miles southward of Boston.

BERKLEY, the name both of a county and town, in Charleston District, S. Carolina, lying near Cooper and Ashley Rivers. In the census of 1791, it was called St. John's Parish, in Berkley co. and contained 752 free persons, and 5170 slaves.

BERKLEY Co. in Virginia, lies W. of the Blue Ridge, N. of Frederick co. and separated from the state of Maryland, on the N. and E. by Potowmack R. This fertile county, about 40 miles

long and 20 broad, has 16,781 free inhabitants and 2932 slaves. Martinburg is its chief town.

BERKLEY's Sound, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies on the eastern side of Quadras Isles. The land on its eastern side is opposite Cape Flattery, and forms the N. side of the Straits de Fuca.

BERK's Co. in Pennsylvania, has Northampton co. on the N. E.; Northumberland on the N. W.; part of Luzern on the N.; Dauphin and Lancaster counties S. W. and Chester and Montgomery S. E. It is watered by Schuylkill R. and is 53 miles long and near 29 broad, containing 1,030,400 acres. Here iron ore and coal are found in plenty, which supply several iron works. The northern parts are rough and hilly. Berks contains 30,179 inhabitants, of whom 65 only are slaves. It has 29 townships, of which Reading is the chief.

BERKSHIRE Co. in Massachusetts, is bounded W. by New-York state; S. by the state of Connecticut; E. by Hampshire co. and N. by the state of Vermont. It thus runs the whole extent of the state from N. to S. and contains twenty-six townships; the chief of which are Stockbridge, Lenox, Great Barrington, Williamstown, and Pittsfield; and the number of inhabitants 30,291. White and clouded marble is found in several towns, in the rough and hilly parts of this county.

In February, 1796, the legislature passed an act to establish a college in Williamstown, by the name of Williams College.

BERKSHIRE, a newly settled township, in Franklin co. Vermont.

BERLIN, a neat and flourishing town of York co. Pennsylvania, containing about 100 houses. It is regularly laid out, on the S. W. side of Conewago Creek, 13 miles westerly of Yorktown, and 101 W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 56.

BERLIN, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on Dog R. a branch of Onion R. from the S.; which last separates Berlin from Montpelier, on the N. N. W. Berlin contains 124 inhabitants, and is about 94 miles N. easterly from Bennington.

BERLIN, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut, 12 miles S. S. W. of Hartford,

Hartford, 42 N. W. of New-London ; and 26 N. N. E. of New-Haven.

BERLIN, a township in Worcester co. Massachusettes, containing 512 inhabitants ; 34 miles W. of Boston, and 15 N. E. of Worcester. Hops have been cultivated here lately, and promise to be a valuable article of husbandry.

BERLIN, in Somerset co. formerly in that of Bedford, Pennsylvania, lies on a branch of Stony Creek, a S. water of Conemaugh R. on the W. side of the Alleghany Mountain ; 25 miles westward of Bedford ; 23 N. W. of Fort Cumberland, in Virginia, and 200 W. of Philadelphia. Stone Creek, the chief source of Kiskeminitas R. rises N. N. E. of Berlin. N. lat. 39. 54.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, or *City Point*, as it is sometimes called, is a port of entry and post town, in Chesterfield co. Virginia, situated on the point of the peninsula, formed by the confluence of the Appamattox with James River, 36 miles westerly from Williamsburg, 64 from Point Comfort, in Chesapeake Bay, and 315 S. W. by S. from Philadelphia. *City Point*, from which it is named, lies on the southern bank of James R. 4 miles S. S. W. from this town. The exports from this place, chiefly collected at Richmond, 20 miles above it, amounted in 1794, to the value of 773,549 dollars ; and from the 1st of October, to 1st December 1795, were as follow : 15 kegs of butter, 578 bbls. S. fine flour, 101 half do. 789 fine do. 393 lbs. indigo, 10 tons pig iron, 100 lbs. salafiras, 80,320 hhd. staves, 66,300 bbl. staves, 1,819 hhd. tobacco, and 3 kegs manufactured do.—Total exports, 90,859 dollars, 45 cents. There are about 40 houses here, including some warehouses. It trades chiefly with the W. Indies, and the different states. *City Point*, in James R. lies in N. lat. 37.16. W. long. 77.31½. See *Richmond*.

BERMUDA *Islands*. These received this name from the discoverer, John Bermudas, a Spaniard ; and were called Sommer's Isles, from Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked on their rocks in 1609, in his passage to Virginia. The number of this cluster, in the form of a shepherd's crook, has been computed to be about 400, distant from the land's end in England, 1500 leagues, from the Madeiras 1200, from Hispaniola 400, and 200 from Cape Hat-

teras in Carolina, which last is the nearest land to them. The islands are walled with rocks ; and by reason of these, together with shoals, are difficult to approach. The entrances into the harbors and channels are narrow as well as shoaly, and are more dangerous by reason of the strong current which sets to the N. E. from the gulf of Florida. They contain from 12 to 13,000 acres of poor land, of which 9 parts in 10 are either uncultivated, or reserved in woods, which consist chiefly of cedar, for the supply of ship-building. There are about 200 acres laid out in cotton. The main island is about 16 miles long, and from one to two in breadth. The parish of St. George's, is an I. to the eastward of the main land, in which stands the town of St. George's, containing about 300 houses. Contiguous to that is St. David's I. which supplies the town with provisions. The air is healthy, and a continual spring prevails ; and most of the productions of the W. Indies might be cultivated here. The houses are built of a soft stone, which is sawn like timber, but being washed with lime, it becomes hard ; these stones are greatly in request throughout the W. Indies, for filtrating water. The houses are white as snow ; which, beheld from an eminence, contrasted with the greenness of the cedars, and pasture ground, and the multitude of islands full in view, realize what the poets have feigned of the Elysian Fields.—Some accounts say that these islands contain from 15 to 20,000 inhabitants ; but Mr. Edwards says the number of white people is 5,462, of blacks 4919. Old writers observe that there were 3000 English in these islands, in 1623. 300 or 400 go annually to Turks I. to rake salt, which is carried to America for provisions, or sold, to such as may call for it there, for cash. The Bermudians are chiefly seafaring men, and the negroes are very expert mariners. In the late war, there were at one time between 15 and 20 privateers fitted out from hence, which were manned by negro slaves, who behaved irreproachably ; and such is the state of slavery here, and so much are they attached to their masters, that such as were captured always returned when it was in their power ; a singular instance of which occurred in the state of Massachusettes.

The

The ship *Regulator*, a privateer, was carried into Boston, and had 70 slaves on board: 60 of them returned in a flag of truce, 9 returned by way of New-York; one only was missing, who died. The government is conducted under a governor, named by the British crown, a council, and a general assembly. There are 9 churches, of which 3 clergymen have the charge; and there is one Presbyterian church.

In the present European war, the numerous cruisers from Bermudas, have unwarrantably captured numbers of American vessels, loaded with provisions or naval stores, bound for French, and other ports, which have been iniquitously condemned.

BERNARD'S Bay, lies on the N. W. side of the gulf of Mexico. The passage into it, between several islands, is called *Pasco de Cavallo*.

BERNARDSTOWN, in Somerset co. New-Jersey, contains 2377 inhabitants, including 93 slaves.

Also the name of a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 691 inhabitants; distant 110 miles westward from Boston.

BERNE, a township in Albany co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 447 of the inhabitants who are electors.

BERRY Islands, a small cluster of isles on the N. W. point of the Great Bahama Bank, in the channel of Providence. N. lat. 25. 30. W. long. 75. 40.

BERTIE, a maritime co. in N. Carolina, in Edenton district, with the Roanoke its S. boundary, and Albemarle Sound on the E. In it is situated the ancient Indian tower of Tuscarora. It contains 12,606 souls, of which number 5141 are slaves.

BERWICK, or *Abbotstown*, a neat town in York co. Pennsylvania, at the head of Conewago Creek, 13 miles westward of York, 26 S. S. W. of Harrisburgh, and 103 W. by S. of Philadelphia. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 houses, a German Lutheran, and a Calvinist church. N. lat. 39. 54.

BERWICK, or *New-Berwick*, a small town of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the N. western side of the E. branch of Susquehannah R. opposite Nescopeck Falls, and Nescopeck Creek, 32½ miles N. E. from Northumberland

and Sunbury, at the junction of the E. with the W. branch of Susquehannah, and 160 N. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41. 3.

BERWICK, a township in York co. District of Maine, containing 3894 inhabitants. It has an incorporated academy, and lies on the E. side of Salmon Fall R. 7 miles N. W. of York, and 26 E. of N. from Boston.

BETHABARA, the first settlement of the Moravians in the lands of Wachovia, in N. Carolina, begun in 1753; 6 miles N. of Salem, and 183 W. of Halifax, in N. lat. 36. 9. It is situated on the W. side of Grass Creek, which unites with the Gargales, and several others, and falls into the Yadkin. It contains a church of the United Brethren, and about 50 dwelling houses.

BETHANY, or *Bethania*, a Moravian settlement and post town, in the lands of Wachovia, in N. Carolina, begun in 1760; 9 miles N. W. of Salem, 4 N. W. of Bethabara, and 568 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. It contains about 60 houses, and a church, built on a regular plan. See *Wachovia*.

BETHEL, a small Morvian settlement on Swetara R. in Pennsylvania, 12 miles from Mt. Joy.—A township in Daphin county.

BETHEL, a township in Windfor co. Vermont, containing 473 inhabitants; N. N. W. of, and bounded by Stockbridge, and about 67 miles N. N. easterly of Bennington. It gives rise to a small branch of White River.

BETHEL, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

BETHLEHEM, a town in Albany co. New-York, very fruitful in pastures, and has large quantities of excellent butter. By the state census of 1796, 388 of the inhabitants are electors.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, having 261 inhabitants. It lies about 10 miles S. of E. from Stockbridge, 10 from Lenox, and 130 from Boston. It borders on Tyringham and Loudon.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Hunterdon co. New-Jersey, situated at the head of the S. branch of Rariton River. It contains 1335 inhabitants, including 31 slaves. Turf for firing is found here.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, joins Litchfield on the N. and Woodbury on the S.

BETHLEHEM,

BETHLEHEM, a post town in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, is a celebrated settlement of the Moravians, or *United Brethren*, of the Protestant Episcopal church, as they term themselves. It is situated on Lehigh R. a western branch of the Delaware, 53 miles northerly from Philadelphia, and 18 southerly from the *Wind Gap*. The town stands partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, a fine creek, which affords trout and other fish. The situation is healthful and pleasant, and in summer is frequented by gentry from different parts. In 1787, there were 60 dwelling houses of stone, well built, and 600 inhabitants. Besides the meeting-house, are 3 other public buildings, large and spacious; one for the single brethren, one for the single sisters, and the other for the widows. The literary establishments, as well as the religious regulations, here, deserve notice.—In a house adjoining to the church, is a school for females; and since 1787, a boarding school for young ladies, who are sent here from different parts, and are instructed in reading and writing (in the English and German tongues) grammar, arithmetic, geography, needle work, music, &c. The minister of the place has the direction of this as well as of the boys' school, which is kept in a separate house, where they are initiated in the fundamental branches of literature. These schools, especially that for the young ladies, are deservedly in very high repute; and scholars, more than can be accommodated, are offered from all parts of the United States.

There is at the lower part of the town a machine, of simple construction, which raises the water, from a spring, into a reservoir, to the height of 100 feet; whence it is conducted by pipes into the several streets of the town.

There is a genteel tavern at the N. end of the town, the profit arising from which, belongs to the society. There is also a store, with a general assortment of goods, an apothecary's shop, a large tan-yard, a currier's, and a dyer's shop, a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and a saw-mill, and on the banks of the Lehigh, a brewery. N. lat. 40. 37. W. long. 75. 14.

BEUF, *Riviere au*, empties eastwardly into Mississippi R. in N. lat. 39. 4.; about 48 miles, by the course of the

river, above the mouth of the Illinois, and 7 miles S. from Riviere Oahaha.

BEUF, *SMALL LE*. See *Le Bocuf*.

BEVERLY, a township and post town in Essex co. Massachusetts, containing 3290 inhabitants, is separated from Salem by a handsome bridge, and is about 20 miles E. of N. of Boston, and 22 S. W. of Newburyport. It has two parishes. In the parish next the harbor, are a number of handsome houses, exhibiting the cheering rewards of enterprise and industry, and the inhabitants are devoted to the fishery and other branches of navigation. In the other part of the town, which is chiefly agricultural, is a cotton manufactory. The bridge, mentioned before, is 1500 feet in length, erected in 1788, and connects this town with Salem. It has a draw for vessels.

BEVERLY's Manor, or *Irish Tract*, in Virginia, is a tract of land, in N. lat. 38. 10. at the head of Massanutten's R. a western branch of the Shenandoah, which rises here by three branches, viz. Middle R. Lewis and Christian Creeks. It lies between the Blue, and the North Ridge. The road from Yadkin River, through Virginia to Philadelphia, passes through here.

BIDDLES, a settlement on a branch of Licking R. in Bourbon co. Kentucky; about 6 miles N. W. from Millers, on the N. E. side of the same branch, and 32 miles N. N. E. from Lexington.

BIDDEFORD, a port of entry and post town in York co. District of Maine, on the S. W. side of Saco R. on the sea coast, 14 miles S. W. from Portland, 24 N. E. from York, and 105 from Boston. It contains 1018 inhabitants; and here the county courts are held, as likewise at York. N. lat. 43. 26.

BIEQUE Island, or *Boriquen*, or *Crabs Isle*, one of the Virgin Isles, 2 leagues from Porto Rico, 6 leagues long, and 2 broad. The English settled here twice, and have been driven away by the Spaniards, whose interest it is to let it remain desolate. It has a rich soil, and a good road on its S. side. Lat. 18. 2. N. Long. 64. 30. W.

BIG BONE Creek, in Woodford co. Kentucky, falls into the Ohio from the E. in about N. lat. 39. 17. W. long. 85. 54. It is very small in size, and has 3 branches; the N. westernmost interlocks with Bank Lick Creek, which falls

falls into Licking R. It is only noticeable for the large bones, and salt licks near it.

BIG BONE LICKS, THE, lie on each side of the above-mentioned creek, a little below the junction of the two eastern branches, about 8 miles from the mouth of the creek. These, as also the other salt springs, in the western country, are called *Licks*, because the earth about them is furrowed up in a most curious manner, by the buffaloes and deer which lick the earth, on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated. A stream of brackish water runs through these licks, the soil of which is a soft clay.—The large bones found here, and in several other places near salt licks, and in low soft grounds, thought to belong to the mammoth, still puzzle the most learned naturalists to determine to what animal they have belonged. A thigh bone found here by General Parsons, measured *forty-nine* inches in length. A tooth of this animal is deposited in Yale College. Mr. Jefferson, who seems to have examined the skeleton of one of these animals with curious attention, says, that “The bones bespeak an animal of *five or six times* the cubic volume of an elephant,” as M. Buffon has admitted. Of this animal the natives have no tradition, but what is so fabulous, that no conjecture can be aided by it, except that the animal was carnivorous; and this is the general opinion, and was admitted by the late Dr. Hunter, of London, from an examination of the tusks, &c.

BIG HILL Creek, runs W. into Kaskaskias R. 25 miles below Beaver Creek, 17 above Blind Creek, and 26 northerly from the mouth of Kaskaskias.

BIGGIN Swamp. See *Santee River*.

BIG Rock, a large rock on the S. E. bank of Au Vaze R.; about 3 miles N. E. from its mouth in the Mississippi, and about 8 miles S. E. from Cape St. Antonio, on that river.

BIG ROCK Branch, the N. eastern head branch of Alleghany R. The branch called Big Hole Town joins it, and forms the Alleghany, 85 miles N. E. from, and above, Venango Fort.

BIG SALT Lick, a garrison in the state of Tennessee, near the Salt Lick, on Cumberland R.; 115 miles from Knoxville; 80 from South West Point,

on Clinch R.; 32 from Bledsoe Lick, and 68 from Nashville.

BIG SANDY River, or *Totteray*, has its source near that of Cumberland R.; and, separating Virginia from Kentucky, empties into the Ohio, opposite the French Purchase of Galipolis, in about N. lat. 38. 30. Vancouver's and Har-mar's forts stand on this river. On its banks are several salt licks and springs. *Little Sandy*, is a short, small river, which falls into the Ohio, about 20 miles W. of Big Sandy R. in Mason co. Kentucky.

BILLERICA, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1655. It has 1200 inhabitants; nor has there been much variation in the number for half a century. It lies 20 miles northward of Boston, and is watered by Concord and Shawheen rivers, which run N. easterly into Merrimack River.

BILLINGSPOORT, on Delaware River, lies 12 miles below Philadelphia, was fortified in the late war, for the defence of the channel. Opposite this fort, several large frames of timber, headed with iron spikes, called *chevaux de frizes*, were sunk to prevent the British ships from passing. Since the peace, a curious machine has been invented in Philadelphia, to raise them.

BILLET. See *Hatborough*.

BILLYMEAD, in Caledonia co. in Vermont.

BIMINI Isle, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Bahama, and E. of Cape Florida. It is about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the aborigines of America. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals; but is a pleasant place, and is said to have a good harbor. N. lat. 25. W. long. 79. 30.

BIOBIO, or *Biophio*, a river in Chili, the largest in that kingdom. It rises in the Andes, enters the S. Sea near the city of Concepcion, opposite the isle of Avequirina, in lat. 37. S.: running through veins of gold and fields of saffarilla. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and several Indian nations, their enemies; which obliges them to keep strong garrisons upon it.

BIRD Fort, on Monongahela R. 40 miles S. of Fort Pitt.

BIRDS Keys, a rock or island among the

the Virgin isles, in the W. Indies. It is round, and lies about 2 leagues S. of St. John's. It has its name from the quantities of birds which resort there. N. lat. 17. 55. W. long. 63. 20.

BIRU, a town 10 leagues from Truxilla, in the S. Sea, in the empire of Peru; inhabited by about 80 Indians, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Mestees. It is very fertile, and well watered by canals cut from the river, and so conveyed to great distances; as at Truxilla. S. lat. 8. 24. W. long. 69. 17.

BISCAY Bay, is in the N. eastern corner of Trepassey Bay in the island of Newfoundland; which lies in the S. eastern part of the island.

BISCAY, a province of Mexico, abounding in silver mines, having New-Mexico on the N. and Florida on the W. The river de la Nafas runs thro' a great part of it.

Black Lick, lies in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, about 36 miles E. of Pittsburgh.

Black Point, and **Blue Point**, are capes, within those of Elizabeth and Porpoise, in the District of Maine.

Black R. There are two small rivers of this name in Vermont, one falls into Connecticut R. at Springfield, the other runs N. into Lake Memphremagog.

Black R. in N. York, interlocks with Canada Creek, and runs N. W. into Iroquois river, boatable 60 miles. Also, a long river which rises in Virginia, and passes south easterly into Nottaway R. in N. Carolina.

Black River, a British settlement at the mouth of Tinto R. 20 leagues to the E. of Cape Honduras, the only harbor on the coast of Terra Firma, from the island of Rattan to Cape Gracias a Dios, and was for more than 60 years the refuge of the logwood cutters, when the Spaniards drove them from the forests of East Yucatan, which occasioned adventurers of different kinds to settle here, where the coast is sandy, low and swampy; higher up near the rivers and lagoons, which are full of fish, the soil is more fertile, and produces plantanes, cocoa-trees, maize, yams, potatoes, and variety of vegetables; and the passion for drinking spirits, made them plant fugar canes. The forests are full of deer, Mexican, swine and game. The shores abound

with turtle, and the woods with mahogany, zebra-wood, sarsaparilla, &c. and indeed the whole settlement flourishes spontaneously without cultivation.

BLACK R. in the island of Jamaica, passes through a level country, is the deepest and largest in the island, and will admit flat bottomed boats and canoes for about 30 miles.

BLACKSTONE, a small R. which has its source in Ramshorn pond, in Sutton, Massachusetts, and after passing through Providence, empties into Narraganset Bay at Bristol, receiving in its course a number of tributary streams.

BLADEN, a county of N. Carolina, in Wilmington district. It has 5084 inhabitants, including 1676 slaves.

BLADENSBURG, a post town in Prince George co. Maryland, on the eastern bank of the eastern branch of Potowmack R. at the confluence of the N. W. and N. E. branches; 9 miles from its mouth at the Federal City; 38 S. W. from Baltimore, and 12 N. E. from Alexandria, in Virginia. It contains about 150 houses, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco.

BLAIZE Cape, on the coast of W. Florida, in the gulf of Mexico, is a promontory which separates the bay of Apalache on the E. from that of St. Joseph; into which last it turns in the shape of a shepherd's crook.

BLANCA, a river in the province of Chiapa, in the audience of Mexico, in New-Spain, North America. Its water is said to have a petrifying quality, yet is clear, and does no harm to man or beast that drinks of it.

BLANCO Capes. There are many capes of this name, as follow. 1. The N. western point of the bay of Salinas, in the 10th degree of N. latitude; and on the coast of Terra Firma; and, in other maps, is called the N. western point of the gulf of Nicoya.—2. On the coast of California, at the broadest part of the peninsula, in the 32d degree of N. latitude.—3. On the N. W. coast of America, in New-Albion, southward of the mouth of what has been called the *River of the West*, in the 44th degree of N. latitude.—4. A promontory of Peru, in S. America, on the coast of the S. Sea, 120 miles S. W. of Guayaquil, S. lat. 3. 45. W. long. 83.—5. A cape in the southern ocean, on the E. side of Patagonia, S. eastward of Julian Bay,

Bay, in the 47th degree of S. latitude, 8 leagues W. of Pepys's Island.

BLANCO, or *Blanca*, an island 35 leagues from Terra Firma, and N. of Margarita I. in the province of New-Andalusia. It is flat, low, and uninhabited; having savannahs of long grass; is dry and healthy; has plenty of guanas, and some trees of lignum-vitæ. N. lat. 11. 50. W. long. 64. 50.

BLANCO, an island on the S. eastern part of the peninsula of Yucatan, in New-Spain. N. lat. 21. W. long. 88. 5.

BLANDFORD, a township in Lunenburg co. on Mahon Bay, Nova-Scotia, settled by a few families.

BLANDFORD, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, W. of Connecticut R.; about 25 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 116 W. of Boston. It has 235 houses, and 1416 inhabitants.

BLANDFORD, a town in Prince George co. Virginia, about 4 miles N. E. from Petersburg, and is within its jurisdiction. It contains 200 houses and 1200 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on a plain, on the eastern branch of Appamattox R. Here are many large stores, and 3 tobacco warehouses, which receive annually 6 or 7000 hds. It is a thriving place; and the marshes in its vicinity being now drained, the air of this town, and that of Petersburg, is much meliorated.

BLAS, St. a cape on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, near which, to the S. E. stands the town of Compostella, in the province of Zalisca, in New-Spain.

BLEDSE Lick, in the state of Tennessee, lies 32 miles from Big Salt Lick garrison, and 36 from Nashville.

BLOCK Island, called by the Indians *Manisses*, lies about 21 miles S. S. W. of Newport, and is in Newport co. state of Rhode-Island. It was erected into a township, named *New-Shoreham*, in 1672. This island is 46 miles in length, and its extreme breadth is 38 miles. It has 682 inhabitants, including 47 slaves. It is famous for cattle and sheep, butter and cheese: round the ledges of the island considerable quantities of cod fish are caught. The southern part of it is in N. lat. 41. 8.

BLOCKLEY, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in Onta-

rio co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, 151 of the inhabitants were electors.

BLOOMING Vale, a tract of land in the township of Manlius, New-York state, on Butternut Creek.

BLOUNT, a new county in the state of Tennessee.

BLOUNTSVILLE, in N. Carolina, is on the post road from Halifax to Plymouth, 49 miles from Plymouth, and 55 from Williamstown.

BLUEFIELDS Bay, lies S. eastward of Savannah-la-mar, in the island of Jamaica, having good anchorage for large vessels. N. lat. 18. 10½. W. long. 78.

BLUEHILL, a township in Hancock co. District of Maine, on the W. side of Union R. 344 miles N. E. of Boston, and 13 E. of Penobscot; having 274 inhabitants.

BLUE HILL Bay, is formed by Nakeag Point on the W. and Mount Desart I. on the E. It extends northerly up to a mountain on the E. of Penobscot R. which, from its appearance at sea, is called *Blue Hill*. Union R. empties into this bay.

BLUE Hills, a range of mountains in New England; whose first ridge in New-Hampshire passes thro' Rochester, Barrington, and Nottingham.

BLUE Mountains, in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, extend from S. W. to N. E. and a short way across the Delaware.

Also, a range of mountains which run from S. E. to N. W. through Surry co. in the island of Jamaica.

BLUE Ridge. The first ridge of the *Alleghany Mountains*, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, is called the Blue Ridge; and is about 130 miles from the Atlantic. It is about 4000 feet high, measuring from its base; and between it and the North Mountain is a large fertile vale. The passage of the Potomack through this ridge is one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. See *Alleghany Mountains*, and *Potomack River*.

BLUE Licks, on the main branch of Licking R. in Kentucky, are situated about 8 miles westerly from the Upper Blue Licks. Both are on the N. eastern side of the river; the latter is about 15 miles N. E. of Millers.

BLUE Spring, lies between Big Barren

ren and Little Barren rivers, S. branches of Green R. in Mercer's co. Kentucky; about 22 miles S. westerly from Sulphur Spring, and 13 S. of Craigs Fort, on the N. side of Green R.

BLUE Stone Creek, a small western branch of the Great Kanaway.

BOCCA-CHICA, the strait or entrance into the harbor of Carthagea, in Terra Firma, S. America; defended by several forts and guns, which were all taken by the British forces in 1741.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a strait between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia, in the province of Terra Firma, S. America.

BODWELL'S Falls, in Merrimack R. lie between Andover and Methuen, about 5 miles below Patucket Falls. A company was incorporated in Feb. 1796, for building a bridge near this spot; between the two states of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

BOEUF, LE, a place in the N. western corner of Pennsylvania, at the head of the N. branch of French Creek, and 50 miles from Fort Franklin, where this Creek joins the Alleghany; measuring the distance by water. The French fort of Le Boeuf, from which the place has its name, lay about 2 miles E. from Small Lake, which is on the N. branch of French Creek; and from Le Boeuf, there is a portage of 14 miles northerly, to Presque Isle, in Lake Erie; where the French had another fort.

From Le Boeuf, to Presque Isle, is a continued chefnut-bottom swamp (except for about one mile from the former, and two from the latter) and the road between these two places, for 9 miles, 15 years ago, was made with logs, laid upon the swamp. N. lat. 42. 1. W. long. 79. 53. 20.

BOHEMIA, a broad, navigable river, 10 miles long, which runs W. N. W. into Elk River, in Maryland, 11 miles below Elkton.

BOHIO, a river of Chili, in S. America.

BOLABOLA, one of the *Society Isles*, which see.

BOLINBROKE, a town in Talbot co. eastern shore of Maryland, and 5 miles E. of Oxford. It lies on the N. W. point of Choptank River.

BOLTON, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, on Onion R. about 104 miles N. N. E. from Bennington, having 88 inhabitants.

BOLTON, a township in Tolland co. Connecticut, incorporated in 1720; and was settled from Weathersfield, Hartford, and Windsor, 14 miles E. from Hartford.

BOLTON, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 18 miles N. E. from Worcester, and 34 W. from Bolton. It contains 861 inhabitants.—There is a fine bed of limestone in this town, from which considerable quantities of good lime are made yearly.

BOMBARDE, a fort and village on the north peninsula of St. Domingo Island, about 3 leagues N. of La Plate Forme; 6 S. E. of the Mole, and 22 from Port de Paix, as the road runs. N. lat. 19. 42.

BOMBAY Hook, an island at the mouth of Delaware R. about 8 miles long and 2 broad, formed by the Delaware on the eastern side, and Duck Creek and Little Duck Creek on the Maryland side; these are united together by a natural canal. It is proposed to connect Delaware R. with Chesapeake Bay, by a canal from Duck Creek to that bay, through Chester R. See *Chester River*. The N. W. end of Bombay Hook is about 47 miles from Capes Henlopen and May, from the Hook to Reedy I. is 9 miles.

BOMBAZINE Rapids, on a river, in Lincoln co. District of Maine, are navigable for boats with some lading, at a middling pitch of water. They took their name from Bombazine, an Indian warrior, who was slain by the English in attempting to cross them.

BOMBAZINE, a lake, 7 or 8 miles long, in the township of Castleton, Rutland co. Vermont.

BONAIRE, an island, almost uninhabited, on the coast of Venizuela, in the kingdom of Terra Firma, about 20 leagues from the continent, and 14 E. of Curaçoa, and belongs to the Dutch. It is about 18 leagues in compass, and has a good bay and road on the S. W. side, near the middle of the island. Here formerly were a few houses, and a fort with a few soldiers. There were also 5 or 6 Indian families who planted maize, yams, potatoes, &c. There are plenty of cattle and goats, which they send salted to Curaçoa annually. There is a salt pond here, where the Dutch come for salt. N. lat. 12. 16. W. long. 68. 18.

BONAVENTURA,

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbor, and fort, of S. America, in Papayan, 90 miles E. of Cali. N. lat. 3. 20. W. long. 75. 18. It is the staple port of Cali, Papayan, Santa Fe, &c.

BONAVISTA, *Cape and Bay of*, lie on the E. side of Newfoundland Island. The cape lies in N. lat. 48. 15. W. long. 52. 32. and was discovered by John Cabot, and his son Sebastian, in 1497, in the service of Henry VII. king of England. The bay is formed by this cape and that of Cape Freels, 15 leagues apart.

BONHAMTOWN, in Middlesex co. New-Jersey, lies about 6 miles N. E. from New-Brunswick.

BOONE Bay, lies on the W. side of Newfoundland I; 22 leagues N. by E. of St. Georges Harbor. N. lat. 49. 35.

BOONETON, a small post town in Suffex co. New-Jersey, on the post road between Rockaway and Suffex courthouse; 116 miles from Philadelphia.

BOON Island, on the coast of the District of Maine, between the mouth of York R. and Cape Neddock.

BOONSBOROUGH, in Maddison co. Kentucky, lies on the S. side of Kentucky R. at the mouth of Otter Creek, 30 miles S. E. of Lexington, and the same distance N. E. from Danville. N. lat. 37. 57.

BOON'S Creek, a small N. branch of Kentucky R.

BOOTH Bay, a town and bay on the coast of Lincoln co. District of Maine, in N. lat. 43. 42. about 2 miles W. of Pemaquid Point. The bay stretches within the land about 12 miles, and receives two small streams. On it is a town, having 997 inhabitants.

BOPQUAM, or *M^eQuam Bay*, on the E. side of L. Champlain, is situated in Swanton, Vermont, and has Hog I. on the N. at the mouth of Michiscoui R.

BOQUET R. passes through the town of Willsborough, in Clinton co. New-York, and is navigable for boats about 2 miles; and is there interrupted by falls, on which are mills. At this place are the remains of an intrenchment thrown up by General Burgoyne.

BORDENTOWN, a pleasant town in Burlington co. New-Jersey, is situated at the mouth of Crofswicks Creek, on the E. bank of a great bend of Delaware R.; 6 miles below Trenton, 9 N. E. from Burlington, by water, and 15 by

land, and 24 miles N. E. from Philadelphia; and through this town, which contains about 100 houses, a line of stages passes from New-York to Philadelphia. The second division of Hessians was placed in this town, in December, 1776; and by the road leading to it, 600 men of that nation escaped, when Gen. Washington surprised, and made prisoners of 886 privates, and 23 Hessian officers, at Trenton.

BORIQVEN, or *Crabs Island*. See *Bieque*.

BORGNE, LE, a town on the north side of the northern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 3 leagues W. by N. of Port Margot, and 8 E. by S. of Port de Paix. N. lat. 19. 49.

BORJA, a town in Peru, situated on the head waters of Amazon River.

BORJA, a town in Brazil, on the S. eastern bank of Uruguay River. S. lat. 29. 15. W. long. 56. 30.

BOSCAWEN, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, on the western bank of Merrimack R. above Concord; 43 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 38 S. E. of Dartmouth College; having 1108 inhabitants. Boscawen Hills are in this neighborhood.

BOSTON, the capital of the state of Massachusetts, the largest town in New-England, and the third in size and rank in the United States, lies in 42. 23. 15. N. lat. and 70. 58. 53. W. long. This town, with the towns of Hingham, Chelsea and Hull, constitute the county of Suffolk; 176 miles S. W. of Wiltcaset, 61 S. by W. of Portsmouth, 164 N. E. of New-Haven, 252 N. E. of New-York, 347 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 500 N. E. of the city of Washington. Boston is built upon a peninsula of irregular form at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, and is joined to the main land by an isthmus on the south end of the town leading to Roxbury. It is two miles long but is of unequal breadth; the broadest part is 726 yards. The peninsula contains about 700 acres (other accounts say 1000) on which are 2376 dwelling houses. The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 18,038, but the increase has been very considerable since. The town is intersected by 97 streets, 36 lanes, and 26 alleys, besides 18 courts, &c. most of these are irregular, and not very convenient. State-street, Common-

Common-street, and a few others, are exceptions to this general character ; the former is very spacious, and being on a line with Long Wharf, where strangers usually land, exhibits a flattering idea of the town.

Here are nineteen edifices for public worship, of which nine are for Congregationalists, three for Episcopalians, and two for Baptists ; the Friends, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Sandemanians and Universalists have one each. Most of these are ornamented with beautiful spires, with clocks and bells. The other public buildings are the State-House, Court-House, two Theatres, Concert Hall, Faneuil Hall, Gaol, an Alms-House, a Work-House, a Bridewell and Powder Magazine. Franklin Place, adjoining Federal-street Theatre, is a great ornament to the town : it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin, from whom it takes its name, and is encompassed on two sides with buildings, which, in point of elegance, are not exceeded, perhaps, in the United States. Here are kept in capacious rooms, given and fitted up for the purpose, the Boston Library, and the valuable Collections of the Historical Society. Most of the public buildings are handsome, and some of them are elegant. A magnificent State-House is now erecting in Boston, on the S. side of Beacon Hill, fronting the Mall, the corner-stone of which was laid with great formality and parade on the 4th of July, 1795 ; and which over-tops the monument on Beacon Hill.

The Market Place, in which Faneuil Hall is situated, is supplied with all kinds of provisions which the country affords. The fish market in particular, by the bounteous supplies of the ocean and rivers, not only furnishes the rich with the rarest productions, but often provides the poor with a cheap and grateful repast.

Boston Harbor, is formed by Point Alderton on the S. and by Nahant Point on the N. The harbor is capacious enough for 500 vessels to ride at anchor in good depth of water ; whilst the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. It is variegated with about forty islands, of which fifteen only can be properly called so ; the others being small rocks or banks of sand, slightly covered with

verdure. These islands afford excellent pasturage, hay and grain, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer to parties of pleasure. Castle Island is about three miles from the town ; its fortifications, formerly called Castle William, defend the entrance of the harbor. It is garrisoned by about fifty soldiers, who serve as a guard for the convicts, who are sent here to hard labour. The convicts are chiefly employed in making nails.

The Light-House stands on a small island on the N. entrance of the channel, (Point Alderton and Nantasket Heights being on the S.) and is about 65 feet high. To steer for it from Cape Cod, the course is W. N. W. when within one league of the Cape ; from Cape Cod to the Light-House is about 16 leagues ; from Cape Ann the course is S. W. distant 10 leagues. A cannon is lodged and mounted at the Light House to answer signals.

Only seven of the islands in the bay are within the jurisdiction of the town ; and taxed with it, viz. Noddle's, Hog, Long, Deer, Spectacle, Governor's and Apple Islands.

The wharves and quays in Boston are about eighty in number, and very convenient for vessels. Long Wharf, or Boston Pier, in particular, extends from the bottom of State-street 1743 feet into the harbor in a strait line. The breadth is 104 feet. At the end are 17 feet of water at ebb tide. Adjoining to this wharf on the north is a convenient wharf called Minot's T, from the name of its former proprietor and its form. Vessels are supplied here with fresh water from a well surrounded by salt water, which has been dug at a great expense. Long Wharf is covered on the north side with large and commodious stores, and in every respect exceeds any thing of the kind in the United States. In February, 1796, a company was incorporated to cut a canal between this harbor and Roxbury, which is nearly completed.

The view of the town, as it is approached from the sea, is truly beautiful and picturesque. It lies in a circular and pleasingly irregular form round the harbour, and is ornamented with spires, above which the monument of Beacon Hill rises pre-eminent ; on its top is a gilt eagle bearing the arms of the

the Union, and on the base of the column are inscriptions, commemorating some of the most remarkable events of the late war. Beacon Hill is the highest ground on the peninsula, and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect. The Common below it contains about 45 acres always open to refreshing breezes; on its east side is the Mall, a very pleasant walk above 500 yards in length, adorned with rows of trees, to which an addition of about 100 yards has been lately added. Charles River and West Boston bridges are highly useful and ornamental to Boston; and both are on Charles River, which mingles its waters with those of Mystic River, in Boston harbor. Charles River bridge connects Boston with Charlestown in Middlesex county, and is 1503 feet long, 42 feet broad, stands on 75 piers, and cost the subscribers 50,000 dollars. It was opened June 19, 1787.

	Feet long.
West Boston bridge stands on 180 piers, is	3483
Bridge over the gore, 14 piers,	275
Abutment Boston side,	87½
Causeway,	3344
Distance from the end of the Causeway to Cambridge meeting-house,	7810
Width of the Bridge,	40

This beautiful bridge exceeds the other as much in elegance as in length, and cost the subscribers 76,700 dollars. Both bridges have draws for the admission of vessels, and lamps for the benefit of evening passengers.

Seven Free Schools are supported here at the public expense, in which the children of every class of citizens may freely associate together. The number of scholars is computed at about 900, of which 160 are taught Latin, &c. There are besides these many private schools.

The principal societies in the Commonwealth hold their meetings in this town, and are, the Marine Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Massachusetts Charitable Society, Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, Society for propagating the Gospel, Massachusetts Congregational Society, Medical Society, Humane Society, Boston

Library Society, Boston Mechanic Association, Society for the aid of Immigrants, Charitable Fire Society, and seven respectable Lodges of free and accepted Masons.

The foreign and domestic trade of Boston is very considerable, to support which there are three Banks, viz. the Branch of the United States Bank, the Union, and the Massachusetts Bank; the latter consists of 800 shares of 500 dollars, equal to 400,000; the capital of the Union Bank is, 1,200,000 dollars, 400,000 of which is the property of the State.

In 1748, 500 vessels cleared out of this port for, and 430 were entered from, foreign parts. In 1784, the entries of foreign and coasting vessels were 372, and the clearances 450. In 1794, the entries from foreign ports were 567. In 1795, these entries amounted to 725, of which the ships were 96, barques 3, snows 9, polacre 1, brigs 185, dogger 1, schooners 362, shallop 1, and sloops 65. The principal manufactures consist of rum, loaf-sugar, beer, sail-cloth, cordage, wool and cotton cards, playing cards, pot and pearl ashes, paper hangings, hats, plate, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. There are thirty distilleries, two breweries, eight sugar houses, and eleven ropewalks.

Eight years ago, the intercourse with the country barely required two stages and twelve horses, on the great road between this and New-Haven, distant 164 miles; whereas there are now twenty carriages and one hundred horses employed. The number of the different stages that run through the week from this town is upwards of 20, eight years ago there were only three.

Attempts have been made to change the government of the town from its present form to that of a city; but this measure, not according with the democratic spirit of the people, has as yet failed. At an annual meeting in March, nine Selectmen are chosen for the government of the town; at the same time are chosen a Town Clerk, a Treasurer, 12 Overseers of the Poor, twenty-four Firewards, twelve Clerks of the Market, twelve Scavengers, twelve Constables, besides a number of other officers. If the inhabitants do not reap all the advantages they have a right to expect from

from their numerous officers, it is not for want of wholesome laws for the regulation of the weights, measures and quality of provisions, or other branches of police, but, *because the laws are not put in execution.*

Besides those called Trained Bands, there are four other military companies in Boston, viz. the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, the Cadets, Fusiliers and Artillery. The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was incorporated in 1638, and the election of a captain and officers of it for the year is on the first Monday in June annually, which is observed here as a day of festivity. Several officers in the American army, who signalized themselves in the late war, received their first knowledge of tactics in this military school.

Boston was settled as early as 1631, from Charlestown; it was called Shau-mut by the Indians; Trimountain by the settlers in Charlestown, from the view of its three hills; and had its present name in token of respect to the Rev. Mr. Cotton, a minister of Boston in England, and afterwards minister of the first church here. Boston was greatly damaged by an earthquake in October 29, 1727, and since that time has suffered severely by numerous fires, the houses being mostly built of wood. The last large fire happened July 30, 1794, and consumed 96 houses, ropewalks, &c. and the account of losses given in by the sufferers amounted to 209,861 dollars.

It was in Boston that the Revolution originated which gave independence to America, and from thence flew like an electrical shock throughout the Union. It suffered much at the commencement of the war, by the loss of an extensive trade, and other calamities. Boston feels a pride in having given birth to Benjamin Franklin, and a number of other patriots, who were among the most active and influential characters in effecting the revolution.

Boston Corner, a tract of land adjoining Mount Washington, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 67 inhabitants.

Boston, New, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, containing 1202 inhabitants; 12 miles S. W. by W. from Amuskeag Falls; 60 miles

W. of Portsmouth, and a like distance N. W. of Boston.

BOTETOURT, a county in Virginia, on the Blue Ridge, W. of which are the Sweet Springs, about 42 miles from the Warm Springs. Its chief town is Fincastle.

BOTTLEHILL, a village in Somerset co. New-Jersey, 2 miles N. W. from Chatham, and 15 N. W. of Elizabeth-town.

BOUDOIR, LE, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, S. lat. 17. 52. W. long. from Paris, 15. 25.; discovered April 2, 1768, by Bouganville. This island, the year before, had been discovered by Wallis, and named *Osnaburg*.—The natives call it *Maitea*, according to the report of Capt. Cook, who visited it in 1769. Quiros discovered this island in 1606, and called it *la Dezana*. See *Osnaburg*.

BOUGANVILLE's Straits, are at the N. W. end of the isles of Solomon.

BOUGIE Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, between Core Sound and Little Inlet.

BOUNDBROOK, a village in Somerset co. New-Jersey, on the N. bank of Rariton River.

BOURBON, FORT, in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies.

BOURBON Co. in Kentucky, between Licking and Kentucky rivers, contains 7837 inhabitants, including 908 slaves.

BOURBON, a post town and capital of the above county, stands on a point of land formed by two of the southern branches of Licking R.; 22 miles N. E. of Lexington, 21 easterly of Lebanon, and 749 W. S. W. from Philadelphia, and contains about 60 houses, a Baptist church, a court-house and gaol. There are several valuable mills in its vicinity.

Bow, is a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, on the W. bank of Merrimack R. a little S. of Concord. It contains 562 inhabitants.

BOWDOIN, a township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, on the N. eastern bank of Androscoggin R.; distant from York, N. easterly, 36 miles, and from the mouth of Kennebeck R. 6 miles, and 166 N. E. of Boston. It contains 983 inhabitants.

BOWDOINHAM, a township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, separated from Pownalborough E. and Woolwich

wich S. E. by Kennebeck R. It has 455 inhabitants, and lies 171 miles N. E. from Boston.

BOWLING GREEN, a village in Virginia, on the post road, 22 miles S. of Fredericksburg, 48 N. of Richmond, and 25 N. of Hanover court-house.

BOXBOROUGH, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 412 inhabitants; 30 miles N. W. from Boston.

BOXFORD, a small township in Essex co. Massachusetts, having 925 inhabitants. It lies on the S. E. side of Merrimack R. 7 miles westerly of Newburyport. In the southernmost of its two parishes is a bloomery.

BOYLSTON, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, having 829 inhabitants; 10 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 45 N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1786, having been a parish of Shrewsbury since 1742; and contains by survey, 14,396 acres of land, well watered, and of a rich soil.

BOZRAH, a town in New-London co. Connecticut, formerly a parish in the town of Norwich, 36 miles E. from Hartford.

BRADDOCK'S Field, the place where Gen. Braddock, with the first division of his army, consisting of 1400 men, fell into an ambuscade of 400 men, chiefly Indians, by whom he was defeated and mortally wounded, July 9, 1755. The American militia, who were disdainfully turned in the rear, continued unbroken and served as a rear guard, and, under Col. Washington, the late President of the U. S. A. preserved the regulars from being entirely cut off. It is situated on Turtle Creek, on the N. E. bank of Monongahela R. 6 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg.

BRADDOCK'S Bay, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 42 miles W. from Great Sodus, and 65 E. from Fort Niagara.

BRADFORD, *East and West*, are townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

BRADFORD, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, situated on the S. side of Merrimack R. opposite Haverhill, and 10 miles W. of Newburyport. It has two parishes, and 1371 inhabitants. Quantities of leather shoes are made here for exportation; and in the lower parish some vessels are built. Several streams fall into the Merrimack

from this town, which support a number of mills of various kinds.

BRADFORD, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, containing 217 inhabitants, incorporated in 1760; 20 miles E. of Charlestown.

BRADFORD, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. about 20 miles above Dartmouth College, having 654 inhabitants. There is a remarkable ledge of rocks in this township, as much as 200 feet high. It appears to hang over, and threaten the traveller as he passes. The space between this ledge and Connecticut River is scarcely wide enough for a road.

BRAGA, HA. now Fort Dauphin, in the island of Cuba.

BRAINTREE, a township in Orange co. Vermont, lies 75 miles N. eastward of Bennington. It joins Kingston westward, Randolph on the eastward, and contains 221 inhabitants.

BRAINTREE, one of the most ancient townships in Norfolk co. in the state of Massachusetts, was settled in 1625, and then called *Mount Woolaston*, from the name of its founder. It lies on a bay, 8 miles E. of S. from Boston, and contained, before its division, 400 houses and 2771 inhabitants. Great quantities of granite stones are sent to Boston from this town for sale. The bay abounds with fish and sea fowl, and particularly *brants*. This town is noted for having produced, in former and latter times, the first characters both in church and state; and, in distant ages, will derive no small degree of fame, for having given birth to JOHN ADAMS, the first Vice-President, and the second President of the *United States of America*; a man highly distinguished for his patriotism, as a citizen; his justice, integrity, and talents, as a lawyer; his profound and extensive erudition, as a writer; and his discernment, firmness, and success, as a foreign minister and statesman.

BRANDON, a harbor on the N. side of Long Island, New-York, 9 miles W. of Smithtown, and the same distance from Hempstead Plain.

BRANDON, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, situated on both sides of Otter Creek, containing 637 inhabitants, and is about 60 miles northerly from Bennington. Here Brandon Creek empties

empties into Otter Creek from the N.E.

BRANDY POTS, are isles so called, in the river St. Lawrence, 40 leagues below Quebec.

BRANDYWINE Creek, falls into Christina Creek from the northward, at Wilmington, in Delaware state, about 25 miles from its N. and N. western sources, which both rise in Chester co. Pennsylvania. This Creek is famous for a bloody battle, fought Sept. 11, 1777, between the British and Americans, which lasted nearly the whole day, and the latter were defeated with considerable loss: but it was far from being of that decisive kind which people had been led to expect, in the event of a meeting between the hostile armies, on nearly equal terms, both as to numbers, and the nature of the ground on which each army was situated. It was fought at Chadds Ford, and in the neighbourhood of, and on, the strong grounds at Birmingham church. See *Delaware*, for an account of the celebrated mills on this creek.

BRANDYWINE, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

BRANFORD, a township in New-Haven co. Connecticut, considerable for its iron works. It lies on the S. side of a river of the same name, which runs into Long Island Sound, 10 miles E. from New-Haven, and 40 S. of Hartford.

BRASS D'OR, called also *Labrador*, a lake which forms into arms and branches, in the island of Cape Breton, or Sydney, and opens an easy communication with all parts of the island. See *Breton, Cape*.

BRASS Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, situated near the N. W. end of St. Thomas's Island, on which it is dependent.

BRASS Town, in the state of Tennessee, is situated on the head waters of Hiwassee R. about 100 miles southerly from Knoxville. Two miles S. from this town, is the *Enchanted Mountain*, much famed for the curiosities on its rocks. See *Enchanted Mountain*.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a considerable township and post town, in Windham co. Vermont, having 1589 inhabitants; on the W. bank of Connecticut R.; about 28 miles E. of Bennington, 61 N. of Springfield, in Massachusetts, and 311 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 42. 52.

BRAZIL, or *Brafil*, comprehends all the Portuguese settlements in America, and is situated between the equator and 35. S lat. and between 35. and 60. W. long.; and is in length 2,500 miles, and in breadth 700 miles. Bounded by the mouth of the river Amazon, and the Atlantic ocean, on the N.; by the same ocean on the E.; by the mouth of the river Plata, S.; and by morasses, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains, which separate it from Amazonia and the Spanish possessions, on the W. It has three grand divisions.—1. The northern contains 8 provinces or captainships, viz. Para, Marignan, Siara, Petagues, Rio Grande, Payraba, Tamara, and Pernambuco. 2. The middle division—5 captainships, viz. Seregippe, Bahia, or the Bay of All Saints, Ithecos, Porto Seguro, and Spirito Sancto. 3. The southern division—3 captainships, viz. Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent, and Del Rey. The number of considerable cities are 16; of these St. Salvadore, in the Bay of All Saints, is the chief, and is the capital of Brazil; the second in rank is Rio de Janeiro.

On the coast are three small islands, where ships touch for provisions on their voyage to the South Seas, viz. Fernando, St. Barbaro, and St. Catharines. The bays, harbors, and rivers, are the harbors of Pernambuco, All Saints, Porto Seguro, the port and harbor of Rio de Janeiro, the port of St. Vincent, the harbor of St. Gabriel, and the port of St. Salvadore, on the N. shore of the river La Plata.

The climate of Brazil is temperate and mild, when compared with that of Africa; owing chiefly to the refreshing wind, which blows continually from the sea. The air is not only cool, but chilly during the night, so that the natives kindle a fire every evening in their huts. The rivers in this country annually overflow their banks, and like the Nile leave a sort of slime upon the lands; and the soil is in many places amazingly rich. The vegetable productions are, Indian corn, sugar canes, tobacco, indigo, balsam, ipecacuanha, brazil wood. The last is of a red colour, hard and dry; and is chiefly used in dying, but not the red of the best kind. Here is also the yellow fustic, of use in dying yellow, and a beautiful kind of speckled wood used in cabinet work.

work. Here are five different sorts of palm trees, curious ebony, and a great variety of cotton trees. This country abounds in horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually to Europe. There is great plenty of deers, hares, and other game. Besides the beasts common in the neighboring parts of the continent, are janouveras, and a fierce animal somewhat like a grey-hound, the topi-rassou, a creature between a bull and an ass, but without horns, and entirely harmless, the flesh is very good, and has the flavor of beef. The remarkable birds are the humming bird; the lankima, sometimes called the unicorn bird, from its having a horn, 2 or 3 inches long, growing out of its forehead; the guira, famous for changing its color often, being first black, then ash colored, next white, afterwards scarlet, and last of all crimson; which colors grow deeper and richer the longer the bird lives. Of fish, there is one called the globe fish, so called from its form, which is so beset with spikes like a hedgehog, that it bids defiance to all fish of prey. Brazil breeds a variety of serpents and venomous creatures, among which are the Indian salamander, a four legged insect, whose sting is mortal; the ibivaboca, a species of serpent, about 7 yards long, and half a yard in circumference, whose poison is instantaneously fatal; the rattle snake attains there an enormous size; the liboyd, or roebuck snake, which authors say are capable of swallowing a roebuck whole with his horns, being between 20 and 30 feet in length and six feet in circumference. There is a numberless variety of fowl, wild and tame in this country.

The trade of Brazil is very great, and increases every year. They import as many as 40,000 negroes annually. The exports of Brazil are diamonds, gold, sugar, tobacco, hides, drugs and medicines; and they receive in return, woolen goods of all kinds, linens, laces, silks, hats, lead, tin, pewter, copper, iron, beef, and cheese. They also receive from Madeira, a great quantity of wine, vinegar and brandy; and from the Azores, £25,000 worth of other liquors.

The gold and diamond mines are but a recent discovery; they were first opened in 1681, and have since yielded

above five millions sterling annually, of which a fifth part belongs to the crown. These, with the sugar plantations, occupy so many hands, that agriculture lies neglected, and Brazil depends upon Europe for its daily bread; although before the discovery of these mines, the soil was found very sufficient for subsisting the inhabitants. The diamonds here are neither so hard, nor so clear as those of the East Indies, neither do they sparkle so much, but they are whiter. The Brazilian diamonds are sold ten per cent cheaper than the oriental ones, supposing the weights to be equal. The crown revenue arising from this colony, amounts annually to two millions sterling in gold, if some late writers are to be credited, besides the duties and customs on merchandize imported from that quarter. This indeed, is more than a fifth of the precious metal produced by the mines; but every other consequent advantage considered, it probably does not much exceed the truth.

The Portuguese here live in the most effeminate luxury. When people appear abroad they are carried in a kind of cotton hammocks, called serpentes, which are borne on negroes' shoulders: similar to palanquins in India. The portrait drawn of the manners, customs, and morals of that nation, in America, by judicious travellers, is very far from being favorable.

The native Brazilians are about the size of the Europeans, but not so stout. They are subject to fewer distempers and are long lived. They wear no clothing; the women wear their hair extremely long, the men cut their's short; the women wear bracelets of bones of a beautiful white; the men necklaces of the same; the women paint their faces, and the men their bodies.

Though the king of Portugal, as grand master of the Order of Christ, be solely in possession of the titles, and though the produce of the crusade belongs entirely to him; yet in this extensive country, six bishopricks have been successively founded, which acknowledge for their superior, the archbishop of Bahia; which see was established in 1552. Only half of the 16 captainships, into which the country is divided, belong to the crown; the others

others being fiefs made over to some of the nobility, who do little more than acknowledge the sovereignty of the king of Portugal.

The Portuguese discovered this country in 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they took possession of All Saints Bay, and built the city of St. Salvadore. The Dutch invaded Brazil in 1623, and subdued the northern provinces; but the Portuguese agreed in 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tons of gold, to relinquish their interest in this country, which was accepted; and the Portuguese remained in peaceable possession of Brazil, till about the end of 1762; when the Spanish governor of Buenos Ayres, hearing of a war between Portugal and Spain, took, after a month's siege, the Portuguese frontier fortress, St. Sacramento; but by the treaty of peace it was restored.

BREAKNECK Hill, opposite Butterhill, at the northern entrance of the highlands, in Hudson R. about 60 miles N. of New-York. On the S. side of this hill, about half the distance as you ascend it, the rocks are so situated as to give the spectator a tolerable idea of a human face, with a nose, mouth and double chin, but without a forehead. On the nose grows a tree of considerable size, which has the appearance only of a shrub.

BRECKNOCK, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

BREME, a cape which forms the S. eastern side of the mouth of Oroonoca R. opposite Cape Araya, in S. America.

BRENTON's Reef, about 3 miles from Newport, is the southernmost point of Rhode-Island, about 2 miles E. of Beaver Tail. These two points form the mouth of Newport harbor.

BRENTWOOD, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, having 976 inhabitants; distant 7 miles W. from Exeter, and 22 from Portsmouth. Vitriol is found here, combined in the same stone with sulphur.

BRETON, CAPE. The island, or rather collection of islands, called by the French *Les Isles de Madame*, which lie so contiguous as that they are commonly called but one, and comprehended under the name of the Island of Cape Breton, lies between lat. 45. 23. and 47. N. and between 59. 44. and 61. 29.

W. long. and about 45 leagues to the eastward of Halifax. It is about 109 miles in length, and from 20 to 34 in breadth; and is separated from Nova-Scotia by a narrow strait, called the *Gut of Canso*, which is the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is surrounded with little sharp pointed rocks, separated from each other by the waves, above which some of their tops are visible, and intersected with lakes and rivers. The great Brás d'Or is a very extensive sheet of water which forms into arms and branches, and opens an easy communication with all parts of the island. All its harbors are open to the east, turning towards the south. On the other parts of the coast there are but a few anchoring places for small vessels, in creeks, or between islets. The harbor of St. Peter's, at the west end of the island, is a very commodious place for carrying on the fishery. This island was considered as annexed to Nova-Scotia in respect to matters of government till 1784, when it was erected into a separate government by the name of Sydney.

There is a great proportion of arable land on this island; and it abounds in timber and hard wood, such as pine, beach, birch, maple, spruce, and fir.

Here are about 1000 inhabitants, who have a lieutenant governor resident among them, appointed by the king. *Isle Madame*, which is an appendage to this government, is settled for the most part with French Acadians, about 50 families, whose chief employment is the fishery at Ashmot, the principal harbor in this little island. The principal towns are Sydney, the capital, and Louisburg, which has the best harbor in the island. The present seat of government is at Spanish river, on the north side of the island.

This island may be considered as the key to Canada, and the very valuable fishery in its neighbourhood depends for its protection on the possession of this island; as no nation can carry it on without some convenient harbor of strength to supply and protect it, and Louisburg is the principal one for these purposes.

The peltry trade was ever a very inconsiderable object. It consisted only in the skins of a few lynxes, elks, muskrats,

rats, wild cats, bears, otters, and foxes, both of a red, silver and grey colour. Some of these were procured from a colony of Micmac Indians, who had settled on the island with the French, and never could raise more than 60 men able to bear arms. The rest came from St. John's, or the neighboring continent. Greater advantages are now derived from the coal mines which are situated near the entrance of the harbor, the working of which, and the fishery, are the chief employment of the inhabitants. They lie in a horizontal direction; and being no more than 6 or 8 feet below the surface, may be worked without digging deep, or draining off the waters. Notwithstanding the prodigious demand for this coal from New-England, from the year 1745 to 1749, these mines would probably have been forsaken, had not the ships which were sent out to the French islands wanted ballast. In one of these mines, a fire has been kindled, which could never yet be extinguished. These mines yield a revenue of £.12,000 yearly to the crown.

In 1743, while this island belonged to the French, they caught 1,149,000 quintals of dry fish, and 3,500,000 do. of mud-fish, the value of both which, including 3,116½ tons of train oil, drawn from the blubber, amounted to £.926,577 10s sterling, according to the prime cost of the fish at Newfoundland. The whole value of this trade, annually, at that period, amounted to a million sterling. No less than 564 ships, besides shallops, and 27,000 seamen, were employed in this trade. At present the inhabitants of this island take about 30,000 quintals of fish, annually, which are shipped for Spain and the Straits, principally by merchants from Jersey (in England) who yearly resort here, and keep stores of supplies for the fishermen.

Though some fishermen had long resorted to this island every summer, the French, who took possession of it in August, 1713, were properly the first settled inhabitants. They changed its name into that of *Isle Royale*, and fixed upon Fort Dauphin for their principal settlement. In 1720, the fortifications of Louisburg were begun. The other settlements were at Port Toulouse, Neruka, &c. The island remain-

ed in the possession of the French till 1745, when it was captured by the New-England militia under the command of William Pepperell, Esq. a colonel of the militia, and a squadron under commodore Warren. It was afterwards restored to the French, and again taken in 1758, by admiral Boscawen and general Amherst, when the garrison, consisting of 5600 men, were made prisoners; and 11 men of war in the harbor, were either taken, sunk, burnt or destroyed; and it was ceded to Great-Britain by the peace of 1763.

BREWER, a strait in the Magellanic sea, about the island called Staten Land, which parts it from the straits Le Maire. It was discovered by the Dutch navigator Brewer, about the year 1643.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbor, at the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, and in the S. Sea. Lat. 42. 30. long. 74. W.

BREWINGTON-FORT, lies in the township of Mexico, New-York, and at the W. end of Lake Oneida, about 24 miles S. E. from Fort Oswego.

BRIAR Creek, a water of Savannah R. in Georgia. Its mouth is about 50 miles S. E. by S. from Augusta, and 55 N. westerly from Savannah. Here Gen. Prevost defeated a party of 2000 Americans, under Gen. Ash, May 3, 1779; they had above 300 killed and taken, besides a great number drowned in the river and swamps. The whole artillery, baggage and stores were taken.

BRIDGETOWN, in Cumberland co. district of Maine, having Hebron on the N. W. and Bakerstown (on the W. side of Androscoggin R.) on the S. E. which three settlements lie on the northern side of Little Androscoggin R. It contains 329 inhabitants and lies 34 miles N. by N. W. from Portland, and 156 N. E. from Boston. Bridgetown consists of large hills and vallies: the highland affords red oak, which are often three feet, and sometimes four, in diameter; and 60 or 70 feet without any branches. The vallies are covered with rock maple, bass, ash, birch, pine and hemlock. There is a curiosity to be seen in Long Pond, which lies mostly in Bridgetown, which may afford matter of speculation to the natural philosopher. On the easterly side of the pond is a cove which extends about 100 rods farther E. than the general course of the shore, the

the bottom is clay, and so shoal that a man may wade 50 rods into the pond. On the bottom of this cove are stones of various sizes, which, it is evident from various circumstances, have an annual motion towards the shore; the proof of this is the mark or track left behind them, and the bodies of clay driven up before them. Some of these stones are 2 or 3 tons weight, and have left a track of several rods behind them; having at least a common cart-load of clay before them. The shore of the cove is lined with these stones, which, it would seem, have crawled out of the water. See *Sebago Pond*.

BRIDGETOWN, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, lies on both sides Cohanzie Creek, 20 miles from its mouth; and vessels of 100 tons can come up here. It has about 50 houses, and a brisk trade. It is on the great stage road, between Philadelphia and New-York, 6 miles W. of Elizabeth town.

BRIDGETOWN, a port town in Queen Annes co. Maryland, lies on the western side of Tuckahoe Creek, 8 miles E. from Centreville, as far S. E. from Church Hill, and 65 S. W. from Philadelphia.

Also the name of a town in Kent co. in the same state, situated on the N. bank of Chester R. (which separates this county from that of Ann) 7 miles S. E. from Cross Roads; and 4 south-erly from Newmarket.

BRIDGETOWN, in the island of Antigua. See *Willoughby Bay*.

BRIDGETOWN, the metropolis of the island of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, lying in the S. W. part of the island and in the parish of St. Michael. It is situated in the innermost part of Carlisle bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ league long and one broad; but the bottom is foul and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down April 18, 1668. It suffered also greatly by fires on Feb. 8, 1756, May 14, 1766, and Dec. 27, 1767, at which times the greatest part of the town was destroyed; before these fires it had 1500 houses, mostly brick, very elegant, and said to be the finest and largest in all the Caribbee islands; the town has since been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, and there is also a Cheap-side, where the rents are as high as those in London. It has a college,

founded, and liberally endowed by Col. Codrington, the only institution of the kind in the West-Indies; but it does not appear that its success has answered the designs of the founder. The town has commodious wharves for loading and unloading goods, and is well defended by a number of forts; but it is very subject to hurricanes. As the wind generally blows from the E. or N. E. the E. part of the town is called the windward, and the W. part leeward. The number of militia for Bridgetown and St. Michael's precinct is 1200 men, who are called the royal regiment of foot guards. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery. About a mile from town to the N. E. the governor has a fine seat, built by the assembly, called *Pilgrims*. The church is as large as many cathedrals, has a noble organ, and a ring of bells, with a curious clock. Here are large and elegant taverns, eating houses, &c. and packet boats have lately been established to carry letters to and from Great-Britain monthly. N. lat. $13.9\frac{1}{2}$. W. long. $60.2\frac{1}{2}$.

This was the state of the capital of Barbadoes in the summer of 1780. It had scarcely risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced by the dreadful fires already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of October 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished; the force of the wind was then so great, as not only to blow down the strongest walls, but even lifted some pieces of cannon off the ramparts and carry them some yards distance; and the damage to the country in general was estimated at £.1,320,504-15 sterling, and it is scarcely yet restored to its former splendor.

BRIDGEWATER, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1769, and contains 281 inhabitants.

BRIDGEWATER, a township in Somerset co. New-Jersey, which contains 2,578 inhabitants, including 377 slaves.

BRIDGEWATER, a considerable township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, containing 4975 inhabitants; 5 miles N. E. from Raynham; about 30 miles E. of S. from Boston, in which large quantities of hard ware, nails, &c. are manufactured.

BRIDGEWATER, a township in Windfor co. Vermont, about 55 miles N. E. of Bennington, containing 293 inhabitants.

BRIDPORT, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on the E. shore of Lake Champlain; about 72 miles N. N. W. from Bennington. It has 449 inhabitants.

BRIGANTINE Inlet, on the coast of New-Jersey, between Great and Little Egg Harbor.

BRIMFIELD, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, situated E. of Connecticut R.; having 1211 inhabitants; 34 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 75 W. of Boston.

BRION Isle, one of the Magdalene isles, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

BRISTOL, a township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, having 1718 inhabitants; distant 204 miles N. E. from Boston, and 8 N. of Pemaquid Point.

BRISTOL, a county in the southern part of Massachusetts, E. of a part of the state of Rhode Island. It has 15 townships, of which Taunton is the chief; and 31,709 inhabitants. The great sachem Phillip resided here; [see *Raynham*]; and it was called by the Indians *Pawukunnawukutt*; from which the nation derived the name; but were sometimes styled the *Wamporoags*.

BRISTOL Co. in Rhode Island state, contains the townships of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington; having 3211 inhabitants, inclusive of 98 slaves. It has Bristol co. in Massachusetts, on the N. E. and Mount Hope bay.

BRISTOL, a sea-port town, and chief of the above county, lies on the western side of the peninsula called Bristol neck, and on the E. side of Bristol bay; including Popasquash neck, and all the N. and E. part of Bristol neck, to Warren, N.; and to Mount Hope bay, E. It is about 3 miles from Rhode I.; the ferry from the S. end of the township being included, which is little more than half a mile broad: 13 miles northerly from Newport, 24 S. E. from Providence, and 63 from Boston.—Bristol suffered greatly by the ravages of the late war; but is now in a very flourishing state, having 1406 inhabitants, inclusive of 64 slaves. It is beautiful for situation—a healthful climate—rich soil, and a commodious, safe harbor. Onions, in considerable quantities, and a

variety of provisions and garden stuff, are raised here for exportation. N. lat. 40. 40.

BRISTOL, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut, 16 miles W. of the city of Hartford.

BRISTOL, a town in Bucks co. Pennsylvania, 11 miles S. S. E. from Newtown, and 20 N. E. from Philadelphia. It stands on Delaware R. opposite Burlington, in New-Jersey; and has about 50 or 60 houses. It is a great thoroughfare, and is noted for its mills of several kinds.

BRISTOL, a township in Philadelphia county.

BRISTOL, a small town in Charles co. Maryland.

BRISTOL, a township in Addison co. Vermont, E. of Vergennes, having 211 inhabitants.

BRISTOL Bay, on the N. W. coast of N. America, is formed by the peninsula of Alaska on the S. and S. E. and by Cape Newnham on the N.; and is very broad and capacious. A river of the same name runs into it from the E.

BRITAIN, NEW. The country lying round Hudson bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New-Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada. A superintendent of trade, appointed by the governor general of the four British provinces, and responsible to him, resides at Labrador. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Wager, Monk, Seal, Pockerekefko, Churchill, Nelson, Hayes, New-Severn, Albany and Moose rivers, all which empty into Hudson and James' bay, from the W. & S. The mouths of all the rivers are filled with shoals, except Churchill's, in which the largest ships may lie; but ten miles higher the channel is obstructed by sand banks. All the rivers, as far as they have been explored, are full of rapids and cataracts, from 10 to 60 feet perpendicular. Down these rivers the Indian traders find a quick passage; but their return is a labour of many months. Copper Mine, and McKenzies rivers, fall into the North Sea. As far inland as the Hudson Bay company have settlements, which is 600 miles to the west of fort Churchill, at a place called

called Hudson House, lat. 53. long. 106. 27. W. from London, is flat country : nor is it known how far to the eastward, the great chain seen by navigators from the Pacific ocean, branches off. From Moose river, or the bottom of the Bay, to Cape Churchill, the land is flat, marshy and wooded with pines, birch, larch and willows. From Cape Churchill, to Wager's river, the coasts are high and rocky to the very sea, and woodless, except the mouths of Pockerekeko and Seal rivers. The hills on their back are naked, nor are there any trees for a great distance inland. The eastern coast is barren, past the efforts of cultivation. The surface is every where uneven, and covered with masses of stone of an amazing size. It is a country of fruitless vallies and frightful mountains, some of an astonishing height. The vallies are full of lakes, formed not of springs, but rain and snow, so chilly as to be productive of a few small trout only. The mountains have here and there a blighted shrub, or a little moss. The vallies are full of crooked, stunted trees, pines, fir, birch, and cedars, or rather a species of the juniper. In lat. 60. on this coast, vegetation ceases. The whole shore, like that on the west, is faced with islands at some distance from land.

The laudable zeal of the Moravian clergy induced them, in the year 1752, to send missionaries from Greenland to this country. They fixed on Nesbit's harbor for their settlement ; but of the first party, some of them were killed, and the others driven away. In 1764, under the protection of the British government, another attempt was made. The missionaries were well received by the Esquimaux, and the mission goes on with success. The knowledge of these northern seas and countries was owing to a project started in England for the discovery of a north west passage to China and the East Indies, as early as the year 1756. Since then it has been frequently dropped and as often revived, but never yet completed.

Frobisher, about the year 1576, discovered the Main of New-Britain, or Terra de Labrador, and those straits to which he has given his name. In 1585, John Davis sailed from Portsmouth, and viewed that and the more northern coasts, but he seems never to have

entered the bay. Hudson made three voyages on the same adventure, the first in 1607, the second in 1608, and his third and last in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name, coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to eighty degrees and a half, into the heart of the frozen zone. His ardor for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he stayed here until the ensuing spring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries, but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized upon him and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the icy seas, in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were either swallowed up by the waves, or gaining the inhospitable coast, were destroyed by the savages ; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home.

Though the adventurers failed in the original purpose for which they navigated Hudson bay, yet, the project, even in its failure, has been of great advantage to England. The vast countries which surround Hudson bay, abound with animals, whose fur and skins are excellent. In 1670, a charter was granted to the Hudson bay company, which does not consist of above 9 or 10 persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay, and they have acted under it ever since, with great benefit to the individuals who compose the company, though comparatively with little advantage to Britain. The company employ 4 ships, and 130 seamen. They have several forts, viz. Prince of Wales fort, Churchill river, Nelson, New-Severn, Albany, on the W. side of the bay, and are garrisoned by 186 men. The French, in May, 1782, took and destroyed these forts, and the settlements, &c. said to amount to the value of £.500,000. They export commodities to the value of £.16,000, and carry home returns to the value of £.29,340, which yield to the revenue £.3,734. This includes the fishery in Hudson's Bay. The only attempt to trade to that part which is called Labrador, has been directed towards the fishery. The annual

annual produce of the fishery, amounts to upwards of £.49,000. See *Esquimaux*.

The whole of the settlements in New-Britain, including such as have been mentioned, are as follow, which see under their respective heads : Abbitibi, Frederick, East Main and Brunswick houses ; Moose fort ; Henley, Gloucester, and Osnaburg houses ; and a house on Winnipeg lake ; Severn, or *New-Severn* ; York fort, or *Nelson* ; Churchills fort, or *Prince of Wales fort* ; South Branch, Hudson's, Manchester, and Buckingham houses : the last is the westernmost settlement, and lately erected.

BRITAIN, NEW, a large island in the Pacific ocean, lying N. E. of Dampier's straits, between 4. and 7. S. lat. and 146. and 149. E. long. from Paris. Its N. point is called Cape Stephen's ; its E. point Cape Orford ; and a bay about the middle of its eastern coast, is called Port Montague. These names were given by Capt. Carteret, who visited this island in 1767, and found it much smaller than was supposed by Dampier, who first discovered it to be an island. There is nothing yet discovered peculiarly different in its productions or its inhabitants, from those of the other islands in its neighborhood. It has the appearance of a mountainous country, and is covered with large and stately trees. It is surrounded with many fertile islands, most of which are said to yield abundance of plaintain and cocoa nut trees.

BRITISH AMERICA. Under the general name of British America, we comprehend the vast extent of country, bounded S. by the United States of America, and the Atlantic ocean ; E. by the same ocean and Davis's straits, which divide it from Greenland ; extending N. to the northern limits of Hudson bay charter ; and westward indefinitely—Lying between 42. 30. and 70. N. lat. ; and between 50. and 96. W. long. from Greenwich.

British America is divided into four provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada ; 2. Lower Canada, to which are annexed New-Britain, or the country lying round Hudson bay, and the island of Cape Breton ; which island, in 1784, was formed into a separate government by the name of Sydney. 3. New-Brun-

wick ; 4. Nova-Scotia, to which is annexed the island of St. John's. Besides these, there is the island of Newfoundland, which is governed by the admiral for the time being, and two lieutenant governors, who reside at Placentia and St. John's. The troops stationed at Newfoundland, however, are subject to the orders of the governor general of the four British provinces. The number of people in the whole of the northern British colonies is perhaps 160,000 or 180,000.

Since the four provinces have been put under a general governor, the governor of each is styled lieutenant governor. The residence of the general governor is at Quebec.

The following information, from Edwards's History of the West-Indies, respecting the trade and resources of British America, as being useful to Americans, is inserted under this head. The river St. Lawrence remains usually locked up one half of the year ; and although, in 1784, it was confidently said, that the British provinces would be able in three years to supply all the West-Indies with lumber and provisions, yet it was found necessary to import lumber and provisions into Nova-Scotia, from the United States. Thus, in 1790, there were shipped from the U. S. to Nova-Scotia, alone, 540,000 staves and heading ; 924,980 feet of boards ; 285,000 shingles, and 16,000 hoops ; 40,000 bbls. of bread and flour, and 80,000 bushels of grain, beyond her own consumption. Newfoundland furnished the British West-Indies with 806,459 quintals of fish ; on an average of four years, ending with 1786.

The only provisions exported to Jamaica, from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and St. John's, between 3d of April, 1783, and 26th of October, 1784, were 180 bushels of potatoes, and 751 hhds. and about 500 bbls. of salted fish. Of lumber, the quantity was 510,088 feet ; 20 bundles of hoops ; and 301,324 shingles ; and on an average of 5 years, from 1768 to 1772, the whole exports to Jamaica, from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and St. John's, were only 33 bbls. of flour, 7 hhds. of fish, 8 bbls. of oil, 3 bbls. of tar, pitch and turpentine ; 36,000 shingles and staves, and 27,235 feet of lumber.

From the custom house returns it appears

appears that of 1208 cargoes of lumber and provisions imported from N. America, to the British sugar colonies, in 1772, only 7 of those cargoes were from Canada and Nova-Scotia; and that of 701 topsail vessels and 1681 sloops, which had cleared outwards from N. America, to the British, and foreign, W. Indies, only 2 of the topsail vessels, and 11 of the sloops were from these provinces: and it has been proved, that in the years 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782, the scarcity in Canada had been such, as to occasion the export of all bread, wheat, and flour, to be prohibited by authority; and in 1784, when a parliamentary inquiry took place concerning what supplies the W. Indies might expect from Canada and Nova-Scotia; a ship in the river Thames was actually loading with flour for Quebec.

BROADALBIN, a township in Montgomery co. New-York; which, by the state census of 1796, contained 277 inhabitants, who are electors.

BROAD Bay, in the district of Maine, lies on the line of Lincoln and Hancock counties, bounded by Pemaquid Point on the W. and Pleasant Point on the E. On the shore of this bay was an ancient Dutch settlement.

BROAD River, is an arm of the sea, which extends along the W. and N. W. sides of Beaufort or Port Royal island, on the coast of S. Carolina, and receives Coosa from the N. W.—Coosa R. may likewise be called an arm of the sea; its waters extend N. westward, and meet those of Broad R. round a small island at the mouth of Coosa Hatchee R. These two arms embrace all the islands between Combahee R. and Dawfuskee sound, with which also Broad R. communicates. Channels between Broad R. and Coosa form the islands. The entrance through Broad R. to Beaufort harbor, one of the best in the state, is between Hilton's Head and St. Phillips point.

BROAD River, or *Cherakee-haw*, a water of Savannah R. from the Georgia side. It empties into the Savannah at Petersburg. At a trifling expense, it might be made boatable 25 or 30 miles through the best settlements in Wilkes county.

BROAD River, in S. Carolina, rises by three branches from the N. W. viz.

the Ennoree, Tiger, and Packolet; which unite about 40 miles above the mouth of Saluda R.; which, with Broad R. forms Congaree R. Broad R. may be rendered navigable 30 miles in North Carolina.

BROKEN ARROW, or *Clay-Catka*, an Indian town in the Creek country, in West Florida, on the W. side of Chata-Uche R.; 12 miles below the Cusitah and Coweta towns, where the river is fordable. See *Coweta*, and *Flint R.*

BROMLEY, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, about 32 miles N. easterly from Bennington. It has 71 inhabitants.

BROMLEY, a town in Somerset co. New-Jersey.

BROOKFIELD, in the S. W. part of Worcester co. Massachusetts, is among the first towns as to age, wealth, and numbers, in the county; containing 3100 inhabitants. The great post road from Boston to N. York runs through it. It is 64 miles W. of Boston and 27 W. of Worcester. The Indian name of this town was *Quaboag*. The river which still retains the name passes thro' it; and, like its other streams and ponds, abounds with various kinds of fish. Here is iron ore, and large quantities of stone which yield copperas, and have a strong vitriolic quality. This town was settled by people from Ipswich, in 1660, and was incorporated in 1673.

BROOKFIELD, a township in Orange co. Vermont, has 421 inhabitants, and lies 80 miles northerly from Bennington.

BROOKFIELD, a township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, 14 miles above Norridgewalk on Kennebeck R. and was formerly called *Seven mile Brook*.

BROOKFIELD, a town in Montgomery co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, 160 of its inhabitants are electors.

BROOKFIELD, a township in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 6 miles N. N. E. from Danbury.

BROOKHAVEN, a township in Suffolk co. Long I. New-York, containing 3,224 inhabitants. Of these 233 are slaves; and by the state census of 1796, 535 only are electors. The compact part of the town contains about 40 houses, an Episcopalian, and a Presbyterian church. It is 60 miles E. of New-York.

BROOKLYN,

BROOKLYN, a township in Kings co. New-York, on the W. end of Long I. having 1603 inhabitants; of these 405 are slaves; and 224 are electors, by the state census of 1796. Here are a Presbyterian church, a Dutch Reformed church, a powder magazine, and some elegant houses which lie chiefly on one street. East R. near a mile broad, separates the town from New-York.

BROOKLYN, a township in Wyndham co. Connecticut, about 20 miles N. of Norwich.

BROTHERTON, an Indian village adjoining New-Stockbridge, (N. York) inhabited by about 150 Indians, who migrated from different parts of Connecticut, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Occom. These Indians receive an annuity of 2160 dollars, which sum is partly appropriated to the purpose of maintaining a school, and partly to compensate a superintendant, to transact their business, and to dispose of the remainder of their money for their benefit.

BROUGHTON Island, lies at the mouth of Alatomaha R. in Georgia, and belonged to the late Henry Laurens, Esq. The S. channel, after its separation from the N. descends gently, winding by McIntosh's and Broughton islands, in its way to the ocean through St. Simons sound.

BROWNFIELD, a small settlement in York co. district of Maine, which, together with Suncook, contains 250 inhabitants.

Brown's Sound, is situated on the N. W. coast of N. America, in N. lat. 55. 18. W. long. from Greenwich 132. 20. It was thus named by Captain Gray, in 1791, in honor of Samuel Brown, Esq. of Boston. The lands on the E. side of this sound are tolerably level; but on the W. mountains rise, whose summits out-top the clouds, and whose wintery garb gives them a dreary aspect. The land is well timbered with various sorts of pines. The animals in the vicinity are deer, wolves, sea-otters and seals. The fish—salmon, halibut, and a species of cod, &c.—Ducks, brants, snags, &c. are here in plenty in summer.

BROWNSVILLE, or *Redstone Old-fort*, is a flourishing post-town in Fayette co. Pennsylvania; on the S. eastern bank of Monongahela R.; between Dunlap

and Redstone creeks; and next to Pittsburg is the most considerable town in the western parts of the state. The town is regularly laid out, contains about 100 houses, an Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic church, a brewery and distillery. It is connected with Bridgeport, a small village on the opposite side of Dunlap creek, by a bridge 260 feet long. Within a few miles of the town are 4 Friends' meeting-houses, 24 grist, saw, oil, and fulling mills. The trade and emigration to Kentucky, employ boat-builders here very profitably; above 100 boats of 20 tons each, are built annually. Byrd's Fort formerly stood here, on the S. side of the mouth of Redstone Creek, in N. lat. 39. 58. W. long. 81. 12½; 37 miles southerly from Pittsburg; 13 S. by E. of Washington, and 341 W. of Philadelphia.

Broyle, a harbor, cape, and settlement on the E. side of Newfoundland I.; 15 miles N. E. from the settlement of Aquafort, and 30 S. westerly from St. John's, the capital.

BRUNSWICK, a maritime county in Wilmington district, N. Carolina, containing 3071 inhabitants, of whom 1511 are slaves. It is the most southerly county of the state, having S. Carolina on the S. W. and bounded by Cape Fear R. on the E. Smithville is the seat of justice.

BRUNSWICK, the chief town in the above county, situated on the W. side of Cape Fear R.; it was formerly the best built in the whole state, and carried on the most extensive trade. It lies 30 miles above the capes, about 9 miles N. of Fort Johnson, 17 S. W. of Wilmington, and was formerly the seat of government. In 1780, it was burnt down by the British, and has now only 3 or 4 houses and an elegant church in ruins.

BRUNSWICK, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. opposite Stratford, in New-Hampshire.

BRUNSWICK, a city in Middlesex co. New-Jersey, is situated on the S. W. bank of Rariton R. in a low situation; the most of the houses being built under a hill which rises W. of the town. It has between 200 and 300 houses, and about 2500 inhabitants, one half of whom are Dutch. Queen's College

was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of instruction. There is a considerable inland trade carried on here. One of the most elegant and expensive bridges in America, has been built over the river opposite this city. Brunswick is 18 miles N. E. of Princetown, 60 N. E. from Philadelphia, and 35 S. W. from New-York. N. lat. 40. 30. W. long. 74. 30.

BRUNSWICK, in Cumberland co. district of Maine, contains 1387 inhabitants, and lies N. E. of Portland 30 miles, and of Boston 151. It is in N. lat. 43. 52. on the S. side of Merry Meeting Bay, and partly on the S. western side of Androscoggin R. Bowdoin College is to be established in this town.

BRUNSWICK, the chief town of Glynn co. Georgia, is situated at the mouth of Turtle R. where it empties into St. Simons sound, N. lat. 31. 70. It has a safe harbor, and sufficiently capacious to contain a large fleet. Although there is a bar at the entrance of the harbor, it has depth of water for the largest ship that swims. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet built. From its advantageous situation, and from the fertility of the back country, it promises to be one of the most commercial and flourishing places in the state. It lies 19 miles S. of Darien; 60 S. S. W. from Savannah, and 110 S. E. from Louisville.

BRUNSWICK *House*, one of the Hudson Bay Company's settlements, situated on Moose R. half way from its mouth; S. W. from James's Bay, and N. E. from Lake Superior. N. lat. 50. 30. W. long. 82. 30.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, one of the four British provinces in N. America, is bounded on the S. by the N. shores of the bay of Fundy, and by the river Missiquash to its source, and from thence by a due E. line to Verte Bay; and on the W. by a line to run due N. from the main source of St. Croix R. in Passamaquoddy, to the high lands which divide the streams which fall into the river St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy; and from thence by the southern boundary of the colony of Quebec until it touches the sea shore at the western extremity of the bay of Chaleur; then following the course of the sea shore to the bay of Verte, (in the straits of Northumberland) until it

meets the termination of the eastern line produced from the source of the Missiquash above mentioned, including all the islands within the said limits.

The chief towns are *St. John's*, the capital, *Fredericktown*, *St. Andrew's*, & *St. Ann*, the present seat of government. The principal rivers are St. John's, Magegadavick, or Eastern R. Dickwasset, St. Croix, Merrimichi, Petitcodiac, Memramcook; all, the 3 last excepted, empty into Passamaquoddy Bay.

St. John's R. opens a vast extent of fine country, on which are rich intervals and meadow lands; most of which are settled and under improvement. The upland is in general well timbered. The trees are pine and spruce, hemlock and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on St. John's R. are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of masts for the royal navy.

The rivers which fall into Passamaquoddy Bay, have intervals and meadows on their banks, and must formerly have been covered with a large growth of timber; as the remains of large trunks are yet to be seen. A raging fire passed through that country, in a very dry season, according to Indian accounts, 50 years ago, and spread destruction to an immense extent. For other particulars respecting this province, see the articles separately, and *Nova-Scotia*, *British America*, &c.

BRUNSWICK Co. in Virginia, lies between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers, and is about 38 miles long, and 35 broad, and contains 12,327 inhabitants, including 6776 slaves.

BRUTUS, a military township in New-York, through which runs Seneca R. Here the river receives the waters of Owaseo L. from the S. E. thro' the towns of Aurelius and Scipio. Brutus lies 11 miles N. E. from the N. end of Cayuga Lake, and 19 S. S. E. from Lake Ontario.

BRUENSWICK, a plantation in Ulster county, New-York.

BRYAN, a co. in Georgia, adjoining Chatham co. on the W. and S. W.

BRYANT'S *Lick*, a S. E. branch of Green R. the mouth of which is about 27 miles E. of Craigs Fort, and 10 E. of Sulphur Spring, in Mercer's county, Kentucky.

BUCKINGHAM House, in New South Wales, lies N. westerly from Hudson House, and stands on the northern side of Saskashawen R. near its source, and is the westernmost of all the Hudson Bay company's settlements. N. lat. 54. W. long. 110. 20.

BUCK Harbor, in Hancock co. district of Maine, lies W. of Machias, and contains 61 inhabitants.

BUCK Island, one of the lesser Virgin Isles, situated on the E. of St. Thomas, in St. James's Passage. Lat. 18. 15. N. Long. 63. 30. W.

BUCKLAND, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 718 inhabitants; 120 miles westward from Boston.

BUCKLESTOWN, in Berkley co. Virginia, is a village 8 miles distant from Martinsburg, and 250 from Philad.

BUCKS Co. in Pennsylvania, lies S. W. from Philadelphia. It is separated from Jersey by Delaware R. on the S. E. and N. E. and has Northampton co. on the N. W. It contains 25,401 inhabitants, including 114 slaves. Bucks is a well cultivated county, containing 411,900 acres of land, and is divided into 27 townships, the chief of which is Newtown. It abounds with lime stone, and in some places are found iron and lead ore. There is a remarkable hill in the N. end of the county called Haycock, in the township of the same name. It is 15 miles in circumference, having a gradual ascent, and from its summit is a delightful prospect. The waters of Tobickon Creek wash it on all sides except the west.

BUCKSTOWN, in Hancock co. district of Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot R. contains 316 inhabitants; and lies 260 miles N. E. from Boston.

BUCKTOWN, in Dorchester county, Maryland, lies between Blackwater and Tranquacking creeks, 12 miles from their mouths at Fishing Bay, and 8½ miles S. E. from Cambridge.

BUCKETOWN, a township in Cumberland co. district of Maine, near Portland, containing 453 inhabitants.

BUDDS Valley, a place in Morris co. N. Jersey, situated on the head waters of Rariton.

BUEN-AIRE, one of the Leeward Isles in the West-Indies. It is small; lies eastward of Curacao, and belongs to the Dutch.

BUENOS AYRES, is one of the most considerable towns in South-America, and the only place of traffic to the southward of Brazil. It is the capital of Paraguay, or La Plata, in the S. division and province of La Plata. S. lat. 34. 35. W. long. 57. 54. This city is a bishop's see, is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery. It has an elegant cathedral, a small Indian church, and about 4000 houses. The houses are generally two stories high, some built of chalk, and others of brick; most of these are tiled. Buenos Ayres has its name on account of the excellence of the air, and is situated on the S. side of the river La Plata, where it is 7 leagues broad, 50 leagues from the sea. The ships get to it by failing up a river that wants depth, is full of islands, shoals and rocks; and where storms are more frequent and dreadful, than on the ocean. It is necessary to anchor every night at the spot where they come to; and on the most moderate days, a pilot must go to found the way for the ship. After having reached within three leagues of the city, the ships are obliged to put their goods on board some light vessel, and to go to refit, and wait for their cargoes at Icnado de Barragan, situated 7 or 8 leagues below.

Here we meet with the merchants of Europe and Peru; but no regular fleet comes here as to the other parts of Spanish America; 2, or at most 3, register ships, make the whole of their regular intercourse with Europe. The returns are chiefly gold and silver of Chili and Peru, sugar and hides. Those who have now and then carried on a contraband trade to this city, have found it more advantageous than any other whatever. The benefit of this contraband is now wholly in the hands of the Portuguese, who keep magazines for that purpose, in such parts of Brazil as lie near this country.

The most valuable commodities come here to be exchanged for European goods, such as Vigogna wool from Peru, copper from Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. From the towns of Corientes and Paraguay, the former 250, the latter 500 leagues from Buenos Ayres, are brought hither the finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth;

cloth ; and from Paraguay, the herb, so called, and so highly valued, being a kind of tea drank all over S. America by the better sort ; which one branch is computed to amount to a million of pieces of eight, annually, all paid in goods, no money being allowed to pass here. The commerce between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules to an immense value. When the English had the advantage of the Assiento contract, negro slaves were brought hither by factors, and sold to the Spaniards.—It was founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza, in 1535, but afterwards abandoned. In 1544, another colony of Spaniards came here, who left it also ; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at present inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans. It is surrounded by a spacious plain, and pleasant country, abounding with all good things ; and there is perhaps no place in the universe where meat is better or cheaper. See *La Plata R. and province*.

BUFFALOE Lake, in British America, is near Copper Mine R. N. lat. 62. 30. W. long. from Greenwich 110. The Copper Mine Indians inhabit this country.

BUFFALOE Lick. See *Great Ridge*.

BUFFALOE Creek, in New-York, is a water of Niagara R. from the E. into which it empties, near its mouth, opposite Lake Erie. The Seneca Indians have a town 5 miles from its mouth, which is able to furnish 80 warriors. N. lat. 42. 52.

BUFFALOE, a township W. of Susquehanna R. in Pennsylvania. See *Northumberland County*.

BUFFALOE R. in the Tennessee government, runs S. westward into Tennessee R. in N. lat. 35. 10.

BUFFALOE R. a water of the Ohio, which it enters at the S. bank, 60 miles above the mouth of the Wabash.

BUFFALOE Low Lands, a tract of land in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, about 88 miles S. E. from Presque Isle.

BUFFALOE Swamp, in Pennsylvania. See *Great Swamp*.

BUKARELLI, POINT, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies in the 54th degree of N. lat. and 39th of W. long. and forms the N. eastern side of Dixon's Entrance, as Washington or Queen Charlotte's Islands form its S. western side.

BULFINCH's Harbor, so named by Capt. Ingraham, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies in N. lat. 46. 52½. W. long. 123. 7½.

BULLITS LICK, lies on Salt R. in Kentucky, from which salt spring the river takes its name. It lies 20 miles from the Rapids of the Ohio, near Saltsburgh ; and is the first that was worked in the country.

BULL Island, one of the 3 islands which form the N. part of Charleston harbor, South Carolina.

BULLOCK's Point and Neck, on the eastern side of Providence R. Rhode-I.

BULLS Bay, or *Baboul Bay*, a noted bay in Newfoundland I. a little to the S. of St. John's harbor, on the E. side of that island. It has 14 fathom water, and is very safe, being land-locked.—The only danger is a rock, 20 yards from Bread-and-Cheese Point, another with 9 feet water off Mogotty Cove. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 57. 10. W.

BULLS Island, a small isle N. of Charleston harbor. See *South-Carolina*.

BULLSKIN, a township in Fayette co. Pennsylvania.

BUNCOME, the largest and most western county of North Carolina, and perhaps the most mountainous and hilly in the United States. It is in Morgan district, bounded W. by the state of Tennessee ; and S. by the state of South Carolina. The Blue Ridge passes through Buncomb, and gives rise to many large rivers, as Catabaw, Wateree, Broad R. and Pacolet.

BURGEON Isles, lie in White Bear Bay, Newfoundland I. Great Burgeo, or Eclipse I. lies in N. lat. 47. 35. W. long. 57. 31.

BURKE Co. in Morgan district, N. Carolina, has 8118 inhabitants, including 595 slaves. Its capital is Morgantown.

BURKE Co. in the Lower district of Georgia, contains 9467 inhabitants, including 595 slaves. Its chief towns are Louisville, and Waynesborough.

BURKE, a township in Caledonia co. in Vermont ; distant from Bennington, 134 miles N. E.

BURLINGTON, is a pleasant township, the chief in Chittendon co. Vermont, situated on the S. side of Onion R. on the E. bank of Lake Champlain. It has 332 inhabitants. It is in this healthy and agreeable situation, that the

the governor and patrons of the college of Vermont, intend to found a seminary of learning, where youth of all denominations may receive an education.

In digging a well about 15 rods from the bank of the river, frogs have been found, at the depth of 25 feet, where no cavities or communication with the water appeared, through which they might have passed; and when exposed to the heat of the sun they became full of life and activity. Here stumps of trees are found 40 feet deep. It is conjectured that these animals must have been covered up some hundred years ago, by some inundation of the river. Burlington is 22 miles northerly of Vergennes, 122 from Bennington, and 332 in the same direction from New-York city. N. lat. 44. 30.

BURLINGTON, or *Quineaslee Bay*, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, about 34 miles N. by E. from Crown Point, 69 S. E. from Lake St. Francis in St. Lawrence R. and 70 southerly from St. John's. N. lat. 44. 22.

BURLINGTON Co. in New-Jersey, extends across from the Atlantic ocean on the S. E. to Delaware R. and part of Huntingdon co. on the N. W. in length about 60 miles. A great proportion of it is barren; about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of it, however, is under good cultivation, and is generally level, and is pretty well watered. It has 18,095 inhabitants, including 227 slaves.

BURLINGTON, city, the chief town of the above co. is under the government of a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The extent of the township is 3 miles along the Delaware, and a mile back; being about 18 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 11 from Trenton. The island, which is the most populous part, is about a mile each way. It has 4 entrances over bridges, and causeways, and a quantity of bank meadow adjoining. On the island are about 160 houses, 1000 white, and 140 black inhabitants; few of the last are slaves. The main streets are conveniently spacious, and mostly ornamented with rows of trees. The town is opposite Bristol in Pennsylvania, where the river is about a mile wide. Under the shelter of Mittenicunk and Burlington islands, is a safe harbor, commodiously situated for trade; but

too near the opulent city of Philadelphia to admit of any considerable increase of foreign commerce. Burlington was first settled in 1677, and has an academy and free school. Mittenicunk I. belongs to the latter, and yields a yearly profit of £180. Burlington has a place of public worship for the Friends, and another for the Episcopalians; the former denomination of christians are the most numerous. Here are two market houses, a courthouse, and the best gaol in the state. There is likewise a nail manufactory, and an excellent distillery. N. lat. 40. 8.

BURLINGTON, a township on the eastern side of Unadilla R. in Otsego co. New-York, is 11 miles W. of Cooperstown. By the state census of 1796, 438 of its inhabitants are electors.

BURNT-COAT Island. See *Penobscot Bay*.

BURTON, a small township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, which was incorporated in 1766, and contains 141 inhabitants.

BURTON, a township in the British province of New-Brunswick, situated in Sunbury co. on the river St. John.

BUSEY Town, in the island of St. Domingo, lies near Port-au-Prince, and has a fort.

BUSH Town. See *Harford, Maryland*.

BUSHWICK, a small, but pleasant town, in King's co. Long I. New-York. The inhabitants, 540 in number, are chiefly of Dutch extraction; 99 of these are electors.

BUSHY Run, a N. E. branch of Sewickly Creek, near the head of which is Gen. Boquet's Field. The creek runs S. westerly into Youghiogeny R. 20 miles S. E. from Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania.

BUSTARD R. in Upper Canada, runs into St. Lawrence R. S. westward of Black R. in a bay of its own name. It runs a great way inland, and has communication with several lakes; and at its mouth lie the Osiers Islands. N. lat. 49. 20. W. long. 68. 5.

BUTLER'S Town, on the W. side of the head waters of the Ohio.

BUTTERFIELD, a settlement in Cumberland co. district of Maine, having 189 inhabitants. It lies about 43 miles N. from Falmouth, on Casco Bay; having Butterfield Slip on the N. and Bucktown on the South.

BUTTERHILL,

BUTTERHILL, a high round hill, on the W. bank of Hudson river, at the northern entrance of the Highlands. In passing this hill, ascending the river, the passenger is presented with a charming view of New-Windsor and Newburgh.

BUTTON'S Bay, in the W. part of Hudson bay, N. of, and near to Churchill River. Sir Thomas Button lost his ship here, and came back in a sloop built in the country. *Button's Isles* lie on the southern side of Hudson straits, at the entrance off Cape Chidley.

BUXALOONS, an Indian town on the N. W. bank of Alleghany R.; nearly 25 miles from Fort Franklin, at its mouth.

BUXTON, a township in York co. district of Maine, situated on Saco R.; 16 miles N. westerly from Pepperelborough, at the mouth of that river, and 118 miles N. E. of Boston; containing 1564 inhabitants.

BUZZARD'S Bay, in Massachusetts, together with Barnstable Bay on the N. E. form the peninsula whose extremity is called Cape Cod. It lies between N. lat. 41. 25. and 41. 42. and between 70. 38. and 71. 10. W. long. from Greenwich, running into the land about 30 miles N. E. by N. and its breadth at an average is about 7 miles. Its entrance has Scakonnet Point and rocks W. and the Sow and Pigs off the S. W. end of Cattaunk, one of the Elizabeth islands, on the East.

BYBERRY, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania.

BYEFIELD, a parish in Newbury, Essex co. Massachusetts. In a quarry of lime stone here, is found the *asbestos*, or incorruptible cotton, as it is sometimes called. Beautifully variegated marble, which admits a good polish, has likewise been found in the same vicinity. Here is also a flourishing woolen manufactory established on a liberal scale; and machinery for cutting nails.

BYRAM R. is a small stream, only noticeable as forming part of the western boundary of Connecticut. It falls into Long I. sound, opposite Captain's Islands.

BYRAN Town, in Charles co. Maryland, is about 9 miles N. E. from Port Tobacco; and 24 S. E. from the Federal City.

BYRD, FORT, lies on the eastern

bank of Monongahela R.; on the S. side of the mouth of Red-Stone Creek; 35 miles S. from Pittsburg, and about 29 N. W. from Ohiopyle Falls. On or near this spot stands the compact part of the town of Brownville. N. lat. 39. 58. W. long. 81. 12.

BYRON'S Bay, on the N. E. coast of Labrador.

C

CABARRUS, a new co. in the district of Salisbury, North-Carolina.

CABELA, or *Cabella*, a cape on the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America. N. lat. 10 3.

CABIN Point, a small post-town in Surry co. Virginia, situated on Upper Chipoak creek, 26 miles E. S. E. of Petersburg, 87 from Portsmouth, and 329 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 37.

CABO DE CRUZ, a bold point of land on the S. side of the island of Cuba. N. lat. 19 57.

CABO DE ST. JUAN, the N. easternmost point of the island of Porto Rico, N. lat. 18, 30.

CABOT, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont. It is situated on the height of land between Lake Champlain and Connecticut R. about 17 miles from the 15 mile falls in the above named R. and contains 1202 inhabitants.

CABRON, Cape, the N. E. point of Presque isle de Samana, in the island of St. Domingo, 22 leagues S. E. by E. of old Cape Francois, N. lat. 19. 23.

CACAPEHON, a river of Virginia, which runs about 70 miles N. easterly along the western side of North Ridge, and empties into Potowmack R. 30 miles N. from Federickstown.

CACHIMAYO, a large R. in Peru, S. America, which falls into the ocean within 2 leagues of La Plata.

CADIZ, a town on the N. side of the island of Cuba, near 160 miles E. of Havannah, and 50 N. from Spiritu Santo.

CAEN, the chief city of Cayenne, in French Guiana, in S. America. See *Cayenne*.

CAERNARVON, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

CÆSARIA R. or *Cobansie Creek*, in New Jersey, empties into Delaware Bay, after a S. westerly course of about 30 miles. It is navigable for vessels of

100 tons as far as Bridgetown, 20 miles from its mouth.

CAGHNEWAGA, a tribe of Indians in Lower Canada, some of whom inhabit near Montreal.

CAGHNEWAGA, the name of a small village or parish on the N. side of Mohawk R. in the township of Johnstown, about 24 miles W. of Schenectady. It is not improbable that the tribe of Indians mentioned in the preceding article formerly inhabited this place. See *Johnstown*.

CAHOKIA, a settlement in the N. western territory, N. of Kaskaskias.

CALABEZA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, on Oroonoco river.

CALCAYLARES, a jurisdiction in S. America, and empire of Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, about 4 leagues W. of that city; exuberant in all kinds of grain and fruits, and sugar equal to any of the refined sugar of Europe. Formerly it produced 80,000 arobas; but the quantity is now said to be much less.

CALAIS, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, 105 miles N. easterly of Bennington. It has 45 inhabitants.

CALDESBURG, a township in Orleans co. in Vermont, is about 151 miles N. E. from Bennington, and 11 W. of Connecticut river.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a very large island in the Pacific ocean, S. W. and not far distant, from the New Hebrides, first discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774. It is about 87 leagues long; its breadth is various and no where exceeds ten leagues. It is inhabited by a race of stout, tall, well proportioned Indians of a swarthy or dark chestnut brown. A few leagues distant are two small islands, called island of *Pines* and *Botany* island.

CALEDONIA Co. in Vermont, contains 24 townships and has Connecticut river S. E.; Orleans and Chittenden counties N. W.; Essex co. N. E.; and Orange co. of which, until lately, it formed a part, S. W.

CALEDONIA, a port on the isthmus of Darien, in the N. Sea, 25 leagues N. W. from the river Atrato. It was attempted to be established by the Scotch nation in 1698, and had at first all the promising appearances of success; but the English, influenced by narrow national prejudices, put every impediment

in their way; which, joined to the unhealthiness of the climate, destroyed the infant colony. See *Darien*.

CALI, a city of New Granada, S. America, situated on the river Cauca. The staple port for this city, as also for those of Popayan, Santa Fe, and the southern parts of Terra Firma, is Bonaventura in the district of Popayan. The road by land from that port is not passable for beasts of burden; so that travellers, with their baggage, are carried on the backs of Indians in a chair, with which weight they cross rivers and mountains, being entirely slaves to the Spaniards, who thus substitute them in the room of horses and mules. N. lat. 3. 15. W. long. 76. 30.

CALIEOGIE River and Sound, on the coast of S. Carolina, form the outlet of May and New rivers.

CALIFORNIA, an extensive peninsula of N. America, lying between the tropic of Cancer and the 38. N. lat.; washed on the E. by a gulf of the same name, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean, or great S. Sea; lying within the three capes or limits of Cape St. Lucas, the river Colerado and Cape Blanco de San Sebastian, which is called its western limit. The gulf which washes it on the E. called the gulf of California, is an arm of the Pacific ocean, intercepted between Cape Corientes on the one side, and Cape St. Lucas on the other; that is between Mexico or New Spain on the N. E. and that of California on the W. The length of California is about 300 leagues, in breadth it bears no proportion, not being more than 40 leagues across, from sea to sea. The country is very fruitful, abounds with domestic animals brought thither originally from Spain, and with some wild animals not known in Old or New Spain. The climate is sultry, the heat in summer being excessively severe. The Roman Catholics talk of having met with considerable success in converting the Californians to Christianity. The chief town is St. Juan.

Cortes discovered this country in 1536; but Sir Francis Drake was the first who took possession of it, in 1578; and his right was confirmed by the principal king or chief in the whole country.

CALLAO, a sea-port town in the empire of Peru, being the port or harbor of

of Lima, and is situated 2 leagues from that city. On the N. side runs the river which waters Lima, on which side is a small suburb built only of reeds. There is another on the S. side; they are both called Pitipisti, and inhabited by Indians. To the E. are extensive plains, adorned with beautiful orchards watered by canals cut from the river. The town, which is built on a low flat point of land, was strongly fortified in the reign of Philip IV.; and numerous batteries command the port and road, which is the greatest, finest, and safest in all the South Sea. There is anchorage every where in very deep water, without danger of rocks or shoals, except one, which is 3 cables-length from the shore, about the middle of the island of St. Lawrence, opposite La Galatea. The little island of Callao lies just before the town. In the opening between these two islands, there are two small islets, or rather rocks; there is also a third very low, but half a league out at sea, S. S. E. from the N. W. point of the island of St. Lawrence. Near the sea-side is the governor's house, which, with the viceroy's palace, take up two sides of a square; the parish church makes a third; and a battery of 3 pieces of cannon forms the fourth. The churches are built of canes interwoven, and covered with clay, or painted white. Here are 5 monasteries, and an hospital. The houses are in general built of slight materials; the singular circumstance of its never raining in this country, renders stone houses unnecessary; and besides, these are more apt to suffer from earthquakes, which are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in the year 1746, which laid $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of Lima level with the ground, and entirely demolished Callao; where the destruction was so entire that only one man, of 3000 inhabitants, was left to record this dreadful calamity. S. lat. 12. 1. W. long. 77.

CALLACALLES, a river of Chili which falls into the S. sea at Baldivia.

CALLIAQUA, a town and harbor at the S. W. end of St. Vincent, one of the Caribbee islands. The harbour is the best in the island, and draws thither a great part of the trade, and the principal inhabitants of the island.

CALOS, a bay on the W. coast of

the peninsula of E. Florida, where are excellent fishing banks and grounds. Not far from this is a considerable town of Seminole Indians. The Spaniards from Cuba take great quantities of fish here, and barter with the Indians and traders for skins, furs, &c. and return with their cargoes to Cuba.

CALM Point, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies within Bristol Bay, on the northern side.

CALN, *East and West*, two townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

CALPOLALPAN, a mountain in New Mexico, which abounds with quarries of jasper and marble of different colors.

CALVERT Co. in Maryland, on the W. shore of the Chesapeake; it is about 33 miles long, and narrow.

CAMANA, a jurisdiction of S. America, in the empire of Peru, under the bishop of Arequipa, very extensive, but full of deserts, some distance from the South Sea coast. Eastward it extends to the borders of the Andes; abounds in grain, fruits, and some silver mines.

CAMBRIDGE, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, E. of Androscoggin, and S. of Umbagog Lake.

CAMBRIDGE, a township in Washington co. New-York. By the census of 1790, it contained 4996 inhabitants, including 41 slaves. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 623 electors.

CAMBRIDGE, the half shire town of Middlesex co. Massachusetts, is one of the largest and most respectable townships of the county. Its 3 parishes, Cambridge, Little Cambridge, and Menotomy, contain 3 Congregational meeting houses, one for Baptists, and another for Episcopalians; a number of very pleasant seats, and 2115 inhabitants. The elegant bridge which connects this town with Boston has been described under the head of Boston. The compact part of Cambridge is pleasantly situated $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles westward of Boston, on the N. bank of Charles river, over which is a bridge leading to Little Cambridge. It contains about 100 dwelling houses. Its public buildings, besides the edifices which belong to Harvard university, are the Episcopal and Congregational meeting-houses, and a handsome court-house. The college buildings are 4 in number, and are of brick,

brick, named Harvard, Hollis, and Massachusetts Halls, and Holden Chapel. They stand on a beautiful green which spreads to the N. W. and exhibit a pleasing view. This university, as to its library, philosophical apparatus and professorships, is at present the first literary institution on this continent. It takes its date from the year 1638, 7 years after the first settlement in the township, then called *Newtown*. Since its establishment, to July, 1794, 3399 students have received honorary degrees from its successive officers. It has generally from 140 to 200 students. The library contains upwards of 12000 volumes. The cabinet of minerals, in the museum, contains the more useful productions of nature; and excepting what are called the *precious stones*, there are very few substances yet discovered in the mineral kingdom, but what may be found here. The university owes this noble collection of minerals, and several other natural curiosities, to the munificence of Dr. Letfom, of London, and to that of the republic of France. N. lat. 42. 23. 28. W. long. from Greenwich 71. 7. 30.

CAMBRIDGE, a post town of Ninety-Six district, in the upper country of S. Carolina, where the circuit courts are held. It contains about 60 houses, a court-house and a brick gaol. The college by law instituted here is no better than a grammar school. [See *South Carolina*.] It is 80 miles N. N. W. of Columbia; 50 N. by W. of Augusta, in Georgia, 140 N. W. of Charleston, and 762 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 34. 9.

CAMBRIDGE, the chief town of Dorchester co. Maryland, is situated on the S. side of Choptank R. about 13 miles E. S. E. from Cook's point at its mouth; 9 W. S. W. from Newmarket, and 57 S. E. from Baltimore. Its situation is healthy, and it contains about 50 houses and a church. N. lat. 38. 34.

CAMBRIDGE, in Franklin co. Vermont, is situated on both sides of La Moille R. about 20 miles W. of Lake Champlain, and has 359 inhabitants.

CAMDEN Co. in Edenton district, N. Carolina, is in the N. E. corner of the state. It has 4033 inhabitants, including 1038 slaves. Jonesborough is the chief town.

CAMDEN *District*, in the upper coun-

try of S. Carolina, has Cheraws district on the N. E. Georgetown district on the S. E. and the state of N. Carolina on the N.; and is divided into the following counties, Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Claremont, Kershaw, Salem and Lancaster. It is 32 miles from N. to S. and 60 from E. to W. and contains 38,265 inhabitants, including 8865 slaves. This district is watered by the Wateree, or Catabaw R. and its branches; the upper part is variegated with hills, generally fertile and well watered. It produces Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, tobacco, and cotton. The Catabaw Indians, the only tribe which reside in the state, live in the N. part of this district. See *Catabaw*.

CAMDEN, a post town, and chief of Camden district, S. Carolina, in Kershaw co. stands on the E. side of Wateree R.; 35 miles N. E. of Columbia; 55 S. W. of Cheraw; 120 N. by W. of Charleston, and 643 S. W. of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 houses, an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The navigable river on which the town stands, enables the inhabitants to carry on a lively trade with the back country. N. lat. 34. 12. W. long. 80. 54.

This town, or near it, was the scene of two battles in the late war. On the 16th of August, 1780, between Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis, in which the American general was defeated. The other was a brisk action between Lord Rawdon and Gen. Greene, on the 25th of April, 1781. Lord Rawdon sallied out of the town with 800 men, and attacked the American camp, which was within a mile of the town. The Americans had 126 men killed, and 100 taken prisoners, and the British had about 100 killed. The town was evacuated the 9th of May, in the same year, after Lord Rawdon had burned the gaol, mills, many private houses, and part of his own baggage.

CAMDEN Co. in the lower district of Georgia, at the S. E. corner of the state, on St. Mary's R. contains 305 inhabitants, including 70 slaves. Chief town St. Patricks.

CAMDEN, a small post town on the western side of Penobscot bay, district of Maine, and the S. easternmost township of Lincoln co. having Thomastown

on the S. W. ; 35 miles N. N. E. from Pownalborough, and 228 miles N. E. from Boston.

CAMDEN, a village in Kent co. state of Delaware ; about 4 miles S. W. from Dover, and 5 N. westerly from Frederica.

CAMILLUS, one of the military townships in New-York, W. of Salt Lake, and about 18 miles S. W. from Fort Brewington.

CAM Island, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, in the W. Indies ; situated near St. John's in the King's Channel. N. lat. 18. 20. W. long. 63. 25.

CAMPBELL Co. in Virginia, lies E. of Bedford co. on Staunton R. It is 45 miles long, and 30 broad, and contains 7,685 inhabitants, including 2,488 slaves.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a village in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, which stands near a water of Quitipihilla Creek ; 13 miles E. of Harrisburgh, and 96 N. W. of Philadelphia.

CAMPBELLTOWN, in N. Carolina, is a large and flourishing town on a branch of Cape Fear R. 100 miles above Wilmington ; having, according to Bartram, "above 100 houses, many wealthy merchants, respectable public buildings, a vast resort of inhabitants and travelers, and continual brisk commerce by waggons, from the back settlements, with large trading boats."

CAMPBELL's Fort, in the state of Tennessee, stands near the junction of Holston R. with the Tennessee ; distant 135 miles from Abingdon, in Washington co. Virginia, and 445 W. of Richmond in Virginia.

CAMPBELL's Salines, in North Holston, in the state of Tennessee, are the only ones that have yet been discovered on the upper branches of the Tennessee, though great search has been made for them. Large bones, like those found at Big Bone Lick, have been dug up here ; and other circumstances render the tract which contains the salines a great natural curiosity. Capt. Charles Campbell, one of the first explorers of the western country, made the discovery of this tract in 1745. In 1753, he obtained a patent for it from the governor of Virginia. His son, the late Gen. William Campbell, the same who behaved so gallantly in the years 1780, and 1781, became owner of it on his death. But it was not till the time of

his death, when salt was very scarce and dear, that salt-water was discovered, and salt made by a poor man. Since that time it has been improved to a considerable extent, and many thousands of people are now supplied from it, with salt of a superior quality, and at a low price. The tract consists of about 300 acres of salt marsh land, of as rich a soil as can be imagined. In this flat, pits are sunk, in order to obtain the salt water. The best is found from 30 to 40 feet deep ; after passing through the rich soil or mud, from 6 to 10 feet, you come to a very brittle lime-stone rock, with cracks or chasms, through which the salt water issues into the pits, whence it is drawn by buckets and put into the boilers, which are placed in furnaces adjoining the pits. The hills that surround this flat are covered with fine timber ; and a coal mine has been discovered not far from it.

CAMPEACHY, a town in the audience of Old-Mexico, or New-Spain, and province of Yucatan, situated on the bay of Campeachy, near the W. shore. Its houses are well built of stone ; when taken by the Spaniards it was a large town of 3000 houses, and had considerable monuments of Indian art and industry. There is a good dock and fort, with a governor and garrison, which commands both the town and harbor. It has been often stormed and taken, both by the English and French buccaniers, in 1659, 1678, and last in 1685, when these freebooters united, and plundered every place within 15 leagues round it, for the space of two months ; they afterwards set fire to the fort and town, which the governor, who kept the field with his men, would not ransom ; and to complete the pillage by a singular piece of folly, the French buccaniers celebrated the feast of their king, the day of St. Louis, by burning to the value of £.50,000 sterling, of Campeachy wood, which was a part of their share of the plunder. The port is large but shallow. It was a stated market for logwood, of which great quantities grew in the neighborhood, before the English landed there, and cut it at the isthmus, which they entered at Triesta Island, near the bottom of the bay, 40 leagues S. W. from Campeachy. The chief manufacture

manufacture here is cotton cloth. Lat. 15. 40. long. 91. 30.

CAMPO BELLO, a long and narrow island, on the E. coast of Washington co. district of Maine, and the N. easternmost of all the islands of the district. It lies at the mouth of a large bay into which Cobscook river empties, and has communication with Passamaquoddy bay on the N. by two channels; the one between the W. side of Deer I. and the continent; the other into the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay between Deer I. and the N. end of Campo Bello I. which lies in about N. lat. 44. 48. The S. end is 5 miles N. westerly from Grand Mannan I.

CAMPTON, a small township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, situated on the E. bank of Pemigewasset, the N. head water of Merrimack R.; 35 miles N. E. of Dartmouth College, and 67 N. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 395 inhabitants. N. lat. 43. 51.

CANAAN, a thriving township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, situated on Kennebeck R. about 7 miles N. of Hancock, and 233 N. by E. of Boston; incorporated in 1788, and contains 454 inhabitants.

A plantation in Hancock co. is also thus named, having 132 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, 10 miles E. of Dartmouth College; incorporated in 1761. In 1775 it contained 67, and in 1790, 483 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, E. of Housatonic R. having Massachusetts on the N. Here is a forge and flitting mill, erected on a new construction; and the iron used here is said to be excellent. In the mountains of Canaan, are found valuable specimens of minerals, particularly lead and iron. It lies 60 miles N. of New-Haven, and 40 N. W. from Hartford.

CANAAN, a township in Essex co. Vermont, is the N. easternmost town in the state. It stands at the foot of the Upper Great Monadnock, and has 19 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a township in Columbia co. New-York, having Kinderhook on the W. and Massachusetts E. It has 6,692 inhabitants, including 35 slaves; 66 of the free inhabitants are electors.

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CANADA. The British provinces of *Upper* and *Lower* Canada, constituted by act of parliament in 1791, comprehend the territory heretofore called *Canada*. They lie between 61. and 81. W. long. from London, and between 42. 30. and 52. N. lat. In length about 1400 miles, and in breadth 500. Bounded N. by New-Britain and unknown countries; E. by New-Britain and the gulf of St. Lawrence; S. E. and southerly, by the province of New-Brunswick, the district of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, and the Lakes; the western boundary is undefined. The province of Upper Canada is the same as what has been commonly called the Upper Country. It lies N. of the great Lakes, and is separated from New-York by the river St. Lawrence, here called the Catarqui, and the lakes Ontario and Erie.

Lower Canada lies on both sides the river St. Lawrence, between 61. and 71. W. long. from London; and 45. and 52. N. lat. and is bounded S. by New-Brunswick, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and New-York; and W. by Upper Canada.

The line between Upper and Lower Canada commences at a stone boundary on the N. bank of lake St. Francis, in St. Lawrence R. at the cove W. of Point au Boudet, thence northerly to Ottawas R. and to its source in lake Tomisicaning, thence due N. till it strikes the boundary of Hudson bay, or New-Britain. Upper Canada to include all the territory to the westward and southward of said line, to the utmost extent of the country known by the name of Canada.

Winter continues, with such severity, from December to April, as that the largest rivers are frozen over, and the snow lies commonly from four to six feet deep during the winter. But the air is so serene and clear, and the inhabitants so well defended against the cold, that this season is neither unhealthy nor unpleasant. The spring opens suddenly, and vegetation is surprisingly rapid. The summer is delightful, except that a part of it is extremely hot. Though the climate be cold, and the winter long and tedious, the soil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleasant and fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with
many

many other sorts of grain, fruits and vegetables ; tobacco, in particular, thrives well, and is much cultivated. The isle of Orleans, near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St. Lawrence, and other rivers, are remarkable for the richness of the soil. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and feed great numbers of great and small cattle.

From Quebec, the capital, to Montreal, which is about 170 miles, in sailing up the river St. Lawrence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landscapes, the banks being in many places very bold and steep, and shaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty close all the way, several gentlemen's houses, neatly built, shew themselves at intervals, and there is all the appearance of a flourishing colony ; but there are few towns or villages. Many beautiful islands are interpersed in the channel of the river, which have an agreeable effect upon the eye.

By the Quebec act, passed by the parliament of Great Britain in the year 1791, it is enacted, that there shall be within each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a legislative council, and an assembly, who, with the consent of the governor, appointed by the king, shall have power to make laws. The legislative council is to consist of not fewer than seven members for Upper, and fifteen for Lower Canada ; to be summoned by the governor, who must be authorized by the king. Such members are to hold their seats for life ; unless forfeited by four years continual absence, or by swearing allegiance to some foreign power. The house of assembly is to consist of not less than sixteen members from Upper, and not less than fifty from Lower Canada ; chosen by the freeholders in the several towns and districts. The council and assembly are to be called together at least once in every year, and every assembly is to continue four years, unless sooner dissolved by the governor.

British America is superintended by an officer, styled Governor General of the four British provinces in N. America, who, besides other powers, is commander in chief of all the British troops in the four provinces and the governments attached to them, and New-

foundland. Each of the provinces has a lieutenant governor, who, in the absence of the governor general, has all the powers requisite to a chief magistrate.

Upper Canada, though an infant settlement, is said, by some, to contain 40,000, by others, only 20,000 British and French inhabitants, exclusive of 10,000 loyalists, settled in the upper parts of the province. Lower Canada, in 1784, contained 113,012. Both provinces may now contain about 150,000 souls, which number is multiplying both by natural increase and by immigrations.

As many as about nine tenths of the inhabitants of these provinces are Roman Catholics, who enjoy, under the present government, the same provision, rights, and privileges, as were granted them in 1774, by the act of the 14th of George III. The rest of the people are Episcopals, Presbyterians, and a few of almost all the different sects of Christians.

The amount of the exports from the province of Quebec, in the year 1786, was £.343,262 : 19 : 6. The amount of imports in the same year was £.325,116. The exports consisted of wheat, flour, biscuit, flaxseed, lumber of various kinds, fish, potash, oil, ginseng and other medicinal roots, but principally of furs and peltries, to the amount of £.285,977. The imports consisted of rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt, chocolate, provisions for the troops, and dry goods.

This country was discovered by the English as early as about 1497 ; and settled by the French in 1608, who kept possession of it till 1760, when it was taken by the British arms, and, at the treaty of Paris, in 1763, was ceded by France to the crown of England, to whom it has ever since belonged.

One of the most remarkable accidents which history records of this country, is the earthquake in the year 1663, which overwhelmed a chain of mountains of freestone more than 300 miles long, and changed the immense tract into a plain. See *British America*, and *Britain, New*, for further particulars concerning this country.

CANADA, a bay on the E. side of Newfoundland I. between White and Hare bays, which last lies N. of it.

CANADA

CANADA Creeks. There are three creeks which bear this name; one a water of Wood creek, which it meets 4 or 5 miles N. N. W. of Fort Stanwix or New Fort Schuyler. The other two are northern branches of Mohawk R.; the upper one mingles its waters with the Mohawk in the township of Herkemer, on the German flats, 16 miles below Old Fort Schuyler; over the mouth of it is a slightly and ingeniously constructed bridge. The other empties into the Mohawk 13 miles below. Both these are long, rapid and unnavigable streams, and bring a considerable accession of water to the Mohawk. The lands on these creeks are exceedingly rich and valuable, and fast settling.

CANANDAQUA, a post town, lake, and creek, in Ontario co. New-York. It is the third town of the co. situated on the N. end of the lake of the same name, at its outlet into Canandaqua creek. The lake is about 20 miles long and 3 broad, and sends its waters in a N. eastward and eastward course 35 miles to Seneca R. This is the site of an ancient Indian town of the same name, and stands on the road from Albany to Niagara, 22 miles E. from Hartford in Genesee R.; 16 miles W. of Geneva, and 235 miles N. W. from New-York city, measuring in a straight line, and 340 by Albany road. This settlement was begun by messrs. Gorham and Phelps, and is now in a flourishing state. There are about 30 or 40 houses, situated on a pleasant slope from the lake; and the adjoining farms are under good cultivation. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 291 electors in this township.

CANADA SAGA, or *Seneca Lake*, a handsome piece of water from 35 to 40 miles long, and about 2 miles broad, in New-York. At the N. W. corner of the Lake stands the town of Geneva, and on the E. side between it and Cayuga, are the towns of Romulus, Ovid, Hector and Ulysses, in Onondago co. New-York. Its outlet is Scayage R. which also receives the waters of Cayuga Lake 9 miles N. E. from the mouth of Canada Saga, 18 miles below Geneva, on the same side of the lake stands the Friend's settlement, founded by Jemima Wilkinton; there are 80 families in it, each has a fine farm, and are quiet, industrious people.

CANAJOHARY, a post town in Montgomery co. New-York, situated on the S. side of Mohawk R. comprehending a very large district of fine country, 40 miles W. of Schenectady, and 56 miles from Albany. In the state census of 1796, 730 of the inhabitants appear to be electors. A creek named Canajohary enters the Mohawk in this town. In this township, on the bank of the Mohawk, about 50 miles from Schenectady, is *Indian Castle*, so called, the seat of old king Hendrick, who was killed in Sept. 1755, at Lake George, fighting for the British and Americans against the French. Here are now the remains of a British fort, built during that war, about 60 paces square. A gold coin of the value of about 7 dollars was found in these ruins in 1793. About a mile and half W. of this fort stands a church, which is called Brandt's church, which the noted chief of that name is said to have left with great reluctance. This was the principal seat of the Mohawk nation of Indians, and abounds with apple trees of their planting, from which is made cider of an excellent quality.

CANAEA, a small oblong island in the captainship of Brazil, S. America, belonging to the Portuguese, opposite the mouth of Ararapiza R.; on the S. side of which stands the town of Cananea to guard the entrance of the bay. This island lies about 37 leagues from St. Vincent. S. lat. 25. 10. W. long. 47. 12.

CANARATAN, or *Great Canar*, a village dependent on the city of Cuenca, under the jurisdiction of the province of Quito, in Peru. It is remarkable for the riches contained in the adjacent mountains.

CANAS, or *Tinta*, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, subject to the bishop of Cusco, 18 leagues from that city. The Cordillera divides it into two parts, Canas, and Canches; the former abounding in corn and fruits, the latter in cattle. In the meadows are fed no less than 30,000 mules, brought hither from Tucuma to pasture; and a great fair is held here for these creatures. In Canas is the famous silver mine called *Condonoma*.

CANASERAGA Creek runs N. westward into Genesee R. at Williamburgh in N. York state.

CANAWISQUE,

CANAWISQUE, a W. branch of Tioga R. rises in Pennsylvania.

CANCHES. See *Canas*.

CANDIA, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, N. of Chester, about 26 miles westward of Portsmouth. The soil is but indifferent. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 1040 inhabitants.

CANDLEMAS Shoals, are about two degrees of latitude due north of Port Prastin, discovered, named, and passed, by Mendana, in 1569.

CANETTE, a city in Peru, S. America, and capital of the jurisdiction of its name, which produces vast quantities of wheat, maize, and sugar canes. It is subject to the archbishop of Lima, and is 6 leagues from that city. S. lat. 12. 14. W. long. 75. 38.

CANIADERAGO, a lake in Otsego co. New-York, nearly as large as Otsego lake, and 6 miles W. of it. A stream called Oaks Creek issues from it, and falls into Susquehanna R. about 5 miles below Otsego. The best cheese in the state is said to be made on this creek.

CANICODEO Creek, a S. W. head water of Tioga R. in New-York, which interlocks with the head waters of Genessee R. and joins Conestogo creek 26 miles W. N. W. from the Painted Post.

CANNARES, Indians of the province of Quito, in Peru. They are very well made, and very active; they wear their hair long, which they weave and bind about their heads, in form of a crown. Their clothes are made of wool or cotton, and they wear fine fashioned boots. Their women are handsome, and fond of the Spaniards; they generally till and manure the ground, whilst their husbands at home, card, spin, and weave wool and cotton. Their country had many rich gold mines, now drained by the Spaniards. The land bears good wheat and barley, and has fine vineyards. The magnificent palace of *Theomabamba* was in the country of the Cannares.

CANNAVERAL, CAPE, the extreme point of rocks on the E. side of the peninsula of E. Florida. It has Mosquitos Inlet N. by W. and a large shoal S. by E. This was the bounds of Carolina by charter from Charles II. N. lat. 28. 35. W. long. 81. 9.

CANNAYAH, a village on the N. side

of Washington I.; on the N. W. coast of N. America.

CANNESIS, a town of Louisiana, on the N. bank of Red R. a branch of the Mississippi.

CANOE Ridge, a rugged mountain about 200 miles W. of Philadelphia, forming the E. boundary of Bald Eagle Valley.

CANONNICUT Island, in Newport co. Rhode-Island, lies about 3 miles W. of Newport, the S. end of which, (called Beaver Tail, on which stands the light-house) extends about as far S. as the S. end of Rhode I. It extends N. about 7 miles, its average breadth being about one mile; the E. shore forming the W. part of Newport-harbor, and the W. shore being about 3 miles from the Narraganset shore. On this point is Jamestown. It was purchased of the Indians in 1657, and in 1678, was incorporated by the name of Jamestown. The soil is luxuriant, producing grain and grass in abundance.—Jamestown contains 507 inhabitants, including 16 slaves.

CANONSBURG, a town in Washington co. Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the W. branch of Chartiers Creek, which runs N. by E. into Ohio R. about 5 miles below Pittsburg. In its environs are several valuable mills. Here are about 50 houses and an academy; 7 miles N. E. by E. of Washington, and 15 S. W. of Pittsburg.

CANSO, or *Canceau*, an island, cape and small fishing bank on the S. E. coast of Nova-Scotia, about 40 leagues E. by N. of Halifax; N. lat. 45. 20. The isle is small, near the continent; N. E. from Cape Canso, which is the S. eastern-most land of Nova-Scotia. Canso has a good harbor 3 leagues deep. Here are two bays of safe anchorage. Near these on the continent is a river called Salmon R. on account of the great quantity of salmon taken and cured there. It is believed to be the best fishery in the world of that sort. Limestone and plaister of Paris are found on the Gut of Canso. This gut or channel is very narrow, and forms the passage from the Atlantic into the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Breton island and Nova-Scotia.

CANSO, a township in the neighborhood of the above named place, in Halifax county.

CANTA, a town and jurisdiction under the archbishop of Lima, in Peru. It is celebrated for excellent papas, which meet with a good market at Lima, 5 leagues distant S. S. W. Here are innumerable flocks of sheep, the pastures being very rich and extensive. S. lat. 11. 48. W. long. 75. 43.

CANTERBURY, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, situated on the eastern bank of Merrimack R. ; 14 miles N. by W. of Concord, 45 N. W. of Exeter, and 48 from Portsmouth. It contains 1038 inhabitants.

CANTERBURY, a township in Windham co. Connecticut, on the W. side of Quinnabaug R. which separates it from Plainfield. It is 7 miles E. by S. of Windham, and about 10 or 12 N. of Norwich.

CANTON, a new township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1797, it being formerly the northerly part of Stoughton.

CANY Fork, in the state of Tennessee, is a short navigable river, and runs N. W. into Cumberland R. W. of the Salt Lick, and opposite Salt Lick Creek, 50 miles in a straight line from Nashville.

CAPALITA, a large town of North-America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round abounds with sheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

CAPE ST. ANDREWS, on the coast of Paraguay, or La Plata, S. America. S. lat. 38. 50. W. long. 59. 46.

CAPE ST. ANTONIO, or *Antonio*, is the point of land on the southern side of La Plata R. in S. America, which, with Cape St. Mary on the northward, forms the mouth of that river. S. lat. 36. 32. W. long. 56. 34.

CAPE ST. AUGUSTINE, on the coast of Brazil, S. America, lies southward of Pernambuco, S. lat. 10. 15. W. long. 35. 13.

CAPE BLOW-ME-DOWN, which is the southern side of the entrance from the bay of Fundy into the Basin of Minas, is the easternmost termination of a range of mountains, extending about 80 or 90 miles to the gut of Annapolis ; bounded N. by the shores of the bay of Fundy, and S. by the shores of Annapolis river.

CAPE COD, anciently called *Mallebarre*, by the French, is the S. eastward point of the bay of Massachusetts, op-

posite Cape Ann. N. lat. 42. 4. W. long. from Greenwich, 70. 14. See *Barnstable Co. and Province-Town*.

CAPE ELIZABETH, a head-land and township in Cumberland co. district of Maine. The cape lies in N. lat. 43. 33. E. by S. from the centre of the town 9 miles ; about 20 S. westerly of Cape Small Point, and 12 N. E. from the mouth of Saco R. The town has Portland on the N. E. and Scarborough S. W. and contains 1355 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1765, and lies 126 miles N. E. of Boston.

CAPE FEAR, is the southern point of Smith's I. which forms the mouth of Cape Fear R. into two channels, on the coast of N. Carolina ; S. W. of Cape Look-Out, and remarkable for a dangerous shoal called the Frying Pan, from its form. Near this cape is Johnson's Fort, in Brunswick co. and district of Wilmington. N. lat. 33. 32. W. long. 78. 25.

CAPE FEAR R. more properly *Clarendon*, affords the best navigation in N. Carolina. It opens to the Atlantic ocean by two channels. The S. western and largest channel between the S. W. end of Smith's I. at Bald Head, where the light-house stands, and the E. end of Oakes I. S. W. from Fort Johnston. The new inlet is between the sea-coast and the N. E. end of Smith's I. It will admit vessels drawing 10 or 11 feet, and is about 3 miles wide at its entrance, having 18 feet water at full tides over the bar. It continues its breadth to the flats, and is navigable for large vessels 21 miles from its mouth, and 14 from Wilmington ; to which town vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet can reach without any risk. As you ascend this river you leave Brunswick on the left, and Wilmington on the right. A little above Wilmington, the river divides into N. E. and N. W. branches. The former is broader than the latter, but is neither so deep nor so long. The N. W. branch rises within a few miles of the Virginia line, and is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep rivers. Its general course is S. easterly. Sea vessels can go 25 miles above Wilmington, and large boats 90 miles, to Fayetteville. The N. E. branch joins the N. W. branch a little above Wilmington, and is navigable by sea vessels 20 miles

miles above that town, and by large boats to South Washington, 40 miles further, and by rafts to Sarecto, which is nearly 70 miles. The whole length of Cape Fear river is about 200 miles.

CAPE MAY, is the S. westernmost point of the state of New-Jersey, and of the county to which it gives name. N. lat. 39. W. long. 75. 2. It lies 20 miles N. E. from Cape Henlopen, which forms the S. W. point of the mouth of Delaware bay, as Cape May does the N. E.

CAPE MAY Co. spreads northward, around the cape of its name, is a healthy, sandy tract of country, of sufficient fertility to give support to 2571 industrious and peaceable inhabitants. The county is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower precincts.

CAPERIVACA, a large river in Guiana, S. America.

CAPIAPO, a harbor in Chili, S. America.

CARACCAS, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the southern coast of the Caribbean Sea. This coast is bordered in its greatest length by a chain of mountains, running E. and W. and divided into many fruitful valleys, whose direction and opening are towards the N. It has maritime fortified towns, Puerto Cabelo, and La Guayra. The Dutch carry thither to the Spaniards all sorts of European goods, especially linen, making vast returns of silver and cocoa. The cocoa tree grows here in abundance. There are from 500 to 2000 trees in a walk, or plantation. These nuts are pressed for money, and are used as such in the bay of Campeachy. N. lat. 10. 12. W. long. 67. 10. See *St. John de Leon*.

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the river Cauca, bounded N. by the district of Cartagena; E. by New-Granada; and S. and W. by Popayan, in the audience of Panama. It is a valley, surrounded by high mountains; and there are waters from which the natives extract very good salt. The capital of the same name lies in N. lat. 5. 18. W. long. 75. 15.

CARANGAS, a province and jurisdiction under the bishop of Plata, and 70 leagues W. of that city, in Peru, very barren in corn and grain, &c. but abounding in cattle. Here are a great

number of silver mines constantly worked, among which that called Turco, and by the miners Machacado, is very remarkable. The fibres of the silver forming an admirable intermixture with the stone; such mines are generally the richest. There are other masses of silver in this province equally remarkable, being found in the barren sandy deserts, where they find, by digging only, detached lumps of silver, unmixed with any ore or stone. These lumps are called *papas*, because taken out of the ground as that root is, and have the appearance of melted silver; which proves that they are thus formed by fusion. Some of these *papas* have weighed from 50 to 150 marks, being a Paris foot in length.

CARAVAGA, a river in Peru, S. America, famed for its golden sands.

CARDIGAN, about 20 miles E. of Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire. The township of *Orange* once bore this name, which see.

CARIACO, a large gulf in the province of Comana, Terra Firma, S. America. On the northern side at its mouth is Fort St. Yago, in N. lat 10. 7. W. long. 63. 30. and on the southern side Cape Bordones.

CARIACOU, is the chief of the small isles dependent on Grenada I. in the W. Indies; situated 4 leagues from Isle Rhonde, which is a like distance from the N. end of Grenada. It contains 6913 acres of fertile and well cultivated land, producing about a million lbs. of cotton, besides corn, yams, potatoes and plantains for the negroes. It has two sugar plantations, and a town called *Hillsborough*.

CARIBEANA, now called *Paria*, or *New Andalusia*, which see.

CARIBBEE *Islands*, in the West-Indies, extend in a semicircular form from the island of Porto Rico, the easternmost of the Antilles, to the coast of S. America. The sea thus inclosed, by the main land and the isles, is called the Caribbean Sea; and its great channel leads N. westward to the head of the gulf of Mexico, through the Sea of Honduras. The chief of these islands are Santa Cruz, Sombuca, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Saba, St. Eustatia, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Deseda, Mariagalante, Dominico, Martinico,

tinico, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Grenada. These are again classed into Windward and Leeward isles by seamen, with regard to the usual courses of ships, from Old Spain or to the Canaries, to Carthagea or New-Spain and Porto Bello. The geographical tables and maps class them into great and little Antilles; and authors vary much concerning this last distinction. See *Antilles*.

The *Charaibes* or *Caribbees* were the ancient natives of the Windward islands, hence many geographers confine the term to these isles only. Most of these were anciently possessed by a nation of cannibals, the terror of the mild and inoffensive inhabitants of Hispaniola; who frequently expressed to Columbus their dread of these fierce invaders. Thus when these islands were afterwards discovered by that great man, they were denominated Charibbean Isles. The insular Charaibes are supposed to be immediately descended from the Galibis Indians, or Charaibes of South-America.

CARIBOU, an island towards the E. end of Lake Superior, in N. America, N. W. of Crofs Cape, and S. westerly of Montreal Bay.

CARIPOUS, a nation of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river Amazon; who are at perpetual war with the Carribbees.

CARLISLE, the chief town of Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the post road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; is 125 miles W. by N. from the former, and 178 E. from the latter, and 18 S. W. from Harrisburgh. Its situation is pleasant and healthy, on a plain near the southern bank of Conedogwinet creek, a water of the Susquehanna. The town contains about 400 houses, chiefly of stone and brick, and about 1500 inhabitants. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and the public buildings are a college, court-house and gaol, and 4 edifices for public worship. Of these the Presbyterians, Germans, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, have each one. Dickinson College, named after the celebrated John Dickinson, Esq. author of several valuable tracts, has a principal, 3 professors, a philosophical apparatus, and a library containing near 3000 volumes. Its revenue arises from £.4000 in funded cer-

tificates, and 10,000 acres of land. In 1787 there were 80 students, and its reputation is daily increasing. About 40 years ago this spot was inhabited by Indians, and wild beasts.

CARLISLE, a bay on the W. side of the island of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, situated between James and Charles Forts, on which stands Bridgetown, the capital of the island, in N. lat. 13. 9. W. long. 60. 3.

CARLOS, a fort on the N. coast of Terra Firma, on an island which commands the channel between the gulf of Venezuela, and that of Maracaybo on the S. little more than 20 miles N. from the town of Maracaybo.

CARLOS, or *Juan Ponce*. See *Calos*.

CARLOS, a town of Veragua, in New-Spain, 45 miles S. W. of Santa Fe. It stands on a large bay, N. lat. 7. 40. W. long. 82. 10.

CARLOSA, a town in the interior part of Brazil, in the 15th degree of S. latitude, on the S. E. side of St. Francis R. and N. by W. from Villa Nova.

CARMEL, a township in Dutchess co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, 237 of its inhabitants were electors.

CARMELO, a river on the coast of New-Albion, S. eastward of Francisco Bay. N. lat. 36. 55. A little northward from it is Sir Francis Drake's harbor, where that navigator lay five weeks.

CARNERO, a cape in the S. Sea, near Santa Maria, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 1. 35. S. Long. 77. 20. W.

CARNESVILLE, the chief town of Franklin co. Georgia, 100 miles N. W. of Augusta. It contains a court-house, and about 20 dwelling-houses.

CAROLINA. See *North-Carolina*, and *South-Carolina*.

CAROLINE Co. in Virginia, is on the S. side of Rappahannock R. which separates it from King George's co. It is about 40 miles square, and contains 17,489 inhabitants, including 10,292 slaves.

CAROLINE Co. on the eastern shore in Maryland, borders on Delaware state to the E. and contains 9506 inhabitants, including 2057 slaves. Its chief town Danton.

CARORA, a town of Terra Firma, N. America, about 110 miles N. E. from Gibraltar on Maracaybo Lake.

CAROUGE, POINT, the northernmost extremity

extremity of the island of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies ; 25 miles N. from the town of St. Jago.

CARR, a small plantation in Lincoln co. district of Maine.

CARRANTASCA LAGOON, is a large gulf on the S. side of the bay of Honduras, about 70 miles N. W. of Cape Gracios a Dios, and nearly as far S. E. from Brewers Lagoon.

CARTER, a new co. in the state of Tennessee, formed of a part of the co. of Washington.

CARTERET *Cape*. See *Roman*.

CARTERET, a maritime co. of Newbern district, N. Carolina, on Core and Pamlico Sounds. It contains 3732 inhabitants, including 713 slaves. Beaufort is the chief town.

CARTERSVILLE, a town in Powhatan co. Virginia, on the S. side of James R. 40 miles above Richmond.

CARTHAGENA, a bay, harbor, and town, and the chief sea-port in Terra Firma, S. America. The city of Carthagenia is large, rich and strongly fortified, and the chief of the province of the same name, with a bishop's see, and one of the best harbors in America. The entrance into this is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time ; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the king of Spain from New-Grenada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. Sir Francis Drake took this city, and carried off immense plunder in 1585. The French plundered it in 1697 ; but admiral Vernon in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the siege, for want of skill in the commanders of the land forces, and the sickness that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admiral and the general. The streets of the town are straight, broad and well paved. The houses are built of stone or brick, and are one story high. Here is also a court of inquisition. N. lat. 10. 27. W. long. 75. 22.

CARTHAGO, formerly a considerable town of New-Spain in N. America, in the province of Costa Rica, with a bishop's see, and the seat of a Spanish governor ; at present mean and inconsiderable ; and is 360 miles W. of Panama. N. lat. 9. 5. W. long. 83.

CARVEL OF ST. THOMAS, a rock between the Virgin isles E. and Porto

Rico on the W. At a small distance it appears like a sail, as it is white and has two points. Between it, and St. Thomas, passes Sir Francis Drake's channel.

CARVER, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts. Here is a pond with such plenty of iron ore, that 500 tons have been dragged out of the clear water in a year. They have a furnace upon a stream which runs from the pond ; and the iron made of this ore is better than that made out of bog ore, and some is almost as good as refined iron.

CARVER'S *River*, a branch of St. Peter's R. which empties into the Mississippi. See *St. Pierre* or *Peter's river*.

CASACORES, a lake in Paraguay or La Plata in S. America, about 100 miles long.

CASCO *Bay*, in the district of Maine, spreads N. W. between Cape Elizabeth on the S. W. and Cape Small Point on the N. E. Within these points, which are about 40 miles apart, are about 300 small islands, some of which are inhabited, and nearly all more or less cultivated. The land on these islands, and on the opposite coast on the main, is the best for agriculture of any on the sea coast of this country. Casco includes several bays. *Maquoit Bay* lies about 20 miles N. of Cape Elizabeth. The waters of Casco extend several arms or creeks of salt water into the country. The waters go up *Meadows R.* where vessels of a considerable size are carried by the tide, and where it flows within one mile of the waters of Kennebeck. On the E. side of Cape Elizabeth is the arm of the sea called *Stroudwater*. Farther E. is *Presumpscot R.* formerly called *Presumpca*, or *Presumpkeag*, which rises in Sebago Pond. This river opens to the waters of Casco Bay on the E. of Portland ; its extent is not great, but it has several valuable mills upon it. *Royal's R.* called by the natives *Westcuestego*, falls into the bay 6 miles from Presumpscot R. It has a good harbor at its mouth for small vessels ; and has several mills upon it ; 2 miles higher a fall obstructs the navigation. Between it and Kennebeck there are no rivers ; some creeks and harbors of Casco Bay throw themselves into the main land, affording harbors
for

for small vessels, and intersecting the country in various forms.

CASPEAN, or *Beautiful*, a small lake in Greenborough, Vermont. It has a frozen block-house on its western side. It is a head water of La Moille river.

CASTILE DEL ORO. See *Terra Firma*.

CASTINE, the shire town of Hancock co. district of Maine, is situated on Penobscot bay. It was taken from the town of Penobscot, and incorporated in Feb. 1796. It is named after a French gentleman who resided here 130 years ago, as also

CASTINE River, which is about 14 miles long, is navigable for 6 miles, and has several mills at the head of it. It empties into Penobscot bay.

CASTLETOWN, a township in Richmond co. Staten I. New-York, which contains 805 inhabitants, including 114 slaves. 114 of its inhabitants are electors.

CASTLETON, a township and river in Rutland co. Vermont, 20 miles S. E. of Mt. Independence, at Ticonderoga. Lake Bombazon is chiefly in this town, and sends its waters into Castleton R. which, rising in Pittsford, passes through this town in a S. westerly course, and falls into Pultney R. in the town of Fairhaven, a little below Col. Lyon's iron works. Fort Warner stands in this town. Inhabitants 805.

CASTOR'S R. in Newfoundland Island, empties in the harbor of St. John's. Its size is considerable for 15 miles from the sea.

CASTRO, a strong town in S. America; in Chili, and capital of the island of Chiloe. It was taken by the Dutch in 1643, and is 180 miles S. of Baldivia; subject to Spain.

CASTRO VIRREYNA, or *Viregna*, a town and jurisdiction, in S. America, in Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, remarkable for its valuable wool, grain, fruits, silver mines, tobacco, and wholesome air. The town is 125 miles S. E. of Lima. S. lat. 12. 50. W. long. 74. 45.

CASWELL Co. in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, borders on Virginia N. It contains 10,096 inhabitants, of whom 2,736 are slaves. Leefburg is the chief town.

CAT Island, or *Guanabani*, one of Bahama islands. It was the first land discovered by Columbus, to which he

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gave the name of St. Salvadore, on Oct. 11, 1492. It lies on a particular bank to the E. of the Great Bahama Bank, from which it is parted by a narrow channel, called Exuma Sound. N. lat. 24. 30. W. long. 74. 30.

CATABAW River. See *Waterree*.

CATABAW Indians, a small tribe who have one town called Catabaw, situated on the river of that name, N. lat. 34. 49. on the boundary line between N. and S. Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men. They are the only tribe which resides in the state: 144,000 acres of land were granted them by the proprietary government. These are the remains of a formidable nation, the bravest and most generous enemy the six nations had; but they have degenerated since they have been surrounded by the whites.

CATARAQUA, *Catarakui*, or *Cateraqui*, appear in old maps, thus varied, as the name of Lake Ontario, and its outlet Iroquois R.; but these names are now obsolete.

CATAWESSY, a township in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, situated on the S. E. bank of the E. branch of Susquehanna R. opposite the mouth of Fishing Creek, and about 20 miles N. E. of Sunbury.

CATHANCE, or *Cutbants*, a small river in Lincoln co. Maine, which rises in Topsham, and empties into Merry Meeting Bay, and has several mills upon it.

CATHERINE'S ISLE, ST. a small island in the captainship of St. Vincents, in Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese, 47 leagues S. of Cananea I. It is about 25 miles from N. to S. inhabited by Indians, who assist the Portuguese against their enemies, the natives of Brazil. S. lat. 27. 10. W. long. 47. 15.

Also, a pleasant island on the harbor of Sunbury, in the state of Georgia.

Also, a small, productive island on the south coast of St. Domingo, 20 leagues eastward of the town of St. Domingo.

CATHERINE'S Town, in Ontario co. New-York, lies 3 miles S. of the S. end of Seneca lake.

CATO, a military township in New-York state, 12 miles S. E. of lake Ontario, and about 20 S. of Otwego Fort.

CATTAHUNK, one of the Elizabeth isles, in the state of Massachusetts. See *Bezzards Bay*.

CAUCA,

CAUCA, a river in the isthmus of Darien, whose source is in common with that of La Magdalena, in the lake Papos, near the 8th degree of S. latitude, and which falls into this last river.

CAVALLO, a sea-port town in the province of Venezuela, on Terra Firma, or isthmus of Darien, 25 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Leon. It is well fortified, and in a former war was unsuccessfully attacked by Commodore Knowles. Lat. 10. 15. long. 68. 12.

CAVAILLON, a town on the S. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, about 3 leagues N. E. of Les Cayes, and 5 W. by S. of St. Louis. N. lat. 18. 16.

CAVENDISH, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, W. of Weathersfield, on Black river, having 491 inhabitants. Upon this river, and within this township, the channel has been worn down 100 feet, and rocks of very large dimensions have been undermined and thrown down one upon another. Holes are wrought in the rocks of various dimensions, and forms; some cylindrical, from 1 to 8 feet in diameter, and from 1 to 15 feet in depth; others are of a spherical form, from 6 to 20 feet diameter, worn almost perfectly smooth, into the solid body of a rock.

CAVIANA, an island in S. America, towards the N. W. side of Amazon R. and in 30' N. latitude.

CAVOGLIERO, a bay on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, at the mouth of the river Romaine, 24 leagues E. of St. Domingo.

CAXAMARQUA, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, under the bishop of Truxillo, lying between the two Cordilleras of the Andes; it produces plenty of all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables; also cattle, and especially hogs. They have here a considerable trade with Chincay, Lima, Truxillo, &c. Here the Indians weave cotton for ships' sails, bed curtains, quilts, hammocks, &c. There are some silver mines, but of little consequence. The town of the same name is situated N. E. from the city of Truxillo.

CAXAMARQUILA, a small jurisdiction likewise in Peru, under the bishop of Truxillo.

CAYAHAGA, or *Cayuga*, sometimes called the Great river, empties in at the S. bank of lake Erie, 40 miles

eastward of the mouth of Huron; having an Indian town of the same name on its banks. It is navigable for boats; and its mouth is wide, and deep enough to receive large sloops from the lake. Near this are the celebrated rocks which project over the lake. They are several miles in length, and rise 40 or 50 feet perpendicular out of the water. Some parts of them consist of several strata of different colours, lying in a horizontal direction; and so exactly parallel, that they resemble the work of art. The view from the land is grand, but the water presents the most magnificent prospect of this sublime work of nature; it is attended, however, with great danger; for if the least storm arises, the force of the surf is such that no vessel can escape being dashed to pieces against the rocks. Col. Broadhead suffered shipwreck here in the late war and lost a number of his men, when a strong wind arose, so that the last canoe narrowly escaped. The heathen Indians, when they pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water.

Part of the boundary line between the U. S. A. and the Indians, begins at the mouth of Cayahoga, and runs up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum.

The Cayuga nation, consisting of 500 Indians, 40 of whom reside in the United States, the rest in Canada, receive of the state of New-York an annuity of 2300 dollars, besides 50 dollars granted to one of their chiefs, as a consideration for lands sold by them to the state, and 500 dollars from the United States, agreeably to the treaty of 1794. See *Six Nations*.

CAYENNE, a province in S. America, belonging to the French, and the only part of the continent which they possess; bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by Amazonia; and W. by Guiana, or Surinam. It extends 240 miles along the coast of Guiana, and nearly 300 miles within land; lying between the equator and the 5th degree of N. lat. The coast is low and marshy, and subject to inundations, from the multitude of rivers which rush down the mountains with great impetuosity. The soil is in many places fertile, producing sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, fruits, &c. The French have taken possession

session of an island upon the coast called also Cayenne, which, as likewise the whole country, takes its name from the river that is northward of it.

CAYENNE R. rises in the mountains near the lake of Paime, runs through the country of the Galibis, a nation of Charibbee Indians, and is 100 leagues long; the island which it environs, is 18 leagues in circuit, is good and fertile, but unhealthy. In 1752, the exports of the colony were 260,541 lbs. of arnotto, 80,363 lbs. sugar, 17,919 lbs. cotton, 26,881 lbs. coffee, 91,916 lbs. cocoa, beside timber and planks. The French first settled here in 1625, and built the fort of Ceperou, but were often forced to quit it, yet returned thither again, as in 1640, 1652, and 1654, and were forced to leave it for want of reinforcements. The Dutch settled here in 1656, but were driven out by M. de la Barre. The Dutch had their revenge in 1676, and drove out the French; but were themselves beat out, the year after, by D'Estrees.

CAYES, LES, a sea-port town on the S. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 13 leagues W. by S. of St. Louis. N. lat. 18. 12.

CAYLOMA, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Arequipa, 32 leagues E. of that city, in S. America, in Peru, famous for the silver mines in the mountains of the same name; which are very rich, though they have been worked for a long time. The country round it is cold and barren. There is an office here for receiving the king's fifths, and vending quicksilver.

CAYMANS, 3 small islands, 55 leagues N. N. W. of the island of Jamaica, in the West-Indies; the most southerly of which is called the Great Caymans, which is inhabited by 160 people, who are descendants of the old buccaniers. It has no harbor for ships of burden, only a tolerable anchoring place on the S. W. The climate and soil are singularly salubrious, and the people are vigorous and commonly live to a great age. They raise all kind of produce for their own use and to spare. Their chief employment is to pilot vessels to the adjacent islands, and to fish for turtle; with which last they supply Port Royal and other places in great quantities. Great Caymans lies in N. lat. 15. 48. W. long. 80. 50.

CAYMITE, GRANDE, an island on the N. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues long and one broad.

CAYUGA, a beautiful lake in Onondaga co. New-York, from 35 to 40 miles long, about 2 miles wide, in some places 3, and abounds with salmon, bass, catfish, eels, &c. It lies between Seneca and Owaseco lake, and at the N. end empties into Scayace R. which is the S. eastern part of Seneca R. whose waters run to lake Ontario. On each side of the lake is a ferry house, where good attendance is given. The reservation lands of the Cayuga Indians lie on both sides of the lake, at its northern end.

CAZARES, a town of Mexico. See *Angelo*.

CAZENOVIA, a new and thriving township, in Herkemer co. New-York, 40 miles westward of Whitestown. By the state census of 1796, 274 of its inhabitants are electors.

CECIL, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

CEDAR Point, a port of entry in Charles co. Maryland, on the E. side of Patowmac R. about 12 miles below Port Tobacco, and 96 S. by W. of Baltimore. Its exports are chiefly tobacco and Indian corn, and in 1794, amounted in value to 18,593 dollars.

CEDAR Point, a cape on the W. side of Delaware Bay in St. Mary's co. Maryland.

CEDAR Lick, a salt spring in the state of Tennessee, 19 miles from Nashville, 4 from Big Spring, and 6 from Little Spring.

CENTREVILLE, the chief town of Queen Anne's co. and on the E. side of Chesapeak bay in Maryland. It lies between the forks of Corfica creek, which runs into Chester R. and has been lately laid out; 18 miles S. of Chester; 34 S. E. by E. of Baltimore, and 95 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 6.

CESSARES, a territory northward of Patagonia in S. America, in the 48th degree of S. lat. inhabited by a mixt tribe of that name, descended from the Spaniards; being the people of 3 ships that were wrecked on this coast in 1540.

CHABAQUIDDICK Isle, belongs to Duke's co. Massachusetts. It lies near to, and extends across the E. end of Martha's Vineyard island.

CHACAPOYAS, a jurisdiction under the bishop

bishop of Truxillo, in Peru, S. America. The Indians make a great variety of cottons and tapestry here, which for the liveliness of the colors and neatness of the work deserve attention. They also make cotton fail cloth. It lies within the Cordilleras.

CHACTAW Hills, in the N. W. corner of Georgia river.

CHACTAWS, or flat heads, are a powerful, hardy, subtle and intrepid race of Indians, who inhabit a very fine and extensive tract of hilly country, with large and fertile plains intervening, between the Alabama and Mississippi rivers, and in the western part of the state of Georgia. This nation had, not many years ago, 43 towns and villages, in three divisions, containing 12,123 souls, of which 4,041 were fighting men. They are called by the traders Flat-heads, all the males having the fore and hind part of their skulls artificially flattened when young. These men, unlike the Muscogulges, are slovenly and negligent in every part of their dress, but otherwise are said to be ingenious, sensible, and virtuous men, bold and intrepid, yet quiet and peaceable. Some late travellers, however, have observed that they pay little attention to the most necessary rules of moral conduct, at least that unnatural crimes were too frequent among them. Different from most of the Indian nations bordering on the United States, they have large plantations or country farms, where they employ much of their time in agricultural improvements, after the manner of the white people. Altho' their territories are not $\frac{1}{4}$ th so large as those of the Muscogulge confederacy, the number of inhabitants is greater. The Chactaws and Creeks are inveterate enemies to each other.

CHADBOURNE'S River, district of Maine, called by some Great Works River, about 30 miles from the mouth of the Bonnebeag Pond, from which it flows. It is said to have taken its latter name from a mill with 18 saws, moved by one wheel, erected by one Lodors. But the project was soon laid aside. The former name is derived from Mr. Chadbourne, one of the first settlers, who purchased the land on the mouth of it, of the Natives, and whose posterity possess it at this day.

CHAGRE, a river and town in Terra

Firma, S. America. The river opens to the N. Sea, and was formerly called Lagortas, from the number of alligators in it; has its source in the mountains near Cruces, and its mouth is in N. lat. 9. where there is a strong fort, built on a steep rock, on the E. side, near the sea shore. This fort has a commandant, and lieutenant, and the garrison is draughted from Panama, to which you go by this river, landing at Cruces, about 5 leagues from Panama, and thence one travels by land to that city. Opposite to fort Chagre is the royal custom-house. Here the river is broadest, being 120 toises over; whereas, at Cruces, where it begins to be navigable, it is only 20 toises wide; from the town of Chagre, to the mouth of the river, is 21 miles N. W. by W. but measuring by water is 43 miles. There is at Cruces an alcalde, who lives at the custom-house, and takes an account of all goods on the river. Chagre fort was taken by admiral Vernon, in 1740.

CHALCO Lake. See *Mexico*.

CHALEURS, a deep and broad bay on the W. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence. From this bay to that of Verte, on the S. in the S. E. corner of the gulf, is the N. E. sea line of the British province of New-Brunswick.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post town, in Pennsylvania, and the chief of Franklin co. It is situated on the eastern branch of Conogochegue creek, a water of Potomac R. in a rich and highly cultivated country, and healthy situation.—Here are about 200 houses, 2 Presbyterian churches, a stone gaol, a handsome court-house, built of brick, a paper and merchant mill. It is 58 miles E. by S. of Bedford, 11 N. W. of Shippensburg, and 157 W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 53. W. long. 77. 30.

CHAMBLEE R. or Sorell, a water of the St. Lawrence, issuing from lake Champlain, 300 yards wide when lowest. It is shoal in dry seasons; but of sufficient breadth for rafting lumber, &c. spring and fall. It was called both Sorell and Richlieu when the French held Canada.

CHAMBLEE Fort, is handsome and well built, on the margin of the river of the same name, about 12 or 13 miles S. W. from Montreal, and N. of St. John's fort. It was taken by the Americans, Oct. 20, 1775, and retaken by the Brit-

ish.

ish, Jan. 18, 1776. N. lat. 45. 45.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake next in size to lake Ontario, and lies E. N. E. from it, forming a part of the dividing line between the states of New-York and Vermont. It took its name from a French governor, who was drowned in it. It was before called Corlaer's Lake. Reckoning its length from Fairhaven to St. John's, a course nearly N. it is about 200 miles; its breadth is from 1 to 18 miles, being very different in different places; the mean width is about 5 miles; and it occupies about 500,000 acres. Its depth is sufficient for the largest vessels. There are in it above sixty islands of different sizes; the most considerable are North and South Hero, and Motte island. North Hero, or Grand Isle, is 24 miles long and from 2 to 4 wide. It receives at Ticonderoga the waters of Lake George from the S. S. W. which is said to be 100 feet higher than the waters of this lake. Half the rivers and streams which rise in Vermont fall into it. There are several which come to it from New-York state and some from Canada; to which last it sends its own waters, a N. course, thro' Sorell or Chamblee river, into the St. Lawrence. This lake is well stored with fish; particularly salmon, salmon-trout, sturgeon and pickerel; and the land on its borders, and on the banks of its rivers, is good.

The rocks in several places appear to be marked, and stained, with the former surface of the lake, many feet higher than it has been since its discovery in 1608. The waters generally rise from about the 20th of April, to the 20th of June, from 4 to 6 feet; the greatest variation is not more than 8 feet. It is seldom entirely shut up with ice, until the middle of January. Between the 6th and 15th of April the ice generally goes off; and it is not uncommon for many square miles of it to disappear in one day.

CHAMPLAIN, a township the most northerly in Clinton co. New-York, which takes its name from the lake on which it lies. It was granted to some Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees, who were either in the service of the United States, during the war, or fled to them for protection. The indigence or ill habits of these people occasioned the breaking up of the settlement; and

a better set of inhabitants have now taken their place. The lands are fertile; and two rivers run through it, well stored with fish. It has 575 inhabitants, and 3 slaves. By the state census of 1796, 76 of the inhabitants are electors.

CHANCEFORD, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

CHAPALLAN, one of the largest lakes in Mexico, or New-Spain.

CHAPPEL-HILL, a post-town in Orange co. N. Carolina, situated on a branch of Newhope creek, which empties into the N. W. branch of Cape Fear R. This is the spot chosen for the seat of the University of North-Carolina. Few houses are as yet erected; but a part of the public buildings were in such forwardness, that students were admitted, and education commenced in Jan. 1796. The beautiful and elevated site of this town commands a pleasing and extensive view of the surrounding country; 12 miles S. by E. of Hillsborough, and 472 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 35. 40. W. long. 79. 6.

CHARLEMONT, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 16 miles W. of Deerfield, having 665 inhabitants.

CHARLES R. in Massachusetts, called anciently *Quinabequin*, is a considerable stream, the principal branch of which rises from a pond bordering on Hopkinton. It passes through Holliston and Bellingham, and divides Medway from Medfield, Wrentham, and Franklin, and thence into Dedham, where, by a curious bend, it forms a peninsula of 900 acres of land. A stream called Mother Brook, runs out of this river in this town, and falls into Neponset R. forming a natural canal, uniting the two rivers, and affording a number of excellent mill-seats. From Dedham the course of the river is northerly, dividing Newton from Needham, Weston, and Waltham, passing over romantic falls; it then bends to the N. E. and E. through Watertown and Cambridge, and passing into Boston harbor, mingles with the waters of Mystic R. at the point of the peninsula of Charlestown. It is navigable for boats to Watertown, 7 miles. The most remarkable bridges on this river are those which connect Boston with Charlestown and Cambridge. See *Boston*. There are 7 paper mills on this river, besides other mills.

CHARLES

CHARLES Co. on the western shore of Maryland, lies between Potowmack and Patuxent rivers. Its chief town is Port Tobacco, on the river of that name. Its extreme length is 28 miles, its breadth 24, and it contains 20,613 inhabitants, including 10,085 slaves. The country has few hills, is generally low and sandy, and produces tobacco, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, &c.

CHARLES CITY Co. in Virginia, lies between Chickahominy and James rivers. It contained formerly part of what now forms Prince George's co. It has 5588 inhabitants, including 3141 slaves.

CHARLES, a cape of Virginia, in about N. lat. 37. 15. It is on the N. side of the mouth of Chesapeake bay, having Cape Henry opposite to it.

CHARLES, a cape on the S. W. part of the strait entering into Hudson Bay. N. lat. 62. 40. W. long. 75. 15.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-town in Cecil co. Maryland, near the head of Chesapeake bay; 6 miles E. N. E. from the mouth of Susquehanna R.; 10 W. S. W. from Elkton, and 50 S. W. by W. from Philadelphia. Here are about 20 houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen employed in the herring fishery. N. lat. 39. 34.

CHARLESTON, a district in the Lower country of S. Carolina, subdivided into 14 parishes. This large district, of which the city of Charleston is the chief town, lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. It pays £21,473-14-6 ster. taxes. It sends to the state legislature 48 representatives and 13 senators, and 1 member to Congress. It contains 66986 inhabitants, of whom, only 16352 are free.

CHARLESTON, the metropolis of S. Carolina, is the most considerable town in the state; situated in the district of the same name, and on the tongue of land formed by the confluent streams of Ashley and Cooper, which are short rivers, but large and navigable. These waters unite immediately below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbor; which communicates with the ocean just below Sullivan's I.; which it leaves on the N. 7 miles S. E. of Charleston. In these rivers the tide rises, in common, about 6½ feet; but uniformly rises 10 or 12 inches more during a night-tide. The fact is certain; the cause unknown. The continual agitation which the tides occasion in the waters which almost sur-

round Charleston—the refreshing sea-breezes which are regularly felt, and the smoke arising from so many chimneys, render this city more healthy than any part of the low country in the southern states. On this account it is the resort of great numbers of gentlemen, invalids from the W. India islands, and of the rich planters from the country, who come here to spend the sickly months, as they are called, in quest of health and of the social enjoyments which the city affords. And in no part of America are the social blessings enjoyed more rationally and liberally than here. Unaffected hospitality—affability—ease of manners and address—and a disposition to make their guests welcome, easy and pleased with themselves, are characteristics of the respectable people of Charleston. In speaking of the capital, it ought to be observed, for the honor of the people of Carolina in general, that when in common with the other colonies, in the contest with Britain, they resolved against the use of certain luxuries, and even necessities of life; those articles, which improve the mind, enlarge the understanding, and correct the taste, were excepted; the importation of books was permitted as formerly.

The land on which the town is built, is flat and low, and the water brackish and unwholesome. The streets are pretty regularly cut, & open beautiful prospects, and have subterranean drains to carry off filth and keep the city clean and healthy; but are too narrow for so large a place and so warm a climate. Their general breadth is from 35 to 66 feet. The houses which have been lately built, are brick, with tiled roofs. The buildings in general are elegant, and most of them are neat, airy and well furnished. The public buildings are, an exchange, a state-house, an armoury, a poor-house, and an orphan's house. Here are several respectable academies. Part of the old barracks has been handsomely fitted up, and converted into a college, and there are a number of students; but it can only be called as yet a respectable academy. Here are two banks—a branch of the national bank, and the S. Carolina bank, established in 1792. The houses for public worship are two Episcopal churches, two for Independents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, one for Baptists, one for German Lutherans, two for Methodists,

Methodists, one for French Protestants, a meeting-house for Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

Little attention is paid to the public markets; a great proportion of the most wealthy inhabitants having plantations from which they receive supplies of almost every article of living. The country abounds with poultry and wild ducks. Their beef, mutton and veal are not generally of the best kind; and few fish are found in the market.

In 1787, it was computed that there were 1600 houses in this city, and 15,000 inhabitants, including 5,400 slaves; and what evinces the healthiness of the place, upwards of 200 of the white inhabitants were above 60 years of age. In 1791, there were 16,359 inhabitants, of whom 7684 were slaves. This city has often suffered much by fire, the last and most destructive happened as late as June, 1796.

Charleston was incorporated in 1783, and divided into three wards, which chose as many wardens, from among whom the citizens elect an intendant of the city. The intendant and wardens form the city-council, who have power to make and enforce bye-laws for the regulation of the city.

The value of exports from this port, in the year ending Nov. 1787, amounted to £.505,279-19-5 ster. The number of vessels cleared from the custom-house the same year, was 947, measuring 62,118 tons; 735 of these, measuring 41,531 tons, were American; the others belonged to Great-Britain, Ireland, Spain, France, and the United Netherlands. In the year 1794, the value of exports amounted to 3,846,392 dollars. It is 60 miles S. W. by S. of Georgetown; 150 E. by S. of Augusta; 497 S. by W. of Richmond; 630 S. W. by S. of Washington city; 763 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia; and 1110 S. W. of Boston. The light-house lies in N. lat. 32. 41. 52. White Point at the S. end of the town, N. lat. 32. 44. 30. W. long. 80. 39. 45.

Knoxville, the capital of the state of Tennessee, is much nearer to this than to any sea-port-town on the Atlantic Ocean. A waggon road of only 15 miles is wanted to open the communication; and the plan is about to be executed by the state.

CHARLESTOWN, a township in Mont-

gomery co. New-York, on the S. side of Mohawk river, about 32 miles W. of Schenectady. By the state census of 1796, 456 of the inhabitants are electors.

CHARLESTOWN, a township in Mason co. Kentucky; situated on the Ohio at the mouth of Lauren's creek. It contains but few houses, and is 6 miles N. of Washington, and 60 N. E. of Lexington. N. lat. 38. 43.

CHARLESTOWN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-town in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut R. 30 miles S. of Dartmouth College; upwards of 70 N. of Northampton, 116 N. of W. of Boston, 80 W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 341 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 90 or 100 houses, a Congregational church, a court-house and an academy. The road from Boston to Quebec passes through this town. N. lat. 43. 16. W. long. 72. 19. A small internal trade is carried on here.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, called *Mishawun* by the aboriginal inhabitants, lies N. of Boston, with which it is connected by Charles-River Bridge. The town, properly so called, is built on a peninsula, formed by Mystic R. on the E. and a bay, setting up from Charles-River, on the W. It is very advantageously situated for health, navigation, trade, and manufactures of almost all the various kinds. A dam across the mouth of the bay, which sets up from Charles-River, would afford a great number of mill-seats for manufactures. Bunker's, Breed's, and Cobble (now Barrell's) hills, are celebrated in the history of the American Revolution. The second hill has upon its summit a monument erected to the memory of major gen. Warren, near the spot where he fell, among the first sacrifices to American liberty. The brow of the hill begins to be ornamented with elegant houses. All these hills afford elegant and delightful prospects of Boston, and its charmingly variegated harbor, of Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extensive tract of highly cultivated country. It contains within the neck or parish about 250 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. The only public buildings of consequence are a handsome

some Congregational church, with an elegant steeple and clock, and an almshouse, very commodious and pleasantly situated.

Before the destruction of this town by the British in 1775, several branches of manufactures were carried on to great advantage, some of which have been since revived; particularly the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, ship-building, rum, leather in all its branches, silver, tin, brass, and pewter. Three rope-walks have lately been erected in this town, and the increase of its houses, population, trade, and navigation, have been very great within a few years past. This town is a port of entry in conjunction with Boston. At the head of the neck there is a bridge over Mystic R. which connects Charlestown with Malden.

CHARLESTOWN, a village in Berkley co. Virginia, situated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Winchester; 8 miles from Shepherdstown, and 20 from Winchester.

CHARLESTOWN, a township in Washington co. Rhode-Island state, having the Atlantic ocean on the southward, and separated from Richmond on the northward by Charles-river; a water of Pawcatuck. Some of its ponds empty into Pawcatuck R. others into the sea. It is 19 miles N. W. of Newport, and contains 2022 inhabitants, including 12 slaves.

A few years ago there were about 500 Indians in the state; the greater part of them resided in this township. They are peaceable and well disposed to government, and speak the English language.

CHARLESTOWN, the only town in the island of Nevis, one of the Caribbees, belonging to Great-Britain. In it are large houses and well furnished shops, and it is defended by Charles fort. In the parish of St. John, on the S. side of the town, is a large spot of sulphureous ground, at the upper end of a deep chasm in the earth, commonly called Sulphur Gut, which is so hot as to be felt through the soles of one's shoes. A small hot river, called the Bath, is thought to proceed from the said gut; and after running half a mile, loses itself in the sands of the sea. Black-Rock pond, about a quarter of a mile N. from the town, is milk-warm,

owing to the mixture of hot and cold springs, yet it yields excellent fish; particularly fine eels, silver fish, and slim-guts. A prodigious piece of Nevis mountain falling down in an earthquake, several years ago, left a large vacancy, which is still to be seen. The altitude of this mountain, taken by a quadrant from Charlestown bay, is said to be a mile and a half perpendicular; and from the said bay to the top, four miles. The declivity from this mountain to the town is very steep half way, but afterwards easy of ascent. N. lat. 16. 55. W. long. 62. 42.

CHARLESTOWN, or *Ofins*, one of the four principal towns in the island of Barbadoes.

CHARLETON *Island*, or *Charles Island*, is situated at the bottom of James's bay, in New South Wales, on the coast of Labrador, and yields a beautiful prospect, in spring, to those who are near it, after a voyage of 3 or 4 months in the most uncomfortable seas on the globe, and that by the vast mountains of ice in Hudson bay and straits. The whole island, spread with trees and branches, exhibits, as it were, a beautiful green tuft. The air, even at the bottom of the bay, though in 51 degrees, a latitude nearer the sun than London, is excessively cold for nine months, and very hot the other three, except on the blowing of a N. W. wind. The soil on the E. side, as well as the W. bears all kinds of grain; and some fruits, gooseberries, strawberries, and dewberries, grow about Rupert's bay. N. lat. 52. 30. W. long. 82.

CHARLETON, a township in Saratoga co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, 263 of its inhabitants were electors.

CHARLETON, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754, and, until then, formed the westerly part of Oxford. It is 60 miles S. W. of Boston, 15 S. W. of Worcester, and contains 1965 inhabitants. Quinebaugh R. forms some of its rich intervale lands, and furnishes excellent mill seats for this, and many adjacent towns.

CHARLOTTE *Fort*, in S. Carolina, is situated on the point of land where Tugeloo and Broad rivers, uniting their waters, form Savannah R. According to Bartram, it is one mile below Fort James,

James, Dartmouth. N. lat. 34. W. long. 82. 35.

CHARLOTTE *Haven*, lies at the mouth of Charlotte R. in E. Florida; having Carlos bay on the S. and Rock Point on the northward. N. lat 27. W. long. 82. 40. Charlotte R. is fed by Spiritu Santo Lagoon, which communicates, by Delaware R. with Chatham or Punjo bay, which is 90 miles S. E. from Charlotte Haven.

CHARLOTTE, a considerable township on the E. side of Lake Champlain, and the S. westernmost in Chittenden co. Vermont. Shelburne on the N. separates this town from Burlington. It contains 635 inhabitants. Split Rock, in Lake Champlain, lies off this town.

CHARLOTTE Co. in Virginia, lies S. W. of Richmond, on the head waters of Staunton R. and contains 10,078 inhabitants, including 4,816 slaves. The court-house is 21 miles S. S. W. of Prince Edward court-house, and 379, about the same course, from Philadelphia.

CHARLOTTEBURG, a town in Brunswick co. N. Carolina: It stands on an island, and has an inlet and sound of the same name, a little S. of it.

CHARLOTTE, or *Charlotteville*, a post-town in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, and chief town of Mecklenburg co. situated on Steel creek, which joins the Sugaw, and falls into Catabaw R. about 10 miles N. of the S. Carolina boundary, and 44 S. of Salisbury. Here are about 40 houses, a court-house and gaol.

CHARLOTTESVILLE; the capital of Albemarle co. in Virginia, lies on the post road from Richmond to Danville, in Kentucky, 86 miles W. N. W. of the former, and 557 eastward of the latter, and 40 S. E. by E. of Staunton. It contains about 45 houses, a court-house and a gaol, situated about half a mile N. from a water of Rivanna river.

CHARLOTTE *Town*, the capital of the island of St. John's, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Also, the name of a town on the S. W. side of the island of Dominica, in the W. Indies; and situated on the S. side of a deep bay:

CHARLOTIA, a town on the E. shore of St. John's R. East Florida, where that river is about half a mile wide. It was founded by Den. Rolle, Esq. and is situated on a high bluff, 15, or 20 feet perpendicular from the river; and is in

length half a mile, or more. The aborigines of America had a very great town in this place, as appears from the great tumuli and conical mounts of earth and shells, and other traces of a settlement which yet remain. The river, for near 12 miles above Charlota, is divided into many channels by a number of islands.

CHARTIER, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

CHARTIER's *Creek*. See *Canonburg* and *Morganza*.

CHARTRES, a fort which was built by the French, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, 3 miles northerly of *La Prairie du Rocher*, or the Rock Meadows, and 12 miles northerly of St. Genevieve, on the western side of that river. It was abandoned in 1772, being untenable by the constant washings of the Mississippi in high floods. The village southward of the fort was very inconsiderable in 1778. A mile above this is a village settled by 170 warriors of the Piorias and Mitchigamias tribes of Illinois Indians, who are idle and debauched.

CHATHAM, a maritime township in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, situated on the exterior extremity of the elbow of Cape Cod, conveniently for the fishery; in which they have usually about 40 vessels employed. It has 1140 inhabitants, and lies 95 miles S. E. of Boston. See *Cape Cod*.

CHATHAM, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1767, and in 1790 contained 58 inhabitants:

CHATHAM, a flourishing township in Middlesex co. Connecticut, on the eastern bank of Connecticut R. and opposite Middleton city. It was a part of the township of Middleton till 1767.

CHATHAM, a township in Essex co. N. Jersey, is situated on Passaic R. 13 miles W. of Elizabethtown; and nearly the same from Newark.

CHATHAM, a township in Columbia co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, 380 of its inhabitants were electors.

CHATHAM Co. in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, about the center of the state. It contains 9221 inhabitants, of whom 1632 are slaves. Chief town, Pittsburg. The court-house is a few miles W. of Raleigh, on a branch of Cape Fear river.

CHATHAM, a town of S. Carolina, in Cheraw.

Cheraws district, situated in Chesterfield co. on the W. side of Great Pedee R. Its situation, in a highly cultivated and rich country, and at the head of a navigable river, bids fair to render it a place of great importance. At present it has only about 30 houses, lately built.

CHATHAM Co. in the lower district of Georgia, lies in the N. E. corner of the state, having the Atlantic ocean E. and Savannah river N. E. It contains 10,769 inhabitants, including 8,201 slaves. The chief town is Savannah, the former capital of the state.

CHATHAM, or *Punjo bay*, a large bay on the W. side of the S. end of the promontory of E. Florida. It receives North and Delaware rivers.

CHATHAM House, in the territory of the Hudson bay company, N. lat. 55. 23. 40. W. long. from Greenwich 98.

CHATA-HATCHI, or *Hatchi*, is the largest river which falls into St. Rose's bay in W. Florida. It is also called Pea R. and runs from N. E. entering the bottom of the bay through several mouths; but so shoal that only a small boat or canoe can pass them. Mr. Hutchins ascended this river about 25 leagues, where there was a small settlement of Cousiac Indians. The soil and timber on the banks of the river resemble very much those of Escambia.

CHATAUCHE, or *Chatabutbe*, a river in Georgia. The northern part of Apalachicola river bears this name. It is about 30 rods wide, very rapid, and full of shoals. The lands on its banks are light and sandy, and the clay of a bright red. The lower creeks are settled in scattering clans and villages from the head to the mouth of this river. Their huts and cabins, from the high color of the clay, resemble clusters of new-burned brick kilns. The distance from this river to the Talapoofe R. is about 70 miles, by the war-path, which crosses at the falls, just above the town of the Tuckabatches.

CHATAUGHQUE Lake, in Ontario co. New-York, is about 18 miles long, and 3 broad. Conewango R. which runs a S. S. E. course, connects it with Alleghany R. This lake is conveniently situated for a communication between lake Erie and the Ohio; there being water enough for boats from fort Franklin on the Alleghany to the N. W.

corner of this lake; from thence there is a portage of 9 miles to Chataughque harbor on lake Erie, over ground capable of being made a good waggon road. This communication was once used by the French.

CHAUDIERE R. a S. B. water of the St. Lawrence, rising in Lincoln and Hancecock counties, in the district of Maine. The carrying place from boatable waters in it, to boatable waters in the Kennebeck, is only 5 miles.

CHAYANTA, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, under the archbishop of Plata, 50 leagues from the city of La Plata. This country is famous for its gold and silver mines. The latter are still worked to advantage.

CHEAT R. rises in Randolph co. Virginia, and after pursuing a N. N. W. course, joins Monongahela R. 3 or 4 miles within the Pennsylvania line. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and 100 yards at the Dunkards settlement, 50 miles higher, and is navigable for boats except in dry seasons. There is a portage of 37 miles from this R. to the Potowmack at the mouth of Savage river.

CHEBUCTO, a bay and harbor on the S. S. E. coast of Nova-Scotia, distinguished by the loss of a French fleet in a former war between France and Great-Britain. Near the head of this bay, on the W. side, stands the city of Halifax, the capital of the province.

CHEDABUCTO, or *Milford Haven*, a large and deep bay on the easternmost part of Nova-Scotia, at the mouth of the gut of Canso. Opposite to its mouth stands Isle Madame. Salmon R. falls into this bay from the W. and is remarkable for one of the greatest fisheries in the world.

CHEGOMEGAN, a point of land about 60 miles in length, on the S. side of lake Superior. About 100 miles W. of this cape, a considerable R. falls into the lake; upon its banks abundance of virgin copper is found.

CHEKOUTIMIES, a nation or tribe of Indians, who inhabit near the S. bank of Saguenai R. in Upper Canada.

CHELMSFORD, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, situated on the S. side of Merrimack R. 26 miles N. westerly from Boston, and contains 1144 inhabitants. There is an ingeniously constructed bridge over the R. at Pawtucket Falls, which connects this town

town with Dracut. The route of the Middlesex canal, designed to connect the waters of Merrimack with those of Boston harbor, will be southerly through the E. part of Chelmsford.

CHELSEA, called by the ancient natives *Winnisimmet*, a town in Suffolk co. Massachusetts, containing 472 inhabitants. Before its incorporation, in 1738, it was a ward of the town of Boston. It is situated northeasterly of the metropolis, and separated from it by the ferry across the harbor, called *Winnisimmet*.

CHELSEA, a township in Orange co. Vermont, having 239 inhabitants.

CHELSEA, the name of a parish in the city of Norwich (Conn.) called the Landing, situated at the head of the river Thames, 14 miles N. of New-London, on a point of land formed by the junction of Shetucket and Norwich, or Little rivers, whose united waters constitute the Thames. It is a busy, commercial, thriving, romantic, and agreeable place, of about 150 houses, ascending one above another in tiers, on artificial foundations, on the south point of a high, rocky hill.

CHEMUNG. The western branch of Susquehanna R. is sometimes so called. See *Tioga River*.

CHEMUNG, is a township in Tioga co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, 81 of its inhabitants were electors. It has Newton W. and Owego E. about 160 miles N.W. from New-York city, measuring in a straight line.

Between this place and Newton, Gen. Sullivan, in his victorious expedition against the Indians, in 1779, had a desperate engagement with the Six Nations, whom he defeated. The Indians were strongly intrenched, and it required the utmost exertions of the American army, with field pieces, to dislodge them; although the former, including 250 Tories, amounted only to 800 men, while the Americans were 5000 in number, and well appointed in every respect.

CHENANGO, is a northern branch of Susquehanna R. Many of the military townships are watered by the N. W. branch of this river. The towns of Fayette, Jerico, Greene, Clinton, and Chenango, in Tioga co. lie between this river and the E. waters of Susquehanna.

CHENANGO, a post town, and one of the chief in Tioga co. New-York. The

settled part of the town lies about 45 miles N. E. from Tioga point, between Chenengo R. and Susquehanna; has the town of Jerico on the northward. By the state census of 1796, 169 of its inhabitants are electors. It was taken off from Montgomery co. and in 1791, it had only 45 inhabitants. It is 375 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

CHENESSEE, or *Genessee R.* rises in Pennsylvania, near the spot which is the highest ground in that state, where the easternmost water of Alleghany river, and Pine creek, a water of Susquehanna, and Tioga R. rise. Fifty miles from its source there are falls of 40 feet, and 5 from its mouth of 75 feet, and a little above that of 96 feet. These falls furnish excellent mill-seats, which are improved by the inhabitants. After a course of about 100 miles, mostly N. E. by N. it empties into lake Ontario, 4½ miles E. of Irondequat or Rundagut bay, and 80 E. from Niagara falls.

The settlements on Chenessee R. from its mouth upwards, are, Hartford, Ontario, Wadsworth and Williamburgh. The last mentioned place, it is probable, will soon be the seat of extensive commerce. There will not be a carrying place between New-York city and Williamburgh, when the western canals and locks shall be completed. The carrying places at present are as follows, viz. Albany to Schenectady 16 miles, from the head of the Mohawk to Wood creek 1, Oswego falls 2, Chenessee falls 2; so that there are but 21 miles land carriage necessary, in order to convey commodities from a tract of country capable of maintaining several millions of people. The famous Chenessee flats lie on the borders of this river. They are about 20 miles long, and about 4 wide; the soil is remarkably rich, quite clear of trees, producing grass near ten feet high. These flats are estimated to be worth £.200,000, as they now lie. They are mostly the property of the Indians.

CHEPAWAS, or *Chipeaways*, an Indian nation inhabiting the coast of lake Superior and the islands in the lake. They could, according to Mr. Hutchins, furnish 1000 warriors 20 years ago. Other tribes of this nation inhabit the country round Saguinam or Sagana bay and lake Huron, bay Puan, and a part of lake Michigan. They were lately hostile to the United States, but, by the treaty

treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, they yielded to them the island de Bois Blanc. See *Six Nations*.

CHEPAWYAN *Fort*, is situated on a peninsula at the S. western end of Athapescow lake, N. lat. 58. 45. W. long. 110. 18.; in the territory of the Hudson bay company.

CHEPELIO, an island in the bay of Panama, S. America, and in the province of Darien, 3 miles from the town of Panama, and supplies it with provisions and fruits. N. lat. 8. 46. E. long. 80. 15.

CHEPOOR, a small Spanish town on the isthmus of Darien and Terra Firma, in S. America, seated on a river of the same name, 6 leagues from the sea. Lat. 10. 42. long. 77. 50.

CHEQUETAN, or *Seguatancio*, on the coast of Mexico, or New-Spain, lies 7 miles westward of the rocks of Seguatancio. Between this and Acapulco, to the eastward, is a beach of sand of 18 leagues extent, against which the sea breaks so violently, that it is impossible for boats to land on any part of it; but there is a good anchorage for shipping at a mile or two from the shore, during the fair season. The harbor of Chequetan is very hard to be traced, and of great importance to such vessels as cruise in these seas, being the most secure harbor to be met with in a vast extent of coast, yielding plenty of wood and water; and the ground near it is able to be defended by a few men. When Lord Anson touched here, the place was uninhabited.

CHERA, a river near Colan, in the province of Quito, in Peru, running to Amotage; from whence Paita has its fresh water.

CHERAWS, a district in the upper country of S. Carolina, having N. Carolina on the N. and N.E.; Georgetown district on the S.E. and Lynche's creek on the S.W. which separates it from Camden district. Its length is about 83 miles and its breadth 63; and is subdivided into the counties of Darlington, Chesterfield and Marlborough. By the census of 1791, there were 10,706 inhabitants, of which 7618 were white inhabitants, the rest slaves. It sends to the state legislature 6 representatives and 2 senators; and in conjunction with Georgetown district, one member to Congress. This district is watered by

Great Pedee R. and a number of smaller streams, on the banks of which the land is thickly settled and well cultivated. The chief towns are Greenville and Chatham. The court-house in this district is 52 miles from Camden, as far from Lumberton, and 90 from Georgetown. The mail stops at this place.

CHERIPPE, an inconsiderable village on Terra Firma, from which the market of Panama is furnished with provisions weekly.

CHEROKEE, the ancient name of Tennessee R. The name of Tennessee was formerly confined to the southern branch which empties 15 miles above the mouth of Clinch R. and 18 below Knoxville.

CHEROKEES, a celebrated Indian nation, now on the decline. They reside in the northern parts of Georgia, and the southern parts of the state of Tennessee; having the Apalachian or Cherokee mountains on the E. which separate them from N. and S. Carolina, and Tennessee R. on the N. and W. and the Creek Indians on the S. The country of the Cherokees, extending westward to the Mississippi and northward to the Six Nations, was surrendered, by treaty at Westminster, 1729, to the crown of Great-Britain. The present line between them and the state of Tennessee is not yet settled. A line of experiment was drawn in 1792, from Clinch R. across Holston to Chilhowee mountain; but the Cherokee commissioners not appearing, it is called a line of experiment. The completion of the Cherokees is brighter than that of the neighboring Indians. They are robust and well made, and taller than many of their neighbors; being generally 6 feet high, a few are more, and some less. Their women are tall, slender, and delicate. The talents and morals of the Cherokees are held in great esteem. They were formerly a powerful nation; but by continual wars, in which it has been their destiny to be engaged, with the northern Indian tribes, and with the whites, they are now reduced to about 1500 warriors; and they are becoming weak and pusillanimous. Some writers estimate their numbers at 2500 warriors. They have 43 towns now inhabited.

CHERRY Valley, a post town in Otsego co. New-York, at the head of the creek of the same name, about 12 miles N. E. of

N. E. of Cooperstown, and 18 fouthery of Conajohary, 61 W. of Albany and 336 from Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houses, and a Presbyterian church. There is an academy here, which contained in 1796, 50 or 60 scholars. It is a spacious building, 60 feet by 40. The township is very large, and lies along the E. side of Otsego lake and its outlet to Adiquatangie creek. By the state census of 1796, it appears that 629 of its inhabitants are electors. This settlement suffered severely from the Indians in the late war.

CHESAPEAK, is one of the largest and safest bays in the United States. Its entrance is nearly E. N. E. and S. S. W. between Cape Charles, lat. 37. 12. and Cape Henry, lat. 37. in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally as much as 9 fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbors, and a safe and easy navigation. It has many fertile islands, and these are generally along the E. side of the bay, except a few solitary ones near the western shore. A number of navigable rivers and other streams empty into it, the chief of which are Susquehanna, Patapsco, Patuxent, Potomack, Rappahannock, and York, which are all large and navigable. Chesapeake bay affords many excellent fisheries of herring and shad. There are also excellent crabs and oysters. It is the resort of swans, but is more particularly remarkable for a species of wild duck, called *carvagback*, whose flesh is entirely free from any filthy taste, and is admired by epicures, for its richness and delicacy. In a commercial point of view, this bay is of immense advantage to the neighboring states, particularly to Virginia. Of that state it has been observed, with some little exaggeration, however, that "every planter has a river at his door."

CHESADAUD Lake, about 210 miles N. E. by E. of the Canadian house, on the E. end of Slave lake, in the Hudson bay company's territory; is about 35 miles in length and the same in breadth. Its western shore is mountainous and rocky.

CHESHIRE Co. in New-Hampshire, lies in the S. W. part of the state, on the E. bank of Connecticut river. It has the state of Massachusetts on the south,

Grafton co. on the N. and Hillsborough co. E. It has 34 townships, of which Charlestown and Keene are the chief, and 28,772 inhabitants, including 16 slaves.

CHESHIRE, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts; famous for its good cheese; 140 miles N. westerly from Boston.

CHESHIRE, a township in New-Haven co. Connecticut, 15 miles N. of New-Haven city, and 26 S. W. of Hartford. It contains an Episcopal church and academy, and 3 Congregational churches.

CHESNUT Hill, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

CHESNUT Creek, a branch of the Great Kanaway, in Virginia, where it crosses the Carolina line. Here, it is said, are iron mines.

CHESNUT Ridge. Part of the Alleghany mountains, in Pennsylvania, are thus called, S. eastward of Greensborough.

CHESTER, a township in Lunenburg co. Nova-Scotia, on Mahone bay, settled originally by a few families from New-England. From hence to Windsor is a road, the distance of 25 miles.

CHESTER, a small plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, 9 miles from Titcomb. It has 8 or 9 families.

CHESTER, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, adjoining Westfield on the E. and about 20 miles N. W. of Springfield. It contains 177 houses, and 1119 inhabitants.

CHESTER, a large, pleasant, and elevated township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire. It is 21 miles in length; and on the W. side is a pretty large lake, which sends its waters to Merrimack R. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 1902 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. It is situated on the E. side of Merrimack R. 14 miles N. W. of Haverhill, as far W. of Exeter, 30 W. by S. of Portsmouth, 6 northerly of Londonderry, and 306 from Philadelphia. From the compact part of this town there is a gentle descent to the sea, which, in a clear day, may be seen from thence. It is a post town, and contains about 60 houses and a Congregational church.

Rattlesnake hill, in this township, is a great curiosity: it is half a mile in diameter, of a circular form, and 400 feet high. On the S. side, 10 yards from

from its base, is the entrance of a cave, called the Devil's Den, which is a room 15 or 20 feet square, and 4 feet high, floored and circled by a regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences, nearly in the form and size of a pear, which, when approached by a torch, throw out a sparkling lustre of almost every hue. It is a cold, dreary place, of which many frightful stories are told by those who delight in the marvellous.

CHESTER, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, W. of Springfield, and 11 miles W. by S. of Charlestown, in New-Hampshire, and contains 981 inhabitants.

CHESTER, a borough and post town in Pennsylvania, and the capital of Delaware co. pleasantly situated on the W. side of Delaware R. near Marcus Hook, and 13 miles N. E. of Wilmington. It contains about 60 houses, built on a regular plan, a court-house and a gaol. From Chester to Philadelphia is 20 miles by water, and 15 N. E. by land; here the river is narrowed by islands of marsh, which are generally banked, and turned into rich and immensely valuable meadows. The first colonial assembly was convened here, the 4th of December, 1682. The place affords genteel inns and good entertainment, and is the resort of much company from the metropolis, during the summer season. It was incorporated in December, 1795, and is governed by 2 burgesses, a constable, a town-clerk, and 3 assistants; whose power is limited to preserve the peace and order of the place.

CHESTER Co. in Pennsylvania, W. of Delaware co. and S. W. of Philadelphia; about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains 33 townships, of which West-Chester is the shire town, and 27,937 inhabitants, of whom 145 are slaves. Iron ore is found in the northern parts, which employs 6 forges. These manufacture about 1000 tons of bar iron annually.

CHESTER Court-House, in S. Carolina, 22 miles S. of Pinckney court-house, and 58 N. W. of Columbia. A post-office is kept here.

CHESTER R. a navigable water of the eastern shore of Maryland, which rises two miles within the line of Delaware state, by two sources, Cyprus and Andover creeks, which unite at Bridge-

town; runs nearly S. westward; after passing Chester it runs S. nearly 3 miles, when it receives S. E. creek, and 15 miles farther, in a S. W. direction, it empties into Chesapeake bay, at Love point. It forms an island at its mouth, and by a channel on the E. side of Kent I. communicates with Eastern bay. It is proposed to cut a canal, about 11 miles long, from Andover creek, a mile and an half from Bridgetown, to Salisbury, on Upper Duck creek, which falls into Delaware at Hook island.

CHESTER, a small town in Shannandoah co. Virginia, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of Allen's or North R. and South R. which form the Shannandoah; 16 miles S. by W. of Winchester. N. lat. 39. 2. W. long. 78. 22.

CHESTER Co. in Pinckney district, S. Carolina, lies in the S. E. corner of the district, on Wateree R. and contains 6866 inhabitants; of whom 5866 are whites, and 938 slaves. It sends two representatives, but no senator, to the state legislature.

CHESTER, a town in Cumberland co. Virginia, situated on the S. W. bank of James R. 15 miles N. of Blandford, and 6 S. of Richmond.

CHESTERFIELD, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 14 miles W. of Northampton. It contains 180 houses, and 1183 inhabitants.

CHESTERFIELD, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, on the E. bank of Connecticut R. having Westmoreland N. and Hinsdale S. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 1905 inhabitants. It lies about 25 miles S. by W. of Charlestown, and about 90 or 100 W. of Portsmouth. About the year 1730, the garrison of fort Dummer was alarmed with frequent explosions and with columns of fire and smoke emitted from West river mountain, in this township, and 4 miles distant from that fort. The like appearances have been observed at various times since; particularly one in 1752, was the most severe of any. There are two places, where the rocks bear marks of having been heated and calcined.

CHESTERFIELD Co. in S. Carolina, is in Cheraws district, on the N. Carolina line. It is about 30 miles long, and 29 broad.

CHESTERFIELD Co. in Virginia, is between

between James and Appamatox rivers. It is about 30 miles long, and 25 broad; and contains 14,214 inhabitants, including 7487 slaves.

CHESTERFIELD Inlet, on the W. side of Hudson bay, in New South Wales, upwards of 200 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth—full of islands.

CHESTERTOWN, a post town and the capital of Kent co. Maryland, on the W. side of Chester R. 16 miles S. W. of Georgetown, 38 E. by S. from Baltimore, and 81 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 140 houses, a church, college, court-house, and gaol. The college was incorporated in 1782, by the name of *Washington*. It is under the direction of 24 trustees, who are empowered to supply vacancies and hold estates, whose yearly value shall not exceed £.6,000 currency. In 1787, it had a permanent fund of £.1,250 a year settled upon it by law. N. lat. 39. 12. W. long. 75. 57.

CHETIMACHAS. The Chetimachas fork is an outlet of Mississippi R. in Louisiana, about 30 leagues above New-Orleans, and after running in a southerly direction about 8 leagues from that river, divides into two branches, one of which runs S. westerly, and the other S. easterly, to the distance of 7 leagues, when they both empty their waters into the Mexican gulf. On the Chetimachas, 6 leagues from the Mississippi, there is a settlement of Indians of the same name; and thus far it is uniformly 100 yards broad, and from 2 to 4 fathoms deep, when the water is lowest. Some drifted logs have formed a shoal at its mouth on the Mississippi; but as the water is deep under them, they could be easily removed; and the Indians say there is nothing to impede navigation from their village to the gulf. The banks are more elevated than those of the Mississippi, and in some places are so high as never to be overflowed. The natural productions are the same as on the Mississippi, but the soil, from the extraordinary size and compactness of the canes, is superior. If measures were adopted and pursued with a view to improve this communication, there would soon be, on its banks, the most prosperous and important settlements in that colony.

CHETIMACHAS, GRAND LAKE OF, in Louisiana, near the mouth of the Missis-

sippi, is 24 miles long, and 9 broad. Lake de Portage, which is 13 miles long, and 1½ broad, communicates with this lake at the northern end, by a strait a quarter of a mile wide. The country bordering on these lakes, is low and flat, timbered with cypress, live and other kinds of oak; and on the eastern side, the land between it and the Chafalaya R. is divided by innumerable streams, which occasion as many islands. Some of these streams are navigable. A little distance from the S. eastern shore of the lake Chetimachas, is an island where persons passing that way generally halt as a resting place. Nearly opposite this island, there is an opening which leads to the sea. It is about 150 yards wide, and has 16 or 17 fathom water.

CHETTENHAM, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

CHIAMETLAN, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the same name, said to be 37 leagues either way, from N. to S. or from E. to W. It is very fertile, contains mines of silver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The native Indians are well made and warlike. The river St. Jago empties into the sea here, N. W. from the point of St. Blas. The chief town is St. Sebastian.

CHIAPA, a river and inland province of Mexico or New-Spain, in the audience of Mexico. This province is bounded by Tabasco on the N.; by Yucatan N. E.; by Soconusco S. E.; and by Vera Paz on the E. It is 85 leagues from E. to W. and about 30 where narrowest, but some parts are near 100. It abounds with great woods of pine, cypress, cedar, oak, walnut, wood-vines, aromatic gums, balsams, liquid amber, tacamahaca, copal, and others, that yield pure and sovereign balsams; also with corn, cocoa, cotton and wild cochineal; pears, apples, quinces, &c. Here they have achiotte, which the natives mix with their chocolate to give it a bright color. Chiapa abounds with cattle of all sorts; it is famous for a fine breed of horses, so valuable, that they send their colts to Mexico, though 500 miles off. Beasts of prey are here in abundance, with foxes, rabbits, and wild hogs. In this province there is variety of snakes, particularly in the hilly parts, some of which are said to be 20 feet

feet long, others of a curious red color, and streaked with white and black, which the Indians tame, and even put them about their necks. Here are two principal towns called Chiapa. The Chiapese are of a fair complexion, courteous, great masters of music, painting and Mechanics, and obedient to their superiors. The principal river is that of Chiapa, which, running from the N. thro' the country of the Quelenes, at last falls into the sea at Tabasco. It is well watered; and by means of Chiapa R. they carry on a pretty brisk trade with the neighboring provinces, which chiefly consists in cochineal and silk; in which last commodity the Indians employ their wives for making handkerchiefs of all colors, which are bought up by the Spaniards and sent to Europe. Tho' the Spaniards reckon this one of their poorest provinces in America, as having no mines or sand of gold, nor any harbor on the South Sea, yet in size it is inferior to none but Guatemala. Besides, it is a place of great importance to the Spaniards, because the strength of all their empire in America depends on it; and into it is an easy entrance by the river Tabasco, Puerto Real, and its vicinity to Yucatan.

CHIAPA, the name of two towns in the above province; the one is sometimes called *Ciudad Real*, or the Royal city, and the other *Chiapa de los Indos*, inhabited by Spaniards: Ciudad Real is a bishop's see, and the seat of the judicial courts. It is delightfully situated on a plain, surrounded with mountains, and almost equally distant from the N. and S. seas, and 100 leagues N. W. from Guatemala. The bishop's revenue is 8000 ducats a year. The place is neither populous nor rich; and the Spanish gentry here are become a proverb on account of their pride, ignorance, and poverty. It has several monasteries; and the cathedral is an elegant structure. This city is governed by magistrates chosen amongst the burgesses of the town, by a particular privilege granted them by the king of Spain. N. lat. 17. W. long. 96. 40.

The other town, called *Chiapa de los Indos*, that is, as belonging to the Indians, is the largest they have in this country, and lies in a valley near the river Tabasco, which abounds with fish, and is about 12 leagues N. W. of Chia-

pa, or Ciudad Real. The celebrated Bartholomew de las Casas, the friend of mankind, was the first bishop of Chiapa; and having complained to the court of Madrid of the cruelties of the Spaniards here, procured the people great privileges, and an exemption from slavery. This is a very large and rich place, with many cloisters and churches in it, and no town has so many *Dons* of Indian blood as this Chiapa. On the river they have several boats, in which they often exhibit sea-fights and sieges. In the environs are several farms well stocked with cattle, and some sugar plantations. Wheat is brought here from the Spanish Chiapa, and of it they make hard biscuit, which the poorer Spaniards and Indians carry about and exchange for cotton wool, or such little things as they want. There are about 20,000 Indians in this town.

CHICAPEE, or *Chickabee*, a small river in Massachusetts, which rises from several ponds in Worcester co. and running S. W. unites with Ware river, and 6 miles further empties into the Connecticut at Springfield; on the E. bank of that river.

CHICCAMOGGA, a large creek which runs N. westerly into Tennessee river. Its mouth is 6 miles above the Whirl, and about 27 S. W. from the mouth of the Hiwassee. N. lat. 35. 18. The Chiccamogga Indian towns lie on this creek, and on the bank of the Tennessee. See *Chickamages*.

CHICHESTER, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

CHICHESTER, a small township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, about 35 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 45 from Portsmouth. It lies on Suncook R.; was incorporated in 1727, and contains 491 inhabitants.

CHICKAHOMINY, a small navigable river in Virginia. At its mouth in James river, 37 miles from Point Comfort, in Chesapeake bay, is a bar, on which is only 12 feet water at common flood tide. Vessels passing that, may go 8 miles up the river; those of 10 feet draught 12 miles; and vessels of 6 tons burden may go 32 miles up the river.

CHICKAMACOMICO *Creek*, in Dorchester co. Maryland, runs southerly between the towns of Middletown and Vienna, and empties into Fishing bay.

CHICKAMAGES,

CHICKAMAGES, a part of the Cherokee nation of Indians, known by this name, inhabit 5 villages on Tennessee river. See *Chiccamogga*.

CHICKASAW Bluff, is on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, within the territories of the United States, in N. lat. 35. The Spaniards erected here a strong, stockaded fort, with cannon, and furnished it with troops, all in the space of 24 hours, in the month of June, 1795. It has since been given up according to the treaty of 1796.

CHICKASAW, a creek which falls into the Wabash from the E. a little below Post St. Vincent.

CHICKASAW, a river which empties into the Mississippi, on the E. side, 104 miles N. from the mouth of Margot; and 67 S. W. of Mine au fer. The lands here are of an excellent quality, and covered with a variety of useful timber, canes, &c. This river may be ascended during high floods upwards of 30 miles with boats of several tons burden.

CHICKASAWS, a famous nation of Indians, who inhabit the country on the E. side of the Mississippi, on the head branches of the Tombigbee, Mobile and Yazoo rivers, in the N. W. corner of the state of Georgia, and N. of the country of the Chadaaws. Their country is an extensive plain, tolerably well watered from springs, and of a pretty good soil. They have 7 towns, the central one of which is in N. lat. 34. 23. W. long. 89. 30. The number of souls in this nation has been formerly reckoned at 1725, of which 575 were fighting men. There are some negroes among the Chickasaws, who either were taken captive in war, or ran away from their masters, and sought safety among the Indians.

In 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, with 900 men, besides seamen, sailed from Cuba with a design to conquer Florida. He travelled northward to the Chickasaw country, about lat. 35. or 36.; and 3 years after died, and was buried on the bank of Mississippi river.

CHICOMUZEL, a town in the province of Chiapa, in New-Spain, having a cave very narrow at the entry, but spacious within, with a stagnant lake, which is, however, clear, and is 2 fathoms deep towards the banks.

CHICHEMECOMET Island, or *Chick-minock-cuninock*, on the coast of North-

Carolina, lies between Roanoke island and the northern entrance into Pamlico sound.

CHIHOOHOEKI, an Indian nation who were confederates of the Lenopi or Delaware, and inhabited the western bank of Delaware R. which was anciently called by their name. Their southern boundary was Duck creek, in Newcastle county.

CHIKAGO R. empties into the S. W. end of lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood. Here the Indians have ceded to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, a tract of land 6 miles square.

CHIGNECTO Channel, the N. western arm of the bay of Fundy, into which Petitcodiac R. falls. The spring tides rise here 60 feet.

CHILAPAN, a town in New-Spain, in the country of the Coahuixcas. Between this and Tcoiltylan is an entire mountain of loadstone.

CHILCA, a town in the jurisdiction of Canette in Peru, S. America, celebrated for its excellent saltpetre, of which gunpowder is made in the metropolis. It abounds with plenty of fish, fruits, pulse, and poultry, in which it carries on a very considerable trade with Lima, 10 leagues distant. S. lat. 12. 31. W. long. 76. 5.

CHILI, in South-America, is bounded by Peru, on the N.; by Paraguay or La Plata, on the E.; by Patagonia, on the S.; and by the Pacific ocean, on the W. It is in length about 1260 miles, in breadth 580; between 25. and 44. S. lat. and between 65. and 85. W. long. It lies on both sides of the Andes. Chili proper, lies on the W.; and Cuyo or Cutio, on the E. The principal towns in the former, are St. Jago and Baldivia; in the latter, St. John de Frontiera.

The climate of Chili, is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the intense heats of the torrid, and the piercing colds of the frigid zones. Along the coast of the Pacific ocean, they enjoy a fine temperate air, and a clear serene sky, most part of the year; but sometimes the winds that blow from the mountains, in winter, are exceedingly sharp. There are few places in this extensive country, where the soil is not exuberantly rich; and were its natural advantages seconded by the industry of the inhabitants,

Chili would be the most opulent kingdom in America.

The horses and mules of Chili, are in great esteem, particularly the former. Prodigious numbers of oxen, goats and sheep, are fattened in the luxuriant pastures of Chili, and indeed this is the only part of husbandry to which the inhabitants pay any considerable attention. An ox well fattened, may be purchased for four dollars. Turkeys, geese, and all kinds of poultry, are found here in the same profusion. The coasts abound with many excellent fish; there are also vast numbers of whales and sea wolves. The soil produces Indian and European corn, hemp, grapes, and all other fruits. The European fruit trees are obliged to be propped to enable them to sustain the weight of the fruit. Orange trees are in bloom, and bear fruit throughout the year. Olives also, and almond trees, thrive exceedingly well; and the inhabitants press a kind of muscadine wine from the grapes, which far exceeds any of the kind made in Spain.

Mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron and lead, abound in this country. Vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains by brooks and torrents; the annual amount of which, when manufactured, is estimated at no less than 800,000 dollars.

Chili has always had commercial connections with the neighbouring Indians on its frontiers, with Peru and Paraguay. The Indians, in their transactions, are found to be perfectly honest. Chili supplies Peru with hides, dried fruit, copper, salt meat, horses, hemp, and corn; and receives in exchange, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, earthen ware, some manufactures made at Quito, and some articles of luxury brought from Europe. To Paraguay she sends wine, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in payment, mules, wax, cotton, the herb of Paraguay, negroes, &c. The commerce between the two colonies is not carried on by sea; it hath been found more expeditious, safer, and even less expensive, to go by land, though it is 354 leagues from St. Jago to Buenos Ayres, and more than 40 leagues of the way are amidst the snows and precipices of the Cordilleras.

The Indians in this country are still in a great measure unconquered; they

live scattered in the deserts and forests, and it is impossible to ascertain their numbers. Those Indians, which are not subject to the Spanish yoke, are very honest in their commercial transactions; but, like almost all other Indians, they are very fond of spirituous liquors. They live in small huts, which they build in the course of a day or two at farthest; and which they abandon when hard pushed by an enemy. They are brave and warlike, and all the attempts of the Spaniards to subdue them have proved ineffectual. It is almost equally difficult to ascertain the number of Spaniards in Chili. The Abbe Raynal says, there are 40,000 in the city of St. Jago; if this be true, the aggregate number in all the provinces of Chili must be more considerable than has been generally supposed.

St. Jago is the capital of this country, and the seat of government. The commandant there, is subordinate to the Viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war; but he is independent of him as chief administrator of justice, and president of the royal audience. Eleven inferior officers, distributed in the province, are charged, under his orders, with the details of administration. This country was first discovered by Don Diego d'Almagro, in 1525.

CHILHOWEE Mountain, in the southeastern part of the state of Tennessee, and between it and the Cherokee country.

CHILISQUAKE, a township on Susquehanna R. in Pennsylvania.

CHILLAKOTHE, an Indian town on the Great Miami, which was destroyed in 1782 by a body of militia from Kentucky. Gen. Harmar supposes this to be the "English Tawixtwi," in Hutchins's map. Here are the ruins of an old fort, and on both sides of the river are extensive meadows. This name is applied to many different places, in honor of an influential chief, who formerly headed the Shawanoes. See *Tawixtwi*.

CHILLAKOTHE, OLD, is an Indian town destroyed by the forces of the U. S. in 1780. It lies about 3 miles S. of Little Miami R. The country in its vicinity is of a rich soil, and is beautifully chequered with meadows.

CHILMARK, a township on Martha's Vineyard I. Duke's co. Massachusetts, containing 771 inhabitants. It lies 99 miles

miles S. by E. of Boston. See *Martha's Vineyard*.

CHILOE, a considerable island of Chili, S. America, the S. part of which is divided from the continent by a narrow sea, and the continent there forms a bay; it is situated between 42. and 44. of S. latitude, being about 150 miles in length and 21 in breadth. The island produces all necessary provisions, excepting wine, and quantities of ambergris are found on the coast. It has an indifferent fort called Chacao. Castro, the chief town, stands between two brooks, with a small castle which commands the harbor. It has no other defence, and the houses are few and scattered.

CHILLOAS, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of Truxillo, in S. America.

CHILQUES, a jurisdiction of S. America, in Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, 8 leagues S. E. from that city. Its commerce consists in woolen manufactures, grain of all kinds, cows, sheep, &c.

CHIMBO, a jurisdiction in the province of Zinto, in S. America, in the torrid zone. The capital is also called by the same name.

CHIMBORAZO, in the province of Quito, is the highest point of the Andes, and the highest mountain as yet known in the world; being, according to Condamine, 19,200 feet; according to others, 20,608 feet, above the level of the sea. It lies nearly under the line, being in 1. 41. 40. S. lat. yet its tops are covered with ice and snow, and the country adjacent is often pierced with intolerable cold from the winds which blow from the mountain.

CHINCA, a large and pleasant valley in the diocese of Lima, in Peru. Pizarro desired the king of Spain that this might be the limits of his government on the S. and that the river St. Jago should bound it on the N. The valley bears good wheat, and Spanish vines thrive well in it.

CHINCACOCA, a lake in Peru, in the town of Cuanuca.

CHIPAWAS. See *Chopawas*.

CHIPPAWAY, an inconsiderable place near the falls of Niagara, 10 miles from Queenstown.

CHIPPWAY R. runs S. westward into Mississippi R. in that part where the confluent waters form lake Pepin, in N. lat. 44. W. long. 93. 54.

CHIRAGOW. See *Plain river*.

CHISSEL, a fort in the state of Tennessee, 24 miles from English ferry, on New river; 43 from Abingdon, and 107 from Long island, on Holston.

CHITTENDEN Co. in Vermont, lies on lake Champlain, between Franklin co. on the N. and Addison S.; La Moille river passes through its N. W. corner, and Onion river divides it nearly in the center. Its chief town is Burlington. This county contained, by the census of 1791, 44 townships and 7301 inhabitants. Since that time the northern counties have been taken from it, so that neither its size or number of inhabitants can now be ascertained.

CHITTENDEN, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, contains 159 inhabitants. The road over the mountain passes through this township. It lies 7 miles E. from the fort on Otter creek, in Pittsford, and about 60 N. by E. from Bennington.

CHITTENANGO, or *Canaferage*, a considerable stream which runs northerly into Lake Oneida, in the state of New-York.

CHOCOLATE Creek, a head-water of Tioga R. in New-York, whose mouth lies 10 miles S. W. of the Painted Post.

CHOCOLOCOCA, which the Spaniards call Castro Virreyna, a town of Peru, 60 leagues S. eastward of Lima, is very famous for its silver mines, which are at the top of a great mountain, always covered with snow, and but 2 leagues from the town. The stones of the mine are of a dark blue color; these being calcined and powdered, then steeped in water and quicksilver, the filth is separated and the silver melted and formed into bars. These veins are not very rich, but the metal is very fine. They make plenty of wine here, where it attains a greater degree of perfection, owing to the pureness of the air, than it is observed to have elsewhere.

CHOCOPE, a town in the jurisdiction of Truxillo, in S. America, in Peru; 14 leagues southward of St. Pedro. Here are about 90 or 100 houses, and about 60 or 70 families, chiefly Spaniards, with some of the other casts, but not above 25 Indian families. It has a church built of brick, both large and decent. The people here mention a rain that fell in 1726, which lasted 40 nights, beginning constantly at 4 or 5 in the evening,

ing, and ceasing at the same hour next morning, which laid most of the houses in ruins. S. lat. 7. 46.

CHOCORUA, a mountain in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, on the N. line of Strafford co. N. of Tamworth.

CHOCUITO, or rather *Chucuito*, or *Titi Caca*, a large lake near Paria, in S. America, and in Peru, into which a great number of rivers empty themselves. It is 240 miles in circumference, and in some parts 80 fathoms deep; yet the water cannot be drank, it is so very turbid. It abounds in fish, which they dry and salt, and exchange with the neighboring provinces for brandy, wines, meal, or money. It is said the ancient Yncas, on the conquest of Peru, by the Spaniards, threw into this lake, all their riches of gold and silver. It was this lake into which the Ynca Huana Capac, threw the famous chain of gold, the value of which was immense. It abounds with flags and rushes, of which Capac Yupanchi, the fifth Ynca, built a bridge, for transporting his army to the other side.

CHOISEUL Bay, on the N. W. coast of the islands of the Arfacides, W. of Port Praslin. The inhabitants on this bay, like those at Port Praslin, have a custom of powdering their hair with lime, which burns it and gives it a red appearance.

CHOPTANK, a large navigable river of the eastern shore of Maryland, emptying into Chesapeake bay.

CHOWAN Co. in Edenton district, N. Carolina, on the N. side of Albemarle sound. It contains 5011 inhabitants, of whom 2588 are slaves. Chief town, Edenton.

CHOWAN R. in N. Carolina, falls into the N. W. corner of Albemarle sound. It is 3 miles wide at the mouth, but narrows fast as you ascend it. It is formed 5 miles from the Virginia line, by the confluence of Meherrin, Nottaway, and Black rivers, which all rise in Virginia.

CHRIST CHURCH, a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina, containing 2954 inhabitants, of whom 566 are whites, 2377 slaves.

CHRISTIANA, a post town in New-Castle co. Delaware, is situated on a navigable creek of its name, 12 miles from Elkton, 9 S. W. of Wilmington, and 37 S. W. of Philadelphia. The

town, consisting of about 50 houses, and a Presbyterian church, stands on a declivity which commands a pleasant prospect of the country towards the Delaware. It carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia in flour. It is the greatest carrying place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake; which are 13 miles asunder at this place. It was built by the Swedes, in 1640, and thus called after their queen.

CHRISTIANA Creek, on which the above town is situated, falls into Delaware R. from the S. W. a little below Wilmington.

It is proposed to cut a canal of about 9 miles in length, in a S. western direction from this creek, at the town of Christiana (6 miles W. S. W. of New-Castle) to Elk R. in Maryland, about a mile below Elkton. See *Delaware*, and *Wilmington*.

CHRISTIANA, ST. one of the Marquesa isles, called by the natives Waitahū, lies under the same parallel with St. Pedro, 3 or 4 leagues more to the west. Resolution bay, near the middle of the W. side of the island, is in lat. 9. 55. 30. S. long. 139. 8. 40 W. from Greenwich; and the W. end of Dominica N. 15. W. Capt. Cook gave this bay the name of his ship. It was called Port Madre de Dios by the Spaniards. This island produces cotton of a superior kind. A specimen of it is deposited in the museum of the Mass. Hist. Society.

CHRISTIANSBURG, the chief town of Montgomery co. Virginia. It contains very few houses; has a court-house and gaol, situated near a branch of Little R. a water of the Kanlaway. N. lat. 37. 5.

CHRISTIANSTEP, the principal town in the island of Santa Cruz, situated on the N. side of the island, on a fine harbor. It is the residence of the Danish governor, and is defended by a stone fortress.

CHRISTMAS Island, in the Pacific ocean, lies entirely solitary, nearly equally distant from the Sandwich islands on the N. and the Marquesas on the S. It was so named by captain Cook, on account of his first landing there, on Christmas day. Not a drop of fresh water was found by digging. A ship touching at this desolate ill must expect nothing but turtle, fish, and a few birds. It is about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference,

circumference, and bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. side of which there is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. N. lat. 1. 59. W. long. 157. 30.

CHRISTMAS Sound, in Terra del Tuego, South America, in N. lat. 55. 21. W. long. 69. 57.

CHRISTOPHERS, ST. an island in the West-Indies, belonging to Great-Britain, commonly called, by the sailors, St. Kitts; by the ancient Indians, Ay-ay; and by the Charaibes, Liamniga, or the fertile island, is situated in N. lat. 17. W. long. 62.; and is 20 miles long and 7 broad, containing about 80 square miles. It was discovered in November, 1493, by Columbus himself, who was so pleased with its appearance, that he honored it with his own christian name; but it was neither planted nor possessed by the Spaniards. It is, however, the oldest of all the British territories in the West-Indies. In 1626, it was settled by the French and English conjointly; but entirely ceded to the latter by the peace of Utrecht. Great quantities of indigo were formerly raised here. In 1770, the exports amounted to above £.419,000 sterling, in sugar, molasses, and rum; and near £.8000 for cotton. Besides cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits, it produced, in 1787, 231,397 cwt. of sugar, and in 1790, but about 113,000 cwt. It is computed that this island contains 6000 whites and 36,000 negroes. In February, 1782, it was taken by the French, but restored to Britain by the treaty of 1783.

CHUMBI VILCAS, a jurisdiction subject to the bishop of Cusco, in S. America, and empire of Peru, about 40 leagues from that city; it produces corn, fruits, large pastures for cattle, and mines of gold and silver.

CHURCH Creek Town, in Dorchester co. Maryland, lies at the head of Church creek, a branch of Hudson R. 7 miles S. westerly from Cambridge.

CHURCH HILL, a village in Queen Anne's co. Maryland, at the head of S. E. Creek, a branch of Chester R.; N. W. of Bridgetown, and N. E. of Centreville 8 miles, and 85 S. W. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 9. W. long. 75. 53.

CHURCH HILL, FORT, in New N. Wales, stands at the mouth of Seal R. on the E. side of Hudson bay; 120 miles

N. N. E. of York fort. N. lat. 48. 58, W. long. 94. 13.

CHURCHILL R. in New South Wales, runs N. easterly into the W. side of Hudson bay, at Church Hill fort, in lat. 58. 57. 32. N. long. 94. 12. 30. W. See *New-Britain, Sheehary, &c.*

CHURCHTOWN, a village, so called, in the N. E. part of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, and 50 W. N. W. of Philadelphia. It has 12 houses, and an Episcopal church; and in the environs are two forges, which manufacture about 450 tons of bar iron annually.

CIACICA, a jurisdiction in S. America, in Peru, subject to the archbishop of Plata, and 90 leagues distant from that city; abounding in cocoa, cattle, and some silver mines.

CIBOLA, or *Civola*, the name of a town in, and also the ancient name of, New-Granada, in Terra Firma, South-America. The country here, though not mountainous, is very cool; and the Indians are said to be the whitest, wisest, most sincere and orderly of all the aboriginal Americans. When the country was discovered, they had each but one wife, and were excessively jealous. They worshipped water, and an old woman that was a magician; and believed she lay hid under one of their lakes.

CICERO, a military township in New-York, on the S. W. side of Oneida lake; and between it, the Salt lake, and the Salt springs.

CINALOA, called by some *Cinoleo*, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old-Mexico, or New-Spain. It has the gulf of California on the W. the province of Culiacan on the S. and the kingdom of New-Mexico on the N. and E. From S. E. to N. E. it is about 100 leagues; and not above 40 where broadest. On the E. side it is bounded by the high, craggy mountains, called Tepescuan, 30 or 40 leagues from the sea. It is well watered, its rivers abound with fish, and the air is serene and healthful. It abounds with all sorts of fruit, and grain, and cotton. The natives are hardy and industrious, and manufacture cotton cloth, with which they clothe themselves.

CINCINNATI, a flourishing town in the territory of the U. S. N. W. of the Ohio, and the present seat of government,

ment. It stands on the N. bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Licking R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. of Fort Washington, and about 8 miles westerly of Columbia. Both these towns lie between Great and Little Miami rivers. Cincinnati contains about 200 houses; and is 82 miles N. by E. of Frankfort; 90 N. W. of Lexington, and 779 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 22. W. long. 85. 44.

CINCINNATUS, is the S. easternmost of the military townships of New-York state. It has Virgil on the W. and Salem, in Herkemer co. on the E. and lies on two branches of Tioughnioga R. a N. western branch of the Chenango. The centre of the town lies 53 miles S. W. by W. of Cooperstown, and 39 S. E. by S. of the S. E. end of Salt Lake. N. lat. 42. 30.

CIRENCESTER. See *Marcus Hook*.

CITY Point, in Virginia. See *Bermuda Hundred*.

CIVIDAD REAL, the capital city of Chiapa, in New-Spain. Chilton, an Englishman, says the Indians called it Sacatlan, and that, in 1570, it contained about 100 Spanish inhabitants. See *Chiapa*.

CIVIDAD REAL, is the capital of the province of Guaira, in the E. division of Paraguay.

CLAIR, ST. a county in the territory N. W. of the Ohio; was laid off 27th April, 1790. Its boundaries are thus officially described: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillimackinack river; running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the Little river; above fort Massac, upon the Ohio river; thence with the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river; and up the Illinois to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of the said rivers Illinois and Mississippi."

CLAIR, ST. a fort in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, is situated 25 miles N. of fort Hamilton, on a small creek which falls into the Great Miami; and 21 miles S. of fort Jefferson.

CLAIR, ST. Lake, lies about half way between lake Huron and lake Erie, in North America, and is about 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the three great lakes, Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them through the river or strait, called,

D'Eetroit (which is in French, the Strait) into lake Erie. Its channel, as also that of the lake, is sufficiently deep for vessels of very considerable burden. See *D'Eetroit*.

CLAM Town. See *Egg harbor*.

CLARE, a township on St. Mary's bay, in Annapolis co. Nova-Scotia. It has about 50 families, and is composed of woodland and salt marsh.

CLAREMONT, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Afcutney mountain, in Vermont, and on the N. side of Sugar R.; 24 miles S. of Dartmouth college, and 82 S. W. by W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 1435 inhabitants.

CLAREMONT Co. in Camden district, S. Carolina, contains 2479 white inhabitants, and 2110 slaves. Stateburg is the county town.

CLARENDON. See *Cape Fear river*.

CLARENDON Co. the southernmost in Camden district, S. Carolina, is about 30 miles long and 30 broad, and contains 1790 whites and 602 slaves.

CLARENDON, a township near the centre of Rutland co. Vermont, watered by Otter Creek and its tributary streams; 14 or 15 miles E. of Fairhaven, and 44 N. E. of Bennington. It contains 1478 inhabitants. On the S. E. side of a mountain in the westerly part of Clarendon, or in the edge of Timmouth, is a curious cave, the mouth of which is not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. In its descent, the passage makes an angle with the horizon of 35 or 40 degrees; but continues of nearly the same diameter through its whole length, which is $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At that distance from the mouth, it opens into a spacious room, 20 feet long, $12\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 18 or 20 feet high. Every part of the floor, sides and roof of this room appear to be a solid rock, but very rough and uneven. The water is continually percolating through the top, and has formed stalactites of various forms; many of which are conical, and some have the appearance of massive columns. From this room there is a communication by a narrow passage to others equally curious.

CLARKE, a new county of Kentucky, between the head waters of Kentucky and Licking rivers. Its chief town is Winchester.

CLARKSBURG, the chief town of Harrison co. Virginia. It contains about 40 houses, a court-house, and gaol; and stands on the E. side of Monongahela R. 40 miles S. W. of Morgantown.

CLARKSTOWN, in Orange co. New-York, lies on the W. side of the Tappan Sea, 2 miles distant; northerly from Tappan township, 6 miles, and from New-York city, 29 miles. By the state census of 1796, 224 of its inhabitants are electors.

CLARKSVILLE, the chief town of what was till lately called Tennessee co. in the state of Tennessee, is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of Cumberland R. and at the mouth of Red river, opposite the mouth of Muddy Creek. It contains about 30 houses, a court-house and gaol, 4½ miles N. W. of Nashville; 220 N. W. by W. of Knoxville, and 940 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36. 25. W. long. 88. 57.

CLARKSVILLE, a small settlement in the N. W. territory, which contained, in 1791, about 60 souls. It is situated on the northern bank of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, a mile below the Rapids, and 100 miles S. E. of Post Vincent. It is frequently flooded, when the river is high, and inhabited by people who cannot, at present, find a better situation.

CLAVEPACK, a post town in Columbia co. New-York, pleasantly situated on a large plain, about 2½ miles E. of Hudson city, near a creek of its own name. It contains about 60 houses, a Dutch Church, a court-house, and a gaol. The township, by the census of 1791, contained 3262 inhabitants, including 340 slaves. By the state census of 1796, there appears to be 412 electors. It is 231 miles from Philadelphia.

CLERK'S *Isles*, lie S. W. from, and at the entrance of Behring's straits, which separate Asia from America. They rather belong to Asia, being very near, and S. S. W. from the head land which lies between the straits and the gulf of Anadir, in Asia. They have their name in honor of that able navigator, Capt. Clerk, the companion of Capt. Cook. In other maps they are called St. Andrea Isles.

CLERMONT, a post town in Columbia co. New-York, 6 miles from Red Hook, 15 from Hudson, 117 miles N. of New-York, and 212 from Philadelphia. The

township contains 867 inhabitants, exclusive of 113 slaves.

CLERMONT, a village 13 miles from Camden, South-Carolina. In the late war, here was a block-house encompassed by an abbatiss. It was taken from col. Rugely, of the British militia, in Dec. 1781, by an ingenious stratagem of lieut. col. Walhington.

CLIF, LAKE LE, in Upper Canada, about 38 miles long, and 30 broad; its waters communicate with those of Lake Huron.

CLINCH *Mountain*, divides the waters of Holston and Clinch rivers, in the state of Tennessee. In this mountain, Burk's Garden, and Morris's Nob, might be described as curiosities.

CLINCH, or *Poleston*, a navigable branch of Tennessee R. which is equal in length to Holston R. its chief branch, but less in width. It rises in Virginia, and after it enters into the state of Tennessee, it receives Powel's, and Poplar's creek, and Emery's river, besides other streams. The course of the Clinch is S. W. and S. W. by W. Its mouth, 150 yards wide, lies 35 miles below Knoxville, and 60 above the mouth of the Hiwassee. It is boatable for upwards of 200 miles; and Powel's R. nearly as large as the main river, is navigable for boats 100 miles.

CLINTON, the most northern county of the state of New-York, is bounded N. by Canada, E. by the deepest waters of Lake Champlain, which line separates it from Vermont; and S. by the county of Washington. By the census of 1791, it contained 1614 inhabitants, including 17 slaves. It is divided into 5 townships, viz. Plattsburgh, the capital, Crown Point, Willborough, Champlain, and Peru. The length from N. to S. is about 96 miles, and the breadth from E. to W. including the line upon the lake, is 36 miles. The number of souls is now, (1796,) estimated to be 6,000. By the state census, in Jan. 1796, there were 624 persons entitled to be electors. A great proportion of the lands are of an excellent quality, and produce abundance of the various kinds of grain cultivated in other parts of the state. The people manufacture earthen ware, pot and pearl ashes, in large quantities, which they export to New-York or Quebec. Their wool is excellent; their beef and pork second to none; and the price.

price of stall-fed beef in Montreal, 60 miles from Plattsburgh, is such as to encourage the farmers to drive their cattle to that market. Their forests supply them with sugar and molasses, and the soil is well adapted to the culture of hemp. The land carriage from any part of the country, in transporting their produce to New-York, does not exceed 18 miles. The carrying place at Ticonderoga is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and from Fort George, at the S. end of the lake of that name, to Fort Edward, is but 14 miles. The small obstructions after that are to be removed by the proprietors of the northern canal. From this country to Quebec, are annually sent large rafts; the rapids at St. John's and Chamblee, being the only interruptions in the navigation, and those not so great, but that at some seasons, batteaux with sixty bushels of salt can ascend them. Salt is sold here at half a dollar a bushel. Saranac, Sable, and Boquet rivers water Clinton co. The first is remarkable for the quantity of salmon it produces.

CLINTON, a township in Dutchess co. New-York, above Poughkeepsie. It is large and thriving, and contains 4607 inhabitants, including 176 slaves. 666 of its inhabitants are electors.

CLINTON, a settlement in Tioga co. New-York, bounded by Fayette on the N. Warren of the S. Greene on the W. and Franklin in Otsego co. on the E. Unadilla R. joins the Susquehanna at the N. E. corner, and the confluent stream runs S. W. to Warren.

CLINTON, a plantation in Lincoln co. district of Maine, lies 27 miles from Hallowell.

CLINTON, parish, in the township of Paris, 7 miles from Whitestown, is a wealthy, pleasant, flourishing settlement, containing several handsome houses, a newly erected Presbyterian meeting-house, a convenient school house, and an edifice for an academy delightfully situated, but not yet finished. Between this settlement and the Indian settlements at Oneida, a distance of 12 miles, (in June 1796) was wilderness, without any inhabitants, excepting a few Indians at the Old Oneida village.

CLINTON'S Harbor, on the N. W. coast of N. America, has its entrance in N. lat. 52. 12. W. long. 136. Capt. Gray named it after gov. Clinton of New-York.

CLIOQUOT. See *Clyquot*.

CLISTINOS, a fierce nation of Indians who inhabit round Hudson bay. See *New-Britain*.

CLOSTER, a village in Bergen co. New-Jersey, nearly 7 miles S. E. of Paramus, and 16 N. of New-York city.

CLYQUOT, a sound or bay on the N. W. coast of America, westerly from Berkley's Sound. See *Hancock's Harbor*.

COATZACUALCO, a navigable river of Mexico, or New-Spain, which empties into the gulf of Mexico, near the country of Onohualco.

COBSECONTE, or *Copsecook*, which in the Indian language signifies the land where sturgeon are taken, is a small river which rises from ponds in the town of Winthrop, in the district of Maine; and falls into the Kennebeck within 3 miles of Nahunkeag Island, and 15 from Moose Island.

COBEQUITY, or *Colchестer River*, in Nova-Scotia, rises within 20 miles of Tatamogouche, on the N. E. coast of Nova-Scotia; from thence it runs southerly, then S. W. and W. into the E. end of the Basin of Minas. At its mouth there is a short bank, but there is a good channel on each side, which vessels of 60 tons burden may pass, and go 40 miles up the river. There are some scattered settlements on its banks.

COBESEY, in the district of Maine. See *Pittston*.

COBEZA, or *Cobija*, an obscure port and village in the audience of Los Charcus, in Peru, S. America. The place is inhabited by about 50 Indian families, and is the most barren spot on the coast. This is, however, the nearest port to Lipes, where there are silver mines, and also to Potosi, which is yet above 100 leagues distant, and that through a desert country.

COBHAM, a small town in Virginia, on the S. bank of James R. opposite Jamestown; 20 miles N. W. of Suffolk, and 8 or 9 S. W. of Williamsburg.

COBHAM *Ile*, mentioned by Captain Middleton, in the journal of his voyage for finding a N. E. passage. Its two extremities bear N. by E. and E. by N. in N. lat. 63. E. long. from Churchill, 3. 40. which he takes to be the *Brook Cobham* of Fox.

COBLESKILL, a new town, in the co. of Schoharie, New-York, incorporated March, 1797.

COCALICO,

COCALICO, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

COCHECHO, a N. W. branch of Piscataqua R. in New-Hampshire. It rises in the Blue Hills in Strafford co. and its mouth is 5 miles above Hilton's Point. See *Piscataqua*.

COCHABAMBA, a province and jurisdiction in Peru, 50 leagues from Plata, and 56 from Potosi. Its capital of the same name is one of the richest, largest, and most populous in Peru, as it is the granary of the archbishoprick of Plata; and in some spots silver mines have been discovered.

COCKBURNE, a township in the northern part of New-Hampshire, Grafton co. on the E. Bank of Connecticut river, S. of Colebrooke.

COCKERMOUTH, a town in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, about 15 miles N. E. of Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1766; and in 1775, contained 118 inhabitants; and in 1790, 373.

COCKSAKIE. See *Coxakie*.

COD. See *Cape Cod*, *Barnstable co.* and *Provincetown*.

CODORUS, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

COEYMANS, a township in Albany co. New-York, 12 miles below Albany. By the state census of 1796, 389 of its inhabitants are electors.

COHNAWAGA, a parish in the township of Johnstown, Montgomery co. New-York, on the W. side of Mohawk R. 26 miles W. of Schenectady. This place, which had been settled nearly 80 years, and which was the seat of Sir William Johnson, was mostly destroyed by the British and Indians, under the command of Sir William, in the year 1780. In this action, Johnson evinced a want of feeling which would have disgraced a savage. The people destroyed in this expedition, were his old neighbors, with whom he had formerly lived in the habits of friendship. His estate was among them, and the inhabitants had always considered him as their friend and neighbor. These unfortunate people, after seeing their houses and property consumed to ashes, were hurried, such as could walk, into cruel captivity; those who could not walk, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife. See *Caghna-waga*.

COHANZY, or *Casaria*, a small river, which rises in Salem co. New-Jersey,

and running through Cumberland co. empties into Delaware R. opposite the upper end of Bombay Hook. It is about 30 miles in length, and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Bridge-town, 20 miles from its mouth.

COHASSET, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, which was incorporated in 1770, and contains 817 inhabitants. It has a congregational church, and 126 houses, scattered on different farms. Cohasset rocks, which have been so fatal to many vessels, lie off this town, about a league from the shore. It lies 25 miles S. E. of Boston; but in a straight line not above half the distance.

COHOEZ, or the *Falls* in Mohawk R. between 2 and 3 miles from its mouth, and 10 miles northward of Albany, are a very great natural curiosity. The river above the falls, is about 300 yards wide, and approaches them from the N. W. in a rapid current, between high banks on each side, and pours the whole body of its water over a perpendicular rock of about 40 (some say more) feet in height, which extends quite across the river, like a mill-dam. The banks of the river, immediately below the falls, are about 100 feet high. A bridge 1100 feet long, and 24 feet wide, resting on 13 piers, was erected, at the expense of 12,000 dollars, in 1794, a mile below the falls, from which a spectator may have a grand view of them: but they appear most romantically from Lanfinsburgh hill, 5 miles E. of them.

COHONGORONTO, is the name of Potowmack R. before it breaks through the Blue Ridge, in N. lat. 39. 45. Its whole length to the Blue Ridge, may be about 160 miles; from thence it assumes the name of *Potowmack*, which see.

COHUICAS, a country in New-Spain, in which there is a considerable mountain of loadstone; between Tcoiltylan and Chilapan.

COKESBURY COLLEGE, in the town of Abington, in Harford co. Maryland, is an institution which bids fair to promote the improvement of science, and the cultivation of virtue. It was founded by the Methodists, in 1785, and has its name in honor of Thomas Coke, and Francis Asbury, the American bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church. The edifice is of brick, handsomely built, on a healthy spot, enjoying a fine air, and a very extensive prospect. The college

college was erected, and is wholly supported by subscription and voluntary donations. The students, who are to consist of the sons of travelling preachers, annual subscribers, members of the society, and orphans, are instructed in English, Latin, Greek, logic, rhetoric, history, geography, natural philosophy, and astronomy; and when the finances of the college will admit, they are to be taught the Hebrew, French and German languages. The rules for the private conduct of the students extend to their amusements; and all tend to promote regularity, encourage industry, and to nip the buds of idleness and vice. Their recreations without doors are, walking, gardening, riding, and bathing; within doors they have tools and accommodations for the carpenter's, joiner's, cabinet maker's, or turner's business. These they are taught to consider as pleasing and healthful recreations, both for the body and mind.

COLAN, a small Indian town, situated near the South Sea, 2 or 3 leagues to the northward of Payta, inhabited by fishermen. Here they make large rafts of logs, which will carry 60 or 70 tons of goods; with these they make long voyages, even to Panama, 5 or 600 leagues distant. They have a mast with a sail fastened to it. They always go before the wind, being unable to ply against it; and therefore only fit for these seas, where the wind is always in a manner the same, not varying above a point or two all the way from Lima, till they come into the bay of Panama; and there they must sometimes wait for a change. Their cargo is usually wine, oil, sugar, Quito cloth, soap, and dressed goat skins. The float is usually navigated by 3 or 4 men, who sell their float where they dispose of their cargo; and return as passengers to the port they came from. The Indians go out at night by the help of the land-wind, with fishing floats, more manageable than the others, though these have masts and sails too, and return again in the day-time with the sea-wind.

COLCHESTER, a township in Ulster co. N. York, on the Popachton branch of Delaware river, S. W. of Middletown; and about 50 miles S. W. by S. of Cooperstown. By the state census of 1796, 193 of its inhabitants are electors.

COLCHESTER, a large township in New-London co. Connecticut, settled in 1701; about 15 miles westward of Norwich, 25 S. E. of Hartford, and 20 N. W. of New-London city. It is in contemplation to have a post office established in this town.

COLCHESTER, the chief town in Chittenden co. Vermont, is on the E. bank of lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, and N. of Burlington, on Colchester bay, which spreads N. of the town.

COLCHESTER, a post town in Fairfax co. Virginia, situated on the N. E. bank of Occoquum creek, 3 or 4 miles from its confluence with the Potowmack; and is here about 100 yards wide, and navigable for boats. It contains about 40 houses, and lies 16 miles S. W. of Alexandria, 106 N. by E. of Richmond, and 172 from Philadelphia.

COLCHESTER R. Nova-Scotia. See *Cobequit*.

COLD Spring, in the island of Jamaica, is a villa, 6 miles from the highlands of Liguania. The grounds are in a high state of improvement. Cold spring is 4200 feet above the level of the sea; and few or none of the tropical fruits will flourish in so cold a climate. The general state of the thermometer is from 55. to 65.; and even sometimes so low as 44.: so that a fire there, even at noon-day, is not only comfortable, but necessary a great part of the year. Many of the English fruits, as the apple, the peach, and the strawberry, flourish there in great perfection, with several other valuable exotics, as the tea-tree and other oriental productions.

COLD Spring Cove, near Burlington, New-Jersey, is remarkable for its sand and clay, used in the manufacture of glass; from whence the glass works at Hamilton, 20 miles W. of Albany, are supplied with these articles.

COLEBROOKE, in the northern part of New-Hampshire, in Grafton co. lies on the E. bank of Connecticut R. opposite the Great Monadnock, in Canaan, state of Vermont; joining Cockburne on the southward and Sturds town on the northward; 126 miles N. W. by N. from Portsmouth.

COLEBROOKE, a rough, hilly township on the N. line of Connecticut, in Litchfield co.; 30 miles N. W. of Hartford city. It was settled in 1756. Here are

are 2 iron works, and several mills, on Still R. a N. W. water of Farmington R. In digging a cellar in this town, at the close of the year 1796, belonging to Mr. John Hulburt, the workmen, at the depth of about 9 or 10 feet, found three large tusks and two thigh bones of an animal, the latter of which measured each about 4 feet, 4 inches in length, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. When first discovered they were entire, but as soon as they were exposed to the air they mouldered to dust. This adds another to the many facts, which prove that a race of enormous animals, now extinct, once inhabited the United States.

COLERAINE, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

COLERAINE, a town on the N. bank of St. Mary's river, Camden co. Georgia, 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. On the 29th of June, 1796, a treaty of peace and friendship was made and concluded at this place, between the President of the United States, on the one part, in behalf of the United States, and the king's chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the other. By this treaty, the line between the white people and the Indians, was established to run "from the Currahee mountain to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called, by the white people, Appalatohee, and by the Indians, Tulapoeka, and down the middle of the same." Liberty was also given by the Indians to the President of the United States, to "establish a trading or military post on the S. side of Alamamaha, about 1 mile above Beard's bluff, or any where from thence down the river, on the lands of the Indians;" and the Indians agreed to "annex to said post a tract of land of five miles square;" and in return for this, and other tokens of friendship on the part of the Indians, the United States stipulated to give them goods to the value of 6000 dollars, and to furnish them with two blacksmiths with tools.

COLRAINE, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, which contains 229 houses, and 1417 inhabitants.

COLIMA, a large and rich town of Mechoacan and New-Spain, on the S. Sea, near the borders of Xalisco, and in the most pleasant and fruitful valley in all Mexico, producing cocoa, cassia, and other things of value, besides some gold.

Dampier takes notice of a volcano near it, with two sharp peaks, from which smoke and flame issue continually. The famous plant oleacazan grows in the neighbourhood, which is reckoned a catholicon for restoring decayed strength, and a specific against all sorts of poison. The natives apply the leaves to the parts affected, and judge of the success of the operation by their sticking or falling off.

COLUMBIA, a township in Washington co. district of Maine, on Pleasant R. adjoining Machias on the N. E. and was formerly called Plantations No. 12 and 13. It was incorporated in 1796. The town of Machias lies 15 miles to the eastward. It is 9 miles from Steuben.

COLUMBIA County, in New-York, is bounded N. by Rensselaer, S. by Dutchess, E. by the state of Massachusetts, and W. by Hudson R. which divides it from Albany co. It is 32 miles in length and 21 in breadth, and is divided into eight towns; of which Hudson, Claverack, and Kinderhook are the chief. It contained, in 1790, 27,732 inhabitants, and in 1796, 3560 electors.

COLUMBIA College. See *New-York city*.

COLUMBIA, TERRITORY OF. See *Washington*, or the *Federal, city*.

COLUMBIA, a post town, the capital of Kershaw co. and the seat of government of South-Carolina. It is situated in Camden district, on the E. side of the Congaree, just below the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers. The streets are regular, and the town contains upwards of 70 houses. The public offices have, in some measure, been divided, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the lower counties, and a branch of each retained in Charleston. It lies 115 miles N. N. W. of Charleston, 35 S. W. of Camden, 85 from Augusta, in Georgia, and 678 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 34. 1. W. long. 80. 57.

COLUMBIA, a flourishing post town in Goochland co. Virginia, on the N. side of James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna. It contains about 40 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It lies 45 miles above Richmond, 35 from Charlottesville, and 328 S. W. of Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA, a town newly laid out, in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, on the N. E.

N. E. bank of Susquehanna river, at Wright's ferry ; 10 miles W. of Lancaster, and 76 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA Co. in the Upper district of Georgia, is bounded by Savannah R. on the N. E. and E. which separates it from the state of S. Carolina, N. W. of Richmond co. Its shape is very irregular.

COLUMBIA, a town in the N. W. territory, on the N. bank of Ohio river, and on the W. side of the mouth of Little Miami R. ; about 6 miles S. E. by E. of Fort Washington, 8 E. by S. of Cincinnati, and 87 N. by W. of Lexington, in Kentucky. N. lat. 39. 20.

COMANA, a town and province in the northern division of Terra Firma, S. America. It lies on the N. easternmost part of the sea coast.

COMARGO, a town of New-Leon, in N. America, situated on the S. side of Rio Bravo, which empties into the gulf of Mexico on the W. side.

COMBAHEE, a considerable river of South-Carolina, which enters St. Helena found between Coosa and Ashepoo rivers.

COMBAHEE Ferry, on the above river, is 17 miles from Jacksonborough, 15 from Pocatigo and 52 from Charleston.

COMFORT, POINT, is the S. easternmost part of Elizabeth-city co. in Virginia, formed by James R. at its mouth in Chesapeake bay. Point Comfort lies 19 miles W. by N. of Cape Henry.

COMMANOES, one of the small Virgin isles, in the West-Indies, situated to the N. N. E. of Tortula. N. lat. 18. 25. W. long. 63.

COMPOSTELLA, a very rich town in New-Spain, and province of Xalisco, built in 1531, situated near the S. Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico. The soil is barren and the air unhealthful ; but it has several mines of silver at St. Pecaque, in its neighborhood. N. lat. 21. 20. W. long. 109. 42. See *Culiacan*.

CONAJOHARY, a post town, on the S. side of Mohawk river, New-York, very large, 36 miles above Schenectady, and 318 from Philadelphia. See *Canajohary*.

CONAWANGO, a northern branch of Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania, which rises from Chataughque lake.

CONCEPTION, a large bay on the E. side of Newfoundland island, whose entrance is between Cape St. Francis on

the southward, and Flamborough-head on the northward. It runs a great way into the land in a southern direction, having numerous bays on the W. side, on which are two settlements, Carboniere and Havre de Grace. Settlements were made here in 1610, by about 46 planters, under governor John Guy, to whom king James had granted a patent of incorporation.

CONCEPTION of Salaya, a small town of N. America, in the province of Mechoacan, in Mexico or New-Spain, was built by the Spaniards, as well as the stations of St. Michael and St. Phillip, to secure the road from Mechoacan to the silver mines of Zacateca. They have also given this name to several boroughs of America ; as to that in Hispaniola island, and to a sea-port of California, &c.

CONCEPTION, by the Indians called *Penco*, a city in Chili, S. America, situated on the edge of the sea, at the mouth of a river, and at the bottom of a bay of its own name. It lies in about 37. S. lat. It was several times destroyed by the powerful confederacy of the Indians, and as often repaired. In 1730 it was destroyed by an earthquake, and since that, rebuilt. It is within the audience and jurisdiction of St. Jago, and is governed by a corregidore. The Spanish inhabitants here, are the most warlike and hardy of any in S. America ; they are all trained to arms from their childhood ; to be ready to resist the attack of the Chilese Indians, whom they have reason to consider a formidable enemy.

The inhabitants, and even the women, excel in horsemanship ; they are very dexterous in managing the lance or noose ; and it is very rare to see them miss their aim, though at full speed, with the noose, which they throw 40 or 50 yards, and so halter the object of their diversion or revenge. This noose is made of thongs of cow-hide ; these they twist with oil, till rendered supple and pliant to command ; and so strong that, when twisted, they will, it is said, hold a wild bull, which would break a halter of hemp of twice the thickness.

The soil here is fruitful, abounding with corn and excellent wine. The fruit trees bear so luxuriantly here, that they are forced to thin the fruit, otherwise the branches would break, nor could

could the fruit come to maturity. This city has a church and six very famous monasteries; but the dwelling houses make no great appearance. Here the women go out in the night to the shops, to buy such necessaries as they want for their families, it being contrary to the custom of this country for women of any character, to go abroad in the daytime on such affairs. It is an open town; and the few batteries it has, are kept in very indifferent order.

CONCHUCOS, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, in S. America, under the archbishop of Lima; it begins 40 leagues N. N. E. of the metropolis, and runs along the center of the Cordillera. It produces fruits, grain, &c. and affords extensive pasture for cattle of all kinds. Several branches of the woollen manufactory are carried on here, which constitute its greatest commerce with the other provinces.

CONCORD, a post town of New-Hampshire, very flourishing, and pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Merrimack river, in Rockingham co. 8 miles above Hookset falls. The legislature, of late, have commonly held their sessions here; and from its central situation, and a thriving back country, it will probably become the permanent seat of government. Much of the trade of the upper country centers here. A handsome toll bridge across the Merrimack, connects this town with Pembroke. It has 1747 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1765. The Indian name was *Penacook*. It was granted by Massachusetts, and called *Rumford*. The compact part of the town contains about 170 houses, a congregational church, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1790. It is 55 miles W. N. W. of Portsmouth, 58 S. W. of Dartmouth college, and 70 northward from Boston. N. lat. 43. 12. W. long. 71. 29.

CONCORD, in Essex co. Vermont, lies on Connecticut river, opposite a part of the 15-mile falls.

CONCORD, in Massachusetts, a post town, one of the most considerable towns in Middlesex co. situated on Concord river, in a healthy and pleasant spot, nearly in the center of the county, and 18 miles N. W. of Boston, and 17 E. of Lancaster. Its Indian name was *Musqueteguid*; and it owes

its present name to the peaceable manner in which it was obtained from the natives. The first settlers, among whom were the Rev. Messrs. Buckley and Jones, having settled the purchase, obtained an act of incorporation, Sept. 3, 1635; and this was the most distant settlement from the sea-shore of New-England at that time. The settlers never had any contest with the Indians; and only three persons were ever killed by them within the limits of the town. In 1791, there were in this township 225 dwelling houses, and 1590 inhabitants; of the latter there were 80 persons upwards of 70 years old. For 13 years previous to 1791, the average number of deaths was 17; one in four of whom were 70 years old and upwards. The public buildings are, a Congregational church, a spacious stone gaol, the best in New-England, and a very handsome county court-house. The town is accommodated with three convenient bridges over the river; one of which is 208 feet long, and 18 feet wide, supported by 12 piers, built after the manner of Charles river bridge. This town is famous in the history of the revolution, having been the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the spot where the first opposition was made to the British troops, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. The general court have frequently held their sessions here when contagious diseases have prevailed in the capital. N. lat. 42. 25.

CONCORD, a small river of Massachusetts, formed of two branches, which unite near the center of the town of Concord, whence it takes its course in N. E. and N. direction through Bedford and Billerica, and empties itself into Merrimack R. at Tewksbury. Concord R. is remarkable for the gentleness of its current, which is scarcely perceivable by the eye. At low water mark it is from 100 to 200 feet wide, and from 3 to 12 feet deep. During floods, Concord R. is near a mile in breadth; and when viewed from the town of Concord, makes a fine appearance.

CONCORD, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

CONCORD, a settlement in Georgia, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, about a mile from the S. line of Tennessee, 108 miles N. from the mouth of Yazoo R. and

and 218 below the Ohio. N. lat. 33. 55. W. long. 91. 25.

CONDE, FORT, or *Mobile city*, is situated on the W. side of Mobile bay, in West-Florida, about 40 miles above its mouth in the gulf of Mexico. N. lat. 30. 42. W. long. 87. 57.

CONDECEDO, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. N. lat. 20. 50. W. long. 91. 27.

CONDESUYOS DE AREQUIPA, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Arequipa, 30 leagues N. of that city, in Peru. Here is cultivated the wild cochineal: the Indians carry on a great trade with this article; they grind it, and mix four ounces of it with 12 ounces of violet-maize, of which they form cakes of 4 ounces each, and sell it for a dollar a pound. These cakes they call *magnos*. This place abounds also with gold and silver mines, which are not so carefully worked as formerly.

CONDUSKEEG, a settlement in the district of Maine, in Hancock co. containing 567 inhabitants.

CONEGOCHEAGUE *Creek*, rises near Mercersburg, Franklin co. Pennsylvania, runs southerly in a winding course, and after supplying a number of mills, empties into the Potowmack, at William port, in Washington co. Maryland; 19 miles S. E. of Hancock, and 8 miles S. of the Pennsylvania line.

CONEMAUGH *River*, and Little Conemaugh, are the head waters of Kiskimantas, in Pennsylvania: after passing through Laurel hill and Chestnut ridge, Conemaugh takes that name and empties into the Alleghany, 29 miles N. E. of Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats, and there is a portage of 18 miles between it and the Franktown branch of Juniata river.

CONENTES, LAS, a city of La Plata or Paraguay, in S. America, in the diocese of Buenos Ayres.

CONESTEO, a N. western branch of Tioga R. in New-York. See *Canicodedo Creek*.

CONESTOGA, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

CONESUS, a small lake in the Genesee country, N. York, which sends its waters N. W. to Genesee river.

CONGAREE, a considerable river of S. Carolina, formed by the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers. The

union of the waters of Congaree and Wateree, form the Santee.

CONHOCTON *Creek*, in New-York, is the northern head water of Tioga R. Near its mouth is the settlement called Bath.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of North-America, called by the ancient natives *Quunnibicut*, is situated between 41. and 42. 2. N. lat. and between 71. 20. and 73. 15. W. long. Its greatest breadth is 72 miles, its length 100 miles; bounded N. by Massachusetts; E. by Rhode-I.; S. by the sound which divides it from Long-I. and W. by the state of New-York. This state contains about 4674 square miles; equal to about 2,640,000 acres. It is divided into 8 counties, viz. Fairfield, New-Haven, Middlesex and New-London, which extend along the sound from W. to E.; Litchfield, Hartford, Tolland, and Windham, extend in the same direction on the border of the state of Massachusetts. The counties are divided and subdivided into townships and parishes; in each of which is one or more places of public worship, and school-houses at convenient distances. The number of townships is about 100. Each township is a corporation invested with powers sufficient for their own internal regulation. The number of representatives is sometimes 180; but more commonly about 160; a number fully adequate to legislate for a wise and virtuous people, well informed, and jealous of their rights; and whose external circumstances approach nearer to equality than those, perhaps, of any other people in a state of civilization, in the world.

The principal rivers in this state are, Connecticut, Housatonic, the Thames, and their branches, which, with such others as are worthy of notice, will be described under their respective names.

The whole of the sea-coast is indented with harbors, many of which are safe and commodious; those of New-London and New-Haven are the most important. This state sends seven representatives to Congress.

Connecticut, though subject to the extremes of heat and cold, in their seasons, and to frequent sudden changes, is very healthful. It is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills and vallies; and is exceedingly well watered.

watered. Some small parts of it are thin and barren. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the state, oats, and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late, buck wheat—flax in large quantities—some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c. Fruits of all kinds which are common to the climate. The soil is very well calculated for pasturage and mowing, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horses.

The trade of Connecticut is principally with the West-India islands, and is carried on in vessels from 60 to 140 tons. The exports consist of horses, mules, oxen, oak staves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fish, beef, pork, &c. Horses, live cattle, and lumber, are permitted in the Dutch, Danish, and French ports. A large number of coasting vessels are employed in carrying the produce of the state to other states. To Rhode-Island, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, they carry pork, wheat, corn and rye—To North and South Carolina, and Georgia, butter, cheese salted beef, cyder, apples, potatoes, hay, &c. and receive in return, rice, indigo and money. But as New-York is nearer, and the state of the markets always well known, much of the produce of Connecticut, especially of the western parts, is carried there; particularly pot and pearl ashes, flax seed, beef, pork, cheese and butter, in large quantities. Most of the produce of Connecticut river from the parts of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, as well as of Connecticut, which are adjacent, goes to the same market. Considerable quantities of the produce of the eastern parts of the state, are marketed at Boston, Providence, and Norwich. The value of the whole exported produce and commodities from this state, before the year 1774, was then estimated at about £200,000 lawful money, annually. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, the amount of foreign exports was 710,340 dolls. besides articles carried to different parts of the United States, to a great amount. In the year 1792—749,925 dolls.—in the year 1793—770,239 dolls. and in the year 1794—806,746 dolls. This state owns and employs in the foreign and

coasting trade, 32,867 tons of shipping.

The farmers in Connecticut, and their families, are mostly clothed in plain, decent, homespun cloth. Their linens and woollens are manufactured in the family way; and although they are generally of a coarser kind, they are of a stronger texture, and much more durable than those imported from France and Great-Britain. Many of their cloths are fine and handsome. Here are large orchards of mulberry trees; and silk-worms have been reared so successfully, as to promise, not only a supply of silk to the inhabitants, but a surplusage for exportation.

In New-Haven, are linen and button manufactories. In Hartford, a woollen manufactory has been established; likewise glass works, a snuff and powder mill, iron works, and a sitting mill. Iron works are established also at Salisbury, Norwich, and other parts of the state. At Stafford is a furnace at which are made large quantities of hollow ware, and other ironmongery, sufficient to supply the whole state. Paper is manufactured at Norwich, Hartford, New-Haven, and in Litchfield county. Ironmongery, hats, candles, leather, shoes and boots, are manufactured in this state. A duck manufactory has been established at Stratford.

The state of Connecticut is laid out in small farms, from 50 to 300 and 400 acres each, which are held by the farmers in fee simple; and are generally well cultivated. The state is chequered with innumerable roads or highways crossing each other in every direction. A traveller in any of these roads, even in the most unsettled parts of the state, will seldom pass more than two or three miles without finding a house or cottage, and a farm under such improvements, as to afford the necessaries for the support of a family. The whole state resembles a well cultivated garden, which, with that degree of industry that is necessary to happiness, produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in great plenty.

The inhabitants are almost entirely of English descent. There are no Dutch, French, or Germans, and very few Scotch or Irish people, in any part of the state. The original stock from which have sprung all the present inhabitants of Connecticut, and the numerous

merous emigrants from the state, to every part of the U. States, consisted of 3000 souls, who settled in the towns of Hartford, New-Haven, Windsor, Guilford, Milford and Wethersfield, about the years 1635 and 1636. In 1756, the population of the state amounted to 130,611 souls; in 1774, to 197,856; in 1782, to 202,877 whites, and 6273 Indians and negroes; in 1790, to 237,946 persons, of whom 2764 were slaves.

The people of Connecticut are remarkably fond of having all their disputes, even those of the most trivial kind, settled according to law. The prevalence of this litigious spirit, affords employment and support for a numerous body of lawyers. That party spirit, however, which is the bane of political happiness, has not raged with such violence in this state, as in Massachusetts and Rhode-Island. Public proceedings have been conducted generally with much calmness and candor. The people are well informed in regard to their rights, and judicious in the methods they adopt to secure them. The state enjoys an uncommon share of political tranquillity and unanimity.

All religions, that are consistent with the peace of society, are tolerated in Connecticut; and a spirit of liberality and catholicism is increasing. There are very few religious sects in this state. The bulk of the people are Congregationalists. Besides these, there are Episcopalians and Baptists.

The damage sustained by this state in the late war, was estimated at £461,235-16-1. To compensate the sufferers, the General Court, in May 1792, granted them 500,000 acres of the western part of the reserved lands of Connecticut, which lie west of Pennsylvania.

There are a great number of very pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, in Connecticut. It contains five cities, incorporated with extensive jurisdiction in civil causes. Two of these, Hartford and New-Haven, are capitals of the state. The General Assembly is holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October, annually. The other cities are New-London, Norwich and Middleton. Wethersfield, Windsor, Farmington, Litchfield, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Guilford, Stamford,

Windham, Suffield and Enfield, are all considerable and very pleasant towns.

In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut. Almost every town in the state is divided into districts, and each district has a public school kept in it at a greater or less part of every year. Somewhat more than one third of the monies arising from a tax on the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of schools in the several towns, for the education of children and youth. The law directs that a grammar school shall be kept in every county town throughout the state.

Yale College is an eminent seminary of learning, and was founded in the year 1700. See *Yale College*.

Academies have been established at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret, some of which are flourishing.

The constitution of Connecticut is founded on their charter, which was granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a law of the state. Contented with this form of government, the people have not been disposed to run the hazard of framing a new constitution since the declaration of independence.

Agreeable to this charter, the supreme legislative authority of the state is vested in a governor, deputy governor, twelve assistants or counsellors, and the representatives of the people, styled the General Assembly. The governor, deputy governor and assistants are annually chosen by the freemen in the month of May. The representatives (their number not to exceed two from each town) are chosen by the freemen twice a year, to attend the two annual sessions, on the second Tuesdays of May and October. The General Assembly is divided into two branches, called the upper and lower houses. The upper house is composed of the governor, deputy governor and assistants. The lower house of the representatives of the people. No law can pass without the concurrence of both houses.

Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There have been more emigrations from this, than from any of the other states; and yet it is at present full of inhabitants. This increase may be ascribed to several causes.

The bulk of the inhabitants are industrious, sagacious husbandmen. Their farms furnish them with all the necessities, most of the conveniencies, and but few of the luxuries of life. They, of course, must be generally temperate, and if they choose, can subsist with as much independence as is consistent with happiness. The subsistence of the farmer is substantial, and does not depend on incidental circumstances, like that of most other professions. There is no necessity of serving an apprenticeship to the business, nor of a large stock of money to commence it to advantage. Farmers, who deal much in barter, have less need of money than any other class of people. The ease with which a comfortable subsistence is obtained, induces the husbandman to marry young. The cultivation of his farm makes him strong and healthful. He toils cheerfully through the day—eats the fruit of his own labour with a gladsome heart—at night devoutly thanks his bounteous God for his daily blessings—retires to rest, and his sleep is sweet. Such circumstances as these have greatly contributed to the amazing increase of inhabitants in this state. Besides, the people live under a free government, and have no fear of a tyrant. There are no overgrown estates, with rich and ambitious landlords, to have an undue and pernicious influence in the election of civil officers. Property is equally enough divided, and must continue to be so, as long as estates descend as they now do. No person is prohibited from voting. He who has the most merit, not he who has the most money, is generally chosen into public office. As instances of this, it is to be observed, that many of the citizens of Connecticut, from the humble walks of life, have arisen to the first offices in the state, and filled them with dignity and reputation. That base business of electioneering, which is so directly calculated to introduce wicked and designing men into office, is yet but little known in Connecticut. A man who wishes to be chosen into office, acts wisely, for that end, when he keeps his desires to himself.

A thirst for learning prevails among all ranks of people in the state. More of the young men in Connecticut, in proportion to their numbers, receive a

public education, than in any of the states.

The revolution, which so essentially affected the government of most of the colonies, produced no very perceptible alteration in the government of Connecticut. While under the jurisdiction of Great-Britain, they elected their own governors, and all subordinate civil officers, and made their own laws, in the same manner, and with as little control as they now do. Connecticut has ever been a republic; and perhaps as perfect and as happy a republic as has ever existed. While other states, more monarchical in their government and manners, have been under a necessity of undertaking the difficult task of altering their old, or forming new constitutions, and of changing their monarchical for republican manners, Connecticut has uninterruptedly proceeded in her old track, both as to government and manners; and, by these means, has avoided those convulsions which have rent other states into violent parties.

The present territory of Connecticut, at the time of the first arrival of the English, was possessed by the Pequot, the Mohegan, Podunk; and many other smaller tribes of Indians. In 1774 there were of the descendants of the ancient natives, only 1363 persons; the greater part of whom lived at Mohegan, between Norwich and New-London. From the natural decrease of the Indians, it is imagined that their number in this state do not now exceed 400.

The first grant of Connecticut was made by the Plymouth council to the Earl of Warwick, in 1630. The year following the Earl assigned this grant to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and nine others. Some Indian traders settled at Windsor in 1633. The same year, a little before the arrival of the English, a few Dutch traders settled at Hartford, and the remains of the settlement are still visible on the bank of Connecticut river. In 1634, Lord Say and Seal, &c. sent over a small number of men, who built a fort at Saybrook, and made a treaty with the Pequot Indians for the lands on Connecticut R. Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker left Massachusetts-bay in 1634, and settled Hartford. The following year Mr. Eaton and Mr. Davenport seated themselves at New-Haven.

In 1644, the Connecticut adventurers purchased of Mr. Fenwick, agent for Lords Say and Seal, and Lord Brook, their right to the colony, for £1600.

Connecticut and New-Haven continued two distinct governments for many years. At length, John Winthrop, Esq. who had been chosen governor of Connecticut, was employed to solicit a royal charter. In 1662, Charles II. granted a charter, constituting the two colonies forever one body corporate and politic, by the name of "The governor and company of Connecticut." New-Haven took the affair ill; but in 1665, all difficulties were amicably adjusted; and as has been already observed, this charter still continues to be the basis of their government.

CONNECTICUT, the most considerable river in the eastern part of the United States, rises in the highlands which separate the states of Vermont and New-Hampshire from Lower Canada. It has been surveyed about 25 miles beyond the 45th degree of latitude, to the head spring of its northern branch; from which, to its mouth, is upwards of 300 miles, through a thick settled country; having upon its banks a great number of the most flourishing and pleasant towns in the United States. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide, 130 miles from its mouth. Its course between Vermont and New-Hampshire is generally S. S. W. as likewise through Massachusetts, and part of Connecticut, until it reaches the city of Middleton; after which it runs a S. S. E. course to its mouth. The navigation of this beautiful river, which, like the Nile, fertilizes the lands through which it runs, is much obstructed by falls. Two of these are between New-Hampshire and Vermont, the first are called the Fifteen mile falls. Here the river is rapid for 20 miles. The second remarkable fall is at Walpole, formerly called the Great Fall, but now named Bellows' Falls. Above these, the breadth of the river is, in some places, 22, in other places not above 16 rods. The depth of the channel is about 25 feet; and commonly runs full of water. In Sept. 1792, however, owing to the severe drought, the water of the river, it is said, "passed within the space of 12 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep." A large rock divides the stream into two channels, each about 90 feet wide. When

the river is low the eastern channel is dry, being crossed by a solid rock; and the whole stream falls into the western channel, where it is contracted to the breadth of 16 feet, and flows with astonishing rapidity. There are several pitches, one above another, in the length of half a mile; the largest of which is that where the rock divides the stream. A bridge of timber was projected over this fall, by col. Hale, in the year 1784, 365 feet long, and supported in the middle by the island rock; under which the highest floods pass without injuring it. This is the only bridge on the R. but it is contemplated to erect another 30 miles above, at the middle bar of Agar Falls, where the passage for the water, between the rocks, is above 100 feet wide. This will connect the towns of Lebanon in N. Hampshire, and Hartford in Vermont; as the former bridge connects Walpole in N. Hampshire, with Rockingham in Vermont. Notwithstanding the velocity of the current at Bellows' Falls, above described, the salmon pass up the river, and are taken many miles above; but the shad proceed no farther. On the steep sides of the island rock, at the fall, hang several arm chairs, secured by a counterpoise; in these the fishermen sit to catch salmon with fishing nets. In the course of the river through Massachusetts, are the falls at South-Hadley, around which, locks and canals were completed in 1795, by an enterprising company, incorporated for that purpose in 1792, by the Legislature of Massachusetts. In Connecticut the river is obstructed by falls at Enfield; to render which navigable in boats, a company has been incorporated, and a sum of money raised by lottery, but nothing effectual is yet done. The average descent of this river from Weathersfield in Vermont, 150 miles from its mouth, is two feet to a mile, according to the barometrical observations of J. Winthrop, Esq. made in 1786. The rivers or streams which fall into Connecticut R. are numerous; such of them as are worthy of notice will be seen under their respective names.

At its mouth is a bar of sand which considerably obstructs the navigation; it has 10 feet water on it at full tides, and the same depth to Middleton, from which the bar is 36 miles distant. Above Middleton, there are shoals which have only

only 6 feet water at high tide; and here the tide ebbs and flows but about 8 inches. Three miles above that city, the river is contracted to about 40 rods in breadth, by two high mountains. On almost every other part of the river the banks are low, and spread into fine extensive meadows. In the spring floods, which generally happen in May, these meadows are covered with water. At Hartford, the water sometimes rises 20 feet above the common surface of the river, and the water having no other outlet but the above-mentioned strait, it is sometimes 2 or 3 weeks before it returns to its usual bed. These floods add nothing to the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the river, as the bar lies too far off in the sound to be affected by them. This river is navigable to Hartford city, upwards of 50 miles from its mouth; and the produce of the country for 200 miles above it is brought thither in boats. The boats which are used in this business are flat-bottomed, long and narrow, and of so light a make as to be portable in carts. Before the construction of locks and canals on this river, they were taken out at 3 different carrying places, all of which made 15 miles. It is expected that in a few years the obstructions will be all removed. Sturgeon, salmon, and shad, are caught in plenty in their season, from the mouth of the river upwards, excepting sturgeon, which do not ascend the upper falls; besides a variety of small fish, such as pike, carp, perch, &c.

There is yet a strong expectation of opening a communication between this river and the Merrimack, through Sugar R. which runs into the Connecticut at Claremont in N. Hampshire, and the Contoocook, which falls into the Merrimack at Boscawen.

From this river were employed in 1789, three brigs, of 180 tons each, in the European trade; and about 60 sail, from 60 to 150 tons, in the W. India trade, besides a few fishermen, and 40 or 50 coasting vessels. The number has considerably increased since.

CONNECTICUT, a stream in Long Island, N. York, which falls into a bay at the S. side of the island. It lies 2 miles to the southward of Rockonkama pond.

CONTINENTAL Village, was situated

on North R. in New-York state. Before its destruction by Sir Henry Clinton, in Oct. 1777, there were here barracks for 2,000 men.

CONVERSATION Point, a head land on the S. side of a bay on the coast of California. N. lat. 32. 30. W. long. 119.

CONWAY, a township in the province of New-Brunswick, Sudbury co. on the western bank of St. John's R. It has the bay of Fundy on the S. and at the westernmost point of the township there is a pretty good harbor called Musquash cove.

CONWAY, a township in the N. E. corner of Strafford co. New-Hampshire, on a bend in Saco river, incorporated in 1765, and contains 574 inhabitants. It was called *Pigwacket* by the Indians.

CONWAY, a thriving township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1767, and contains 2092 inhabitants. It lies 13 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 115 N. W. by W. of Boston.

CONYA, a river in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, S. America.

COOLOOME, an Indian town situated on the W. side of Talapoofe R. a branch of the Mobile.

COOK'S R. in the N. W. coast of N. America, lies N. W. of Prince William's sound, and 1000 miles N. W. of Nootka sound. N. lat. 59. 30. W. long. 153. 12. and promises to vie with the most considerable ones already known. It was traced by Capt. Cook for 210 miles from the mouth, as high as N. lat. 61. 30. and so far as is discovered, opens a very considerable inland navigation by its various branches. The inhabitants seemed to be of the same race with those of Prince William's sound; and like them had glass beads and knives, and were also clothed in fine furs.

COOKHOUSE, on the Cookquago branch of Delaware R. is situated in the township of Colchester, New-York, 18 miles S. of the mouth of Unadilla river.

COOPER'S Island, one of the lesser Virgin Isles in the West-Indies, situated S. W. of Ginger Island, and uninhabited. It is 5 miles long, and 1 broad. N. lat. 18. 5. W. long. 62. 57.

COOPER, a large and navigable river which mingles its waters with Ashley R. below Charleston city in S. Carolina. These form a spacious and convenient harbor,

harbor, which communicates with the ocean, just below Sullivan's island, which it leaves on the N. 7 miles S. E. of the city. In these rivers the tide rises $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Cooper R. is a mile wide at the ferry, 9 miles above Charleston.

COOPER'S Town, a post town and township, in Otsego co. New-York, and is the compact part of the township of Otsego, and the chief town of the country round Lake Otsego. It is pleasantly situated at the S. W. end of the lake, on its banks, and those of its outlet; 12 miles N. W. of Cherry Valley, and 73 W. of Albany. Here are a court-house, gaol, and academy. In 1791, it contained 292 inhabitants. In 1789, it had but 3 houses only; and in the spring 1795, 50 houses had been erected, of which above a fourth part were respectable 2 story dwelling-houses, with every proportionable improvement, on a plan regularly laid out in squares. N. lat. 42. 44. W. long. 74. 48.

COOPER'S Town, Pennsylvania, is situated on the Susquehanna river. This place, in 1785, was a wilderness. Nine years after, it contained 1800 inhabitants—a large and handsome church, with a steeple—a market house and a bettering house—a library of 1200 volumes, and an academy of 64 scholars. Four hundred and seventy pipes were laid under ground, for the purpose of bringing water from West Mountain, and conducting it to every house in town.

COOP'S Town, in Harford co. Maryland, lies 12 miles N. W. of Harford, and 22 N. easterly of Baltimore; measuring in a strait line.

Coos, or *Cobos*, the country called *Upper* and *Lower Coos*, lies on Connecticut R. between 20 and 40 miles above Dartmouth college. Upper Coos is the country S. of Upper Amonoosuck R. on John and Israel rivers. Lower Coos lies below the town of Haverhill, S. of the Lower Amonoosuck. The distance from Upper Coos, to the tide in Kennebeck R. was measured in 1793, and was found to be but 90 miles.

COOSADES, and Indian town on Alabama R. about 60 miles above its mouth, on Mobile R.; below McGilivray's town, and opposite the mouth of the Oakfuskee.

COOSA HATCHER, or *Coosaw*, a river of S. Carolina, which rises in Orange-

burg district, and running a S. S. W. course, empties into Broad R. and Whale Branch, which separate Beaufort island from the main land.

COOSA, or *Coosa Hatcha*, a river which rises in the high lands of the Cherokee's country, and joining Tallapoosie, forms Alabama R. Its course is generally S. running through the country of the Natchez, and other tribes of the Upper Creeks, the roughest and most broken of the whole nation. It is rapid, and full of rocks and shoals, hardly navigable for canoes.

COOSAWATCHIE, or *Coosahatchie*, a post town in Beaufort district, S. Carolina, situated on the S. W. side of Coosa R. over which a bridge has been lately erected. It is a flourishing place; having about 40 houses, a court-house and gaol. The courts formerly held at Beaufort, are held here. It is 33 miles from Beaufort, and 77 W. S. W. of Charleston.

COPSTOWN, in Berks co. Pennsylvania, is situated on a branch of Sauhoca creek, a branch of the Schuylkill R. It contains 40 houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 17 miles N. N. E. of Reading, and 73 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

COPIAPO, an open town in the bishoprick of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in S. America, famous for its mines of iron, brass, tin, and lead; which, however, are not worked. The gold mines have drawn about 900 people here. There are also great quantities of load-stone, and lapis-lazuli, 14 or 15 leagues distant; where there are also several lead mines. On the high mountains of the Cordillera, 40 leagues E. S. E. from the port, are mines of the finest sulphur, not needing to be cleansed, and which sells for 3 pieces of eight a quintal, at the port; from whence it is carried to Lima. Fresh water is very scarce. Salt-petre is found in the vale an inch thick on the ground. Between this and Coquimbo is no town or village, only 3 or 4 farms. Lat. 25. 10. S. long. 75. 14. W.

COPPER MINE, a large river of New-Britain, reckoned to be the most northern in North-America. Taking a northerly course it falls into the sea in lat. 72. N. and about 119. W. long. from Greenwich. The accounts brought by the Indians of this river to the British ports

ports in Hudson bay, and the specimens of copper produced by them, induced Mr. Hearne to set out from Fort Prince of Wales in Dec. 1770, on a journey of discovery. He reached the river on the 14th July, at 40 miles distance from the sea; and found it all the way incumbered with shoals and falls, and emptying itself into it over a dry flat of the shore, the tide being then out, which seemed by the edges of the ice to rise about 12 or 14 feet. This rise, on account of the falls, will carry it but a very small way within the river's mouth; so that the water in it has not the least brackish taste. Mr. Hearne had the most extensive view of the sea, which bore N.W. by W. and N.E.; when he was about 8 miles up the river. The sea at the river's mouth, was full of islands and shoals; but the ice was only thawed away about $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of a mile from the shore, on the 17th of July. The Esquimaux had a quantity of whale bone and seal skins at their tents on the shore.

COQUIMBO, a town of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in S. America, situated at the lower end of the vale, bearing the same name, on a gently rising ground. The river of Coquimbo gives name to the agreeable valley through which it rolls to the sea; and the bay at its mouth is a very fine one, where ships lie safely and commodiously, though the coast is rocky, some islands lying so as to keep off the winds. The town is properly called *La Serena*, from the agreeableness of the climate; being continually serene and pleasant. The streets are well laid out, and there are 5 or 6 convents; but the houses are not handsome. The soil is fruitful in corn, wine, and oil, and the brooks bring down quantities of gold dust after heavy rains. Here are no gold mines, but plenty of copper; one of which, 5 leagues N. from the city on Mount Cerro Verde, or Green Hill, is high, and shaped like a sugar loaf; so that it may serve as a land mark to the port. It lies 260 miles N. of St. Jago; and justly boasts of one of the finest situations in the world; but the arbitrary government of Spain renders it a place of little importance.

CORAL River, in New Mexico, runs a course W. by S. and empties into the head of the gulf of California, close by the mouth of Colerado river.

CORAM, a post town in Suffolk co. Long I. New-York. It has about 60 houses, and lies 62 miles eastward of New-York city, and 10 from Smith-town.

CORCAS, or *Grand Corcas*, an island almost in the form of a crescent, N. of St. Domingo, in the windward passage, about 7 leagues W. of Turk's I. and about 20 E. of Little Inagua, or Heneagua. N. lat. 21. 55. W. long 70. 55.

CORDILLERA. See *Andes*.

CORDOVA, DE LA NUEVA ANDALUSIA, a city of Peru, in S. America, in the jurisdiction of Charcas, 80 leagues S. of Santiago del Estero. Here is the Episcopal church of Tucuman, with some monasteries, and a convent. It is fruitful in grain, honey, wax, fruits, cotton, and sugar. It abounds with salt-pits, and has luxuriant pastures for mules. It drives a great trade with Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants are Spaniards, who are farmers and manufacturers of cotton cloth, which they send to Potosi. S. lat. 31. 30. W. long. 63. 30. In Cordova, in the Tucuman, there has been found the greatest instance of longevity, since the days of the patriarchs. From indisputable evidence, a negress, named Louisa Truxo, was alive in 1774, aged one hundred and seventy-five years.

CORE Sound, on the coast of North Carolina, lies S. of, and communicates with, Pamlico.

CORIENTES, a cape of Mexico, or New-Spain, on the N. Pacific ocean. N. lat. 21. W. long. 109. 30. Also, the name of the S. westernmost point of the island of Cuba.

CORIENTES, LOS, a small city within the government of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, was built by the Spaniards on the confluence of the Parana & Paraguay, 80 leagues higher than Santa Fe, on the Rio de Plata.

CORINTH, a township in Orange co. Vermont, W. of Bradford, containing 578 inhabitants.

CORK Bay, on the E. side of Newfoundland Island.

CORNISH, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, on the E. bank of Connecticut R. between Claremont and Plainfield, about 15 miles N. of Charlestown, and 16 S. of Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775, it contained 309, and in 1790—982 inhabitants.

CORNWALL, a township in Addison co. Vermont, E. of Bridport, on Lake Champlain, containing 826 inhabitants.

CORNWALL, NEW, a township in Orange co. New-York, of whose inhabitants, 350 are electors.

CORNWALL, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, about 9 miles N. of Litchfield, 11 S. of Salisbury, and about 40 W. by N. of Hartford city.

CORNWALL, a small town in Upper Canada, on the bank of Iroquois R. near Lake St. Francis, between Kingston and Quebec, containing a small church, and about 30 or 40 houses.

CORNWALLIS, a town in King's co. in the province of New-Brunswick, situated on the S. W. side of the Basin of Minas; 18 miles N. W. of Falmouth, and 55 N. W. of Annapolis.

Also, a river in the same province, navigable for vessels of 100 tons 5 miles; for vessels of 50 tons 10 miles.

CORO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, at the bottom of the gulf of Venezuela, 60 miles W. of La Guaira. N. lat. 11. W. long. 70.

COROPA, a province of S. America, situated between the river Amazon and the lake Parime.

CORTLANDT, a township in the northern part of the county of West Chester, on the E. bank of Hudson river, New-York, containing 1932 inhabitants, of whom 66 are slaves. Of its inhabitants, in 1796, 305 were electors.

COSTA RICA, or the *Rich Coast*, as its name signifies, is so called from its rich mines of gold and silver, those of Tinsgal being preferred by the Spaniards to the mines of Potosi; but in other respects, it is mountainous and barren. It is situated in the audience of Guatimala, in New-Spain, bounded by the province of Veragua on the S. E. and that of Nicaragua on the N. E. It reaches from the N. to the S. sea, about 90 leagues from E. to W. and is 50 where broadest, from N. to S. It has much the same productions as its neighboring provinces; and in some places the soil is good, and it produces cocoa. On the N. sea it has two convenient bays, the most westerly called St. Jerom's, and that near the frontiers of Veragua, called Caribaco; and on the S. sea it has several bays, capes, and convenient places for anchorage. Chief town Nycoya.

COTABAMBO, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, subject to the bishop of Cusco, and lies 20 leagues S. W. of that city. It abounds in grain, fruits, and cattle. Its rich mines are now almost exhausted.

COTEAUX, LES, a town on the road from Tiburon to Port Salut, on the S. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, $13\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E. by S. of the former, and 4 N. W. of the latter, N. lat. 18. 12.

COTOPAXI, a large volcano near La-taacungo, an assiento or dependence on the province of Quito, in Peru, S. America. It lies nearly under the line, yet the tops of it are generally covered with ice and snow. It first shewed itself in 1553, when Sebastian de Belacazar first entered these countries, which eruption proved favorable to his enterprise, as it coincided with a prediction of the Indian priests, that the country should be invaded on the bursting of this volcano; and accordingly it so happened; for before 1559 he had subdued all the country.

COTUY, a canton and town in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, bounded E. by the bay of Samana, N. by the chain of mountains called Monte-Christ, W. by the territory of la Vega, and S. by the chain of mountains called Sévico. In 1505, the gold mines were worked here. In the mountain of Meymon, whence comes the river of the same name, there is a copper mine, so rich, that when refined will produce 8 per cent. of gold. Here are also found excellent lapis-lazuli, a streaked chalk, that some painters prefer to bole for gilding; loadstone, emeralds, and iron. The iron is of the best quality, and might be conveyed from the chain of Sévico by means of the river Yuna. The soil here is excellent, and the plantanes produced here are of such superior quality, that this manna of the Antilles is called at St. Domingo Sunday plantanes. The people cultivate tobacco, but are chiefly employed in breeding swine. The inhabitants are called clownish, and of an unfociable character.

The town is situated half a league from the S. W. bank of the Yuna, which becomes unnavigable near this place, about 13 leagues from its mouth in the bay of Samana. It contains 160 scattered houses, in the middle of a little savanna,

Javanna, and surrounded with woods, 30 leagues northerly of St. Domingo, and 12 S. E. of St. Yago. N. lat. 19. 11. W. long. from Paris 72. 27.

COUDRAS, a small island in St. Lawrence river, about 45 miles N. E. of Quebec.

COUNTRY Harbor, so called, is about 20 leagues to the eastward of Halifax, in Nova-Scotia.

COUPEE', or *Cut Point*, a short turn in the river Mississippi, about 35 miles above Mantchac fort, at the gut of Iberville, and 259 from the mouth of the river. Charlevoix relates that the river formerly made a great turn here, and some Canadians, by deepening the channel of a small brook, diverted the waters of the river into it, in the year 1722. The impetuosity of the stream was such, and the soil of so rich and loose a quality, that in a short time the point was entirely cut through, and the old channel left dry, except in inundations: by which travellers save 14 leagues of their voyage. The new channel has been founded with a line of 30 fathoms, without finding bottom.

The Spanish settlements of Point Coupee, extend 20 miles on the W. side of the Mississippi, and there are some plantations back, on the side of La Fausse Riviere, through which the Mississippi passed about 70 years ago. The fort at Point Coupee is a square figure, with four bastions, built with stockades. There were, some years since, about 2000 white inhabitants and 7000 slaves. They cultivate Indian corn, tobacco, and indigo; raise vast quantities of poultry, which they send to New-Orleans. They also send to that city squared timber, staves, &c.

COVENTRY, a township in Tolland co. Connecticut, 20 miles E. of Hartford city. It was settled in 1709, being purchased by a number of Hartford gentlemen of one Joshua, an Indian.

COVENTRY, in Rhode-Island state, is the N. easternmost township in Kent co. It contains 2477 inhabitants.

COVENTRY, a township in the northern part of New-Hampshire, in Grafton co. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 80 inhabitants.

COVENTRY, a township in Orleans co. Vermont. It lies in the N. part of the state, at the S. end of Lake Memphremagog. Black R. passes through

this town in its course to Memphremagog.

COVENTRY, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

COWE', is the capital town of the Cherokee Indians, situated on the foot of the hills, on both sides of the river Tennessee. Here terminates the great vale of Cowe, exhibiting one of the most charming, natural, mountainous landscapes that can be seen. The vale is closed at Cowe by a ridge of high hills, called the *Jore mountains*. The town contains about 100 habitations.

In the constitution of the state of Tennessee, Cowe is described as near the line which separates Tennessee from Virginia, and is divided from Old-Chota, another Indian town, by that part of the Great Iron or Smoaky mountain, called Unicoi, or Unaca mountain.

COWETAS, or *Kowetas*, a town of the Lower Creeks, in East-Florida, called the Bloody-town. [See *Apalachicola-town*.] It lies on the W. bank of Chata-Uche R. and contains 280 men.

COW AND CALF PASTURE *Rivers*, are head branches of Rivanna river, in Virginia.

Cows *Island*. See *Vatce*.

COWPENS, a place so called, in S. Carolina, between Pacolet river and the head branch of Broad river. This is the spot where Gen. Morgan gained a complete victory over lieut. col. Tarleton, Jan. 11, 1781, having only 12 men killed and 60 wounded. The British had 39 commissioned officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners; 100 rank and file killed, 200 wounded, and 500 prisoners. They left behind, 2 pieces of artillery, 2 standards, 800 muskets, 35 baggage-waggons, and 100 dragoon horses, which fell into the hands of the Americans. The field of battle was in an open wood.

COXHALL, a township in York co. district of Maine, containing 775 inhabitants.

COXSAKIE, a township in the western part of Albany co. New-York, containing 3406 inhabitants, of whom 302 are slaves. Of the citizens 613 are electors.

COYAU, a settlement on Tennessee river, 30 miles below Knoxville.

CRAB-ORCHARD, a post town, on Dick's river, in Kentucky, 8 miles from Cumberland river, and 25 miles S. E. of Danville.

Danville. The road to Virginia passes through this place.

CRANBERRY, a thriving town in Middlesex co. New-Jersey, 9 miles E. of Princeton, and 16 S. S. W. of Brunswick. It contains a handsome Presbyterian church, and a variety of manufactures are carried on by its industrious inhabitants. The stage from New-York to Philadelphia passes through Amboy, this town, and thence to Bordentown.

CRANBERRY *Islands*, on the coast of the district of Maine. See *Mount Desert island*.

CRANEY, a small island, on the S. side of James river, in Virginia, at the mouth of Elizabeth river, and 5 miles S. W. of Fort George, on Point Comfort. It commands the entrance of both rivers.

CRANSTON, is the south-easternmost township of Providence co. Rhode-Island, situated on the W. bank of Providence R. 5 miles S. of the town of Providence. The compact part of the town contains 50 or 60 houses, a Baptist meeting-house, handsome school-house, a distillery, and a number of saw and grist mills, and is called Pawtuxet, from the river, on both sides of whose mouth it stands, and over which is a bridge, connecting the two parts of the town. It makes a pretty appearance as you pass it on the river. The whole township contains 1877 inhabitants.

CRAVEN Co. in Newbern district, N. Carolina, is bounded N. by Pitt, and S. by Carteret and Onslow counties. Its chief town is Newbern. It contains 10,469 inhabitants, of whom 3658 are slaves.

CREE INDIANS, THE, inhabit west of little lake Winnipeg, around fort Dauphin, in Upper Canada.

CREEGER'S Town, in Frederick co. Maryland, lies on the W. side of Monocacy R. between Owing's and Hunting creeks, which fall into that river; 9 miles southerly of Emmitsburgh, near the Pennsylvania line, and about 11 northerly of Fredericktown.

CREEKS, confederated nations of Indians. See *Miscogulge*.

CREEKS *Crossing Place*, on Tennessee river, is about 40 miles E. S. E. of the mouth of Elk R. at the Muscle shoals, and 36 S. W. of Nickajack, in the Georgia western territory.

CROIX, St. a small navigable river

in Nova-Scotia, which runs into the Avon, or Pigiguit. See *Avon*.

CROIX, St. a river which forms part of the boundary line between the United States and the British province of New-Brunswick, and empties into Passamaquoddy bay. Which is the true St. Croix is undetermined. Commissioners are appointed by both countries, in conformity to the late treaty, to decide this point.

CROIX, St. a river in the N. W. territory, which empties into the Mississippi from the N. N. E. about 50 miles below the falls of St. Anthony.

CROIX, St. or *Santa Cruz*, an island in the West-Indies, belonging to the king of Denmark; lying about 5 leagues S. E. of St. Thomas, and as far E. by S. of Crab island, which lies on the E. end of Porto Rico. It is about 30 miles in length, and 8 where it is broadest, and is rather unhealthy. It is said to produce 30,000 or 40,000 hhd's. of sugar, annually, and other W. India commodities in tolerable plenty. It is in a high state of cultivation, and has about 3000 white inhabitants, and 30,000 slaves. A great proportion of the negroes of this island have embraced christianity, under the Moravian missionaries, whose influence has been greatly promotive of the prosperity of this island. N. lat. 17. 50. W. long. 64. 30. See *Danish West-Indies*.

CROOKED *Island*, one of the Bahama or Lucayo islands, in the W. Indies. The middle of the island lies in N. lat. 23. W. long. 73. 30.

CROOKED *Lake*, in the Genessee country, communicates in an E. by N. direction with Seneca lake.

CROOKED *Lake*, one of the chain of small lakes which connects the lake of the Woods with lake Superior, on the boundary line between the U. States and Upper Canada, remarkable for its rugged cliffs, in the cracks of which are a number of arrows sticking.

CROOKED R. in Camden co. Georgia, empties into the sea opposite Cumberland island, 12 or 14 miles N. from the mouth of St. Mary's. Its banks are well timbered, and its course is E. by N.

CROSS *Cape*, in Upper Canada, projects from the N. E. side of St. Mary's river, at the outlet of lake Superior, opposite the falls, in N. lat. 46. 30. W. long. 84. 50.

CROSS

CROSS-CREEK, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

CROSS Creeks. See *Fayetteville*.

CROSS-ROADS, the name of a place in North-Carolina, near Duplin courthouse, 23 miles from Sampson courthouse, and 23 from South-Washington.

CROSS-ROADS, a village in Kent co. Maryland, situated 2 miles S. of Georgetown, on Sassafras R. and is thus named from 4 roads which meet and cross each other in the village.

CROSS-ROADS, a village in Chester co. Pennsylvania, where 6 different roads meet. It is 27 miles S. E. of Lancaster; 11 N. by W. of Elkton, in Maryland, and about 18 W. N. W. of Wilmington in Delaware.

CROSSWICKS, a village in Burlington co. New-Jersey; through which the line of stages passes from New-York to Philadelphia. It has a respectable Quaker meeting-house; 4 miles S. W. of Allen Town, 8 S. E. of Trenton, and 14 S. W. of Burlington.

CROTON R. a N. eastern water of Hudson R. rises in the town of New-Fairfield, in Connecticut, and running through Dutchess co. empties into Tappan bay. Croton bridge is thrown over this river 3 miles from its mouth, on the great road to Albany. This is a solid substantial bridge; 1400 feet long, the road narrow, piercing through a slate hill. It is supported by 16 stone pillars. Here is an admirable view of Croton Falls; where the water precipitates itself between 60 and 70 feet perpendicular; high slate banks, in some places 100 feet; the river spreading into three streams; as it enters the Hudson.

CROW Creek, falls into the Tennessee, from the N. W. opposite the Crow Town, 15 miles below Nickajack Town.

CROWS Meadows, a river in the N. W. territory, which runs N. westward into Illinois R. opposite to which are fine meadows. Its mouth is 20 yards wide, and 240 miles from the Mississippi. It is navigable between 15 and 18 miles.

CROWN Point, is the most southerly township in Clinton co. New-York, so called from the celebrated fortress, which is in it, and which was garrisoned by British troops, from the time of its reduction by gen. Amherst in 1759, till the late revolution. It was taken by the Americans the 14th of May 1775,

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and retaken by the British the year after. The point upon which it was erected, by the French in 1731, extends N. into lake Champlain. It was called *Kruyn Punt*, or *Scalp Point*, by the Dutch, and by the French, *Pointe à la Chevelure*. The fortress they named Fort St. Frederick. After it was repaired by the British, it was the most regular and expensive of any constructed by them in America. The walls are of wood and earth, about 16 feet high and about 20 feet thick, nearly 150 yards square, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, dug out of the solid rock. The only gate opened on the N. towards the lake, where was a draw-bridge and a covert-way, to secure a communication with the waters of the lake, in case of a siege. On the right and left, as you enter the fort, is a row of stone barracks, not inelegantly built, which are capable of containing 2000 troops. There were formerly several out-works, which are now in ruins, as is indeed the case with the principal fort, except the walls of the barracks. The famous fortification called Ticonderoga is 15 miles S. of this; but that fortress is also so much demolished, that a stranger would scarcely form an idea of its original construction. The town of Crown Point has no rivers; a few streams, however, issue from the mountains, which answer for mills and common uses. In the mountains, which extend the whole length of lake George, and part of the length of lake Champlain, are plenty of moose, deer, and almost all the other inhabitants of the forest. In 1790, the town contained 203 inhabitants. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 126 electors. The fortress lies in N. lat. 44. 20. W. long. 73. 36.

CROYDEN, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, adjoining Cornish; and about 18 miles N. E. of Charlestown. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775, it contained 143, and in 1790, 537 inhabitants.

CRUCES, a town of Terra Firma, S. America, 5 leagues from Panama, and situated on Chagre river.

CRUZ, SANTA, a considerable town on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, about 30 miles E. by N. of the Havana, and 115 N. W. by N. of Cadiz.—Also the chief town of Cuzumel island.

CRUZ,

CRUZ, SANTA, a town of Mexico, or New-Spain, about 75 miles N. by E. of St. Salvadore, on the Pacific ocean. It is situated on the gulf of Dulce, which communicates with the sea of Honduras.

CRUZ, SANTA, DE LA SIERRA, a government and generalship, also a jurisdiction and bishoprick, under the bishop of Charcas, 90 leagues E. of Plata, in Peru.

CRUZ, SANTA, an island in the W. Indies. See *St. Croix*.

CUBA, is the most valuable island of all the Spanish West-Indies, and is situated between 20. and 23. 30. N. lat. and between 74. and 85. 15. W. long.; 100 miles S. of Cape Florida, and 75 N. of Jamaica; and is nearly 700 miles in length, and generally about 70 in breadth. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island from E. to W. but the land near the sea is in general level, and flooded in the rainy season, when the sun is vertical. This noble island, the key of the West-Indies, is supposed to have the best soil, for so large a country, of any in America, and contains 38,400 square miles. It produces all the commodities known in the West-Indies, particularly ginger, long pepper, and other spices, cassia, fistula, mastick, and aloes. It also produces tobacco and sugar; but from the want of hands, and the laziness of the Spaniards, it does not produce, including all its commodities, so much for exportation as the small island of Antigua. Not an hundredth part of the island is yet cleared. The principal part of the plantations are on the beautiful plains of Savannah, and are cultivated by about 25,000 slaves. The other inhabitants amount to about 30,000.

The course of the rivers is too short to be of any consequence to navigation; but there are several good harbors in the island, which belong to the principal towns, as the Havannah, St. Jago, Santa Cruz, and La Trinidad. Besides the harbors of these towns there is Cumberland harbor. The tobacco raised here is said to have a more delicate flavour than any raised in America. There are a vast number of small isles round this noble island, which, as well as the rivers in the island, abound with fish. There are more alligators here than in any other place in the West-Indies. In

the woods are some very valuable trees, particularly cedars, so large, it is said, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. Birds there are in great variety, and in number more than in any of the other islands. This island was discovered by the famous Christopher Columbus, in 1492. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1511, and they soon exterminated the mild and peaceable natives, to the amount of 500,000. The hills are rich in mines, and in some of the rivers there is gold dust. The copper mines only are worked, which are in the eastern part of the island. Here are also fountains of bitumen.

CUBAGUA, an island of America, situated between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, subject to Spain, and is about 8 miles long. There are a number of pearls got here, but not of the largest size. N. lat. 10. 15. W. long. 54. 30.

CUENCA, or *Bamba*, a city and considerable jurisdiction in the province of Quito, in Peru, under the torrid zone; lying in 25. 3. 49. S. lat. The town is computed to contain 20, or 30,000 people; and the weaving of baize, cottons, &c. is carried on by the women, the men being averse to labor, and prone to all manner of profligacy. It is situated on the river Curaray, or St. Jago; which, after many windings from W. to E. falls at last into the river Amazon. The town stands at the foot of the Cordillera mountains. It has two convents, and lies about 170 miles S. of Quito.

CUYTE, a river in the island of Cuba, which abounds with alligators.

CULIACAN, a province of Guadaluara, in the audience of New-Galicia, in Mexico or New-Spain. It has Cinaloa on the N. New-Biscay and the Zacatecas on the E. Chiametlan on the S. and the gulf of California on the W. It is 60 or 70 leagues long and 50 broad. It abounds with all sorts of fruit. The great river La Sal in this country is well inhabited on each side. According to Dampier, it is a salt lake, or bay, in which is good anchorage, though it has a narrow entrance, and runs 12 leagues E. and parallel with the shore. There are several Spanish farms, and salt ponds about it; and 3 leagues from it are two rich mines, worked by slaves belonging to the citizens of Compostella.

tella. Here also is another great river, whose banks are full of woods and pastures. On this river, Guzman, who discovered the country, built a town, which he called *St. Michael*, which see.

CULPEPPER, a county in Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters, which contains 22,105 inhabitants, of whom 8226 are slaves. The court-house of this county is 45 miles from Frederickburg, and 95 from Charlottesville.

CUMANA, or *Comana*, the capital of New-Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma, S. America. It sometimes gives its name to the province. The Spaniards built this city in 1520, and it is defended by a strong castle. This town, says Dampier, stands near the mouth of a great lake, or branch of the sea, called Laguna de Carriaco, about which are several rich towns; but its mouth is so shallow that no ships of burden can enter it. It is situated 3 leagues S. of the N. Sea, and to the S. W. of Margareta, in about 10. 20. N. lat. and in 64. 20. W. long.

CUMANAGATE, a small town in a bay on the coast of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana or Andalusia. It is situated on a low flat shore, which abounds with pearl oysters.

CUMBERLAND, a harbor in the island of Juan Fernandes.

CUMBERLAND, a harbor on the S. E. part of the island of Cuba, and one of the finest in the West-Indies, capable of sheltering any number of ships. N. lat. 20. 30. W. long. 76. 50. It is 20 leagues E. from St. Jago de Cuba.

CUMBERLAND, an island on the coast of Camden co. Georgia, between Prince William's sound at the S. end, and the mouth of Great Satilla R. at its N. end, and 20 miles S. of the town of Frederica. Before the revolution there were two forts, called William and St. Andrews, on this island. The former, at the S. end, commanded the inlet of Amelia's sound, was strongly pallisadoed and defended by 8 pieces of cannon, and had barracks for 200 men, store-houses, &c.; within the pallisadoes were fine springs of water.

CUMBERLAND, a harbor on the E. side of Washington's isles, on the N. W. coast of N. America. It lies S. of Skitiki's, and N. of Cumshawaw.

CUMBERLAND, a bay in the most

northern part of America; its mouth lies under the polar circle, and runs to the N. W. and W. and is thought to communicate with Baffin's bay on the N.

CUMBERLAND *Hoyse*, one of the Hudson bay company's factories, is situated in New South Wales in North America, 158 miles E. N. E. of Hudson's house, on the S. side of Pine-Island lake. N. lat. 53. 56. 41. W. long. 102. 13. See *Nelson river*.

CUMBERLAND, a fort in New-Brunswick, situated at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the E. side of its northern branch. It is capable of accommodating 300 men.

CUMBERLAND, a county of New-Brunswick, which comprehends the lands at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the basin called Chebecston, and the rivers which empty into it. It has several townships; those which are settled are Cumberland, Sackville, Amherst, Hillsborough, and Hopewell. It is watered by the rivers Au Lac, Missiquah, Napan, Macon, Memramcook, Petcou-dia, Chepodic, and Herbert. The 3 first rivers are navigable 3 or 4 miles for vessels of 5 tons. The Napan and Macon are shoal rivers; the Herbert is navigable to its head, 12 miles, in boats; the others are navigable 4 or 5 miles.

CUMBERLAND, a town of New-Brunswick, in the county of its own name. Here are coal mines.

CUMBERLAND Co. in the district of Maine, lies between York and Lincoln counties; has the Atlantic ocean on the S. and Canada on the N. Its sea coast, formed into numerous bays and lined with a multitude of fruitful islands, is nearly 40 miles in extent in a straight line. Saco river, which runs S. easterly into the ocean, is the dividing line between this county and York on the S. W. Cape Elizabeth and Casco bay are in this county. Cumberland is divided into 24 townships, of which Portland is the chief. It contains 25,450 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND Co. in New-Jersey, is bounded S. by Delaware bay, N. by Gloucester co. S. E. by Cape May, and W. by Salem co. It is divided into 7 townships, of which Fairfield and Greenwich are the chief; and contains 8248 inhabitants, of whom 120 are slaves.

CUMBERLAND, the N. easternmost township of the state of Rhode-Island, Providence

Providence co. Pawtucket bridge and falls, in this town, are 4 miles N. E. of Providence. It contains 1964 inhabitants, and is the only town in the state which has no slaves.

CUMBERLAND Co. in Pennsylvania, is bounded N. and N. W. by Mifflin; E. and N. E. by Susquehanna R. which divides it from Dauphin; S. by York, and S. W. by Franklin co. It is 47 miles in length and 42 in breadth, and has 10 townships, of which Carlisle is the chief. The county is generally mountainous; but between North and South mountain, on each side of Cone-dogwinet creek, there is an extensive, rich, and well cultivated valley. It contains 18,243 inhabitants, of whom 223 are slaves.

CUMBERLAND, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.—Also the name of a township in Washington co. in the same state.

CUMBERLAND Co. in Fayette district, N. Carolina, contains 8671 inhabitants, of whom 2181 are slaves. Chief town Fayetteville.

CUMBERLAND, a township of the above county, in N. Carolina.

CUMBERLAND, a post town and the chief township of Alleghany co. Maryland, lies on the N. bank of a great bend of Potowmack R. and on both sides of the mouth of Will's creek. It is 148 miles W. by N. of Baltimore, 109 measured miles above Georgetown, and about 105 N. W. of Washington city. Fort Cumberland stood formerly at the W. side of the mouth of Will's creek.

CUMBERLAND Co. in Virginia, on the N. side of Appamatox river, which divides it from Prince Edward. It contains 8153 inhabitants, of whom 4434 are slaves. The court-house is 28 miles from Powhatan court-house, and 52 from Richmond.

CUMBERLAND Mountain, occupies a part of the uninhabited country of the state of Tennessee, between the districts of Washington and Hamilton and Mero district; and between the two first named districts and the state of Kentucky. The ridge is about 30 miles broad, and extends from Crow creek, on Tennessee R. from S. W. to N. E. The place where the Tennessee breaks through the Great ridge, called the *Whirl* or *Suck*, is 250 miles above the

Muscle shoals. Limestone is found on both sides the mountain. The mountain consists of the most stupendous piles of craggy rocks of any mountain in the western country. In several parts of it, it is inaccessible for miles, even to the Indians on foot. In one place particularly, near the summit of the mountain, there is a most remarkable ledge of rocks of about 30 miles in length, and 200 feet thick, shewing a perpendicular face to the S. E. more noble and grand than any artificial fortification in the known world, and apparently equal in point of regularity.

CUMBERLAND R. called by the Indians "Shawanee," and by the French "Shavanon," falls into the Ohio 10 miles above the mouth of Tennessee R. and about 24 miles due E. from fort Mastic, and 1113 below Pittsburg. It is navigable for large vessels to Nashville in Tennessee, and from thence to the mouth of Obed's or Obas R. The Caney fork, Harpeth, Stones, Red, and Obed's, are its chief branches; some of them are navigable to a great distance.

The Cumberland mountains in Virginia separate the head waters of this river from those of Clinch R. It runs S. W. till it comes near the S. line of Kentucky, when its course is westerly, in general, through Lincoln co. receiving many streams from each side; thence it flows S. W. into the state of Tennessee, where it takes a winding course, inclosing Sumner, Davidson, and Tennessee counties; afterwards it takes a N. western direction and re-enters the state of Kentucky; and from thence it preserves nearly an uniform distance from Tennessee R. to its mouth, where it is 300 yards wide. It is 200 yards broad at Nashville, and its whole length is computed to be above 450 miles.

CUMBERLAND-RIVER, a place so called, where a post office is kept, in Tennessee, 13 miles from Cumberland mountain, and 80 from the Crab-Orchard in Kentucky.

CUMMASHAWAS, or *Cummasbarwaa*, a sound and village on the E. side of Washington island, on the N. W. coast of N. America. The port is capacious and safe, and its mouth lies in 53. 2. 30. N. lat. and in 228. 22. W. long. In this port Capt. Ingraham remained some time; and he observes, in his journal, that here, in direct opposition to most

other

other parts of the world, the women maintained a precedence to the men in every point ; infomuch that a man dares not trade without the concurrence of his wife ; and that he has often been witness to men's being abused for parting with skins before their approbation was obtained : and this precedence often occasioned much disturbance.

CUMMINGTON, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, having 873 inhabitants ; lying about 20 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 120 N. W. by W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1779.

CURASSOU, *Curacao*, or *Querisoe*, an island in the West-Indies, belonging to the Dutch, 9 or 10 leagues N. E. from Cape Roman, on the continent of Terra Firma. It is situated in 12 degrees N. lat. 9 or 10 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma, is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. It seems as if it were fated, that the ingenuity and patience of the Hollanders should every where, both in Europe and America, be employed in fighting against an unfriendly nature ; for the island is not only barren, and dependent on the rains for its water, but the harbor is naturally one of the worst in America ; yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect ; they have upon this harbor one of the largest, and by far the most elegant and cleanly towns in the West Indies. The public buildings are numerous and handsome ; the private houses commodious ; and the magazines large, convenient, and well filled. All kind of labour is here performed by engines ; some of them so well contrived, that ships are at once lifted into the dock.

Though this island is naturally barren, the industry of the Dutch has brought it to produce a considerable quantity both of tobacco and sugar ; it has, besides, good salt works, for the produce of which there is a brisk demand from the English islands, and the colonies on the continent. But what renders this island of most advantage to the Dutch, is the contraband trade which is carried on between the inhabitants and the Spaniards, and their harbor being the rendezvous to all nations in time of war.

The Dutch ships from Europe touch at this island for intelligence, or pilots, and then proceed to the Spanish coasts

for trade, which they force with a strong hand, it being very difficult for the Spanish guarda costas to take these vessels ; for they are not only stout ships, with a number of guns, but are manned with large crews of chosen seamen, deeply interested in the safety of the vessel and the success of the voyage. They have each a share in the cargo, of a value proportioned to the station of the owner, supplied by the merchants upon credit, and at prime cost. This animates them with an uncommon courage, and they fight bravely, because every man fights in defence of his own property. Besides this, there is a constant intercourse between this island and the Spanish continent.

Curassou has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the East-Indies. Here are all sorts of woollen and linen cloth, laces, silks, ribbands, iron utensils, naval and military stores, brandy, the spices of the moluccas, and the calicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Dutch West-India, which is also their African Company, annually bring three or four cargoes of slaves ; and to this mart the Spaniards themselves come in small vessels, and carry off not only the best of the negroes, at a very high price, but great quantities of all the above sorts of goods ; and the seller has this advantage, that the refuse of warehouses and mercers' shops, and every thing that is grown unfashionable and unsaleable in Europe, go off here extremely well ; every thing being sufficiently recommended by its being European. The Spaniards pay in gold or silver, coined or in bars, cocoa, vanilla, jesuits bark, cochineal, and other valuable commodities.

The trade of Curassou, even in times of peace, is said to be annually worth to the Dutch, no less than £.500,000. ; but in time of war the profit is still greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the West-Indies ; it affords a retreat to ships of all nations, and at the same time refuses none of them arms and ammunition to destroy one another. The intercourse with Spain being then interrupted, the Spanish colonies have scarcely any other market from whence they can be well supplied either with slaves or goods. The French come hither to buy the
beef,

beef, pork, corn, flour, and lumber, which are brought from the continent of N. America, or exported from Ireland ; so that, whether in peace or in war, the trade of this island flourishes extremely. The Dutch took this island from the Spaniards in 1632.

CURIACO, a bay in Terra Firma, S. America, on the North Sea.

CURRITUCK Co. is situated on the sea coast of Edenton district, N. Carolina, and forms the N. E. corner of the state ; being bounded E. by Currituck sound, N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Albemarle sound, and W. by Camden co. ; containing 5219 inhabitants, of whom 1103 are slaves. Dismal swamp lies in this county, on the S. side of Albemarle sound, and is now supposed to contain one of the most valuable rice estates in America. In the midst of this Dismal, which contains upwards of 350,000 acres, is a lake of about 11 miles long and 7 miles broad. A navigable canal, 20 feet wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, connects the waters of the lake with the head of Skuppernong river. About 500 yards from the lake, the proprietors have erected several saw mills ; and as the water of the lake is higher than the banks of the canal, the company can at any time lay under water about 10,000 acres of rich swamp, which proves admirably fitted for rice. For an account of the other Dismal, see *Great Dismal*.

CURRITUCK, or *Caratunk*, a township in the district of Maine, 28 miles above Norridgewalk. In 1792 this was the uppermost settlement on Kennebeck river, and then consisted of about 20 families.

Cusco, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, in S. America, is situated in the mountainous country of Peru, in 12. 25. S. lat. and 70. W. long. and has long been on the decline. It is yet a very considerable place, having about 20,000 inhabitants. This famous city was founded by the first Ynca, or Inca Mango, as the seat and capital of his empire. The Spaniards, under Don Francisco Pizarro, entered and took possession of it in the year 1534. On a mountain contiguous to the N. part of the city, are the ruins of the famous fort and palace of the Yncas, the stones of which are of an enormous magnitude. Three fourths of the inhabitants

are Indians, who are very industrious in manufacturing baize, cotton and leather. They have also here, as well as at Quito, a taste for painting ; some of their performances have been admired even in Italy, and are dispersed all over South-America.

CUSCOWILLA, in East-Florida, is the capital of the Alachua tribe of Indians, and stands in the most pleasant situation that could be desired in an inland country ; upon a high, swelling ridge of sand hills, within 300 or 400 yards of a large and beautiful lake, abounding with fish and wild fowl. The lake is terminated on one side by extensive forests, consisting of orange groves, overtopped with grand magnolias, palms, poplar, tilia, live-oaks, &c. ; on the other side by extensive green plains and meadows. The town consists of 30 habitations, each of which consists of 2 houses, nearly of the same size, large and convenient, and covered close with the bark of the cypress tree. Each has a little garden spot, containing corn, beans, tobacco, and other vegetables. In the great Alachua savanna, about 2 miles distant, is an inclosed plantation, which is worked and tended by the whole community, yet every family has its particular part. Each family gathers and deposits in its granary its proper share, setting apart a small contribution for the public granary, which stands in the midst of the plantation.

CUSHAT, a small river which empties into Albemarle sound, between Chowan and the Roanoke, in North-Carolina.

CUSKETUNK Mountains, in Hunterdon co. New-Jersey.

CUSHING, a township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, separated from Warren and Thomaston by St. George's R. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 942 inhabitants, and lies 216 miles W. by N. of Boston.

CUSSENS, a small R. in Cumberland co. Maine, which runs a S. E. course to Casco-bay, between the towns of Freeport and North-Yarmouth.

CUSSEWAGA, a settlement in Pennsylvania.

CUTTS Island, a small island on the coast of York co. Maine. See *Neddock river, Cape*.

CUZCATLAN. See *St. Sebastian R.* in New-Spain.

CUZUMEL, an island in the province of

of Yucatan, and audience of Mexico, situated in the bay of Honduras; 15 leagues long and 5 broad; its principal town is Santa Cruz. N. lat. 19. long. 87.

CUYA, or *Cutio*, a province of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa Cruz, in the Sierra. The principal commodities are honey and wax. The chief town is St. John de Frontiera.

CYPRUS *Savamp*, in Delaware state. See *Indian river*.

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DAGSBOROUGH, a post town in Suffex co. Delaware, situated on the N. W. bank of Peper's creek, a branch of Indian river, and contains about 40 houses. It is 19 miles from Broad hill, or Clowes', and 127 S. from Philadelphia.

DALTON, a fine township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, having Pittsfield on the W. and contains 554 inhabitants. The stage road from Boston to Albany, runs through it. Dalton was incorporated in 1784, and lies 135 miles W. by N. of Boston, and about 35 the same course, from Northampton.

DALTON, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, first called Apthorpe, was incorporated in 1784, and has only 14 inhabitants. It lies on the E. bank of Connecticut R. at the 15 mile falls, opposite Concord, in Essex co. Vermont.

DAMERISCOTTA *Great Bay*, in Lincoln co. Maine, is about 4 miles in circumference.

DAMERISCOTTA *R.* a small stream in Lincoln co. Maine, which falls into Booth-bay. A company has been lately incorporated to build a bridge over it.

DAMPIER's *Straits*, are between the N. E. point of New-Guinea, and the S. W. point of New-Britain. S. lat. 6. 15. E. long. from Paris, 146.

DAN, a considerable river of N. Carolina, which unites with the Staunton, and forms the Roanoke. In May, 1795, a boat 53 feet long, and about 7 tons burden, passed from Upper Saura town to Halifax, about 200 miles above Halifax, under the direction of Mr. Jeremiah Wade. She brought about 9 hhds. from the above place, 6 of which she discharged at St. Taminy, 40 miles

above Halifax; to which place the R. has been cleared by the donations of individuals. From St. Taminy to Halifax, she brought about 5000 weight through the falls, which hitherto had been deemed impassable. Mr. Wade thinks, safe navigation for boats of 2 larger burden may be made at a small expense. The famous Bursted hill stands on the bank of the Dan, in Virginia, near the borders of N. Carolina. It appears to have been an ancient volcano. There are large rocks of the lava, or melted matter, from 1000 to 1500 weight, lying on the summit of the hill. The crater is partly filled, and covered with large trees.

DANBURY, a post town in the co. of Fairfield, in Connecticut. It was settled in 1687, and the compact part of the town contains 2 churches, a court-house, and about 60 dwelling-houses. On its small streams are iron works, and several mills. Mr. Lazarus Beach presented to the museum in New-York city, a quire of paper, made of the asbestos, at his paper mill in Danbury, March, 1792, which the hottest fire would not consume. It lies about 70 miles N. E. of New-York city, and 33 N. W. by W. of New-Haven. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British on the 26th of April, 1777.

DANBY, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, E. of Pawlet, and contains 1206 inhabitants. It lies about 32 miles N. of Bennington.

DANISH AMERICA. In the West-Indies the Danes possess the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, and St. John's; which are described under their respective names.

The Danish policy, in respect to their islands, is wise, and deserving of imitation. These islands were ill managed, and of little consequence to the Danes, whilst in the hands of an exclusive company; but since the late king bought up the company's stock, and laid the trade open, the islands have been greatly improved. Santa Cruz, a perfect desert a few years since, has been bro't to a high state of cultivation, producing annually between 30 and 40,000 hhds. of sugar, of upwards of 13 cwt. each, and contains 3000 whites and 30,000 negroes. By an edict of the Danish king, no slaves are to be imported into
his

his islands after the year 1802; till then, their importation is encouraged by a law operating as a bounty. Many of the inhabitants of Greenland, and negroes of the Danish W. India islands, have embraced Christianity under the Moravian missionaries, who are unwearied in their humane exertions to promote the happiness of those who can bestow no earthly reward.

DANVERS, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, adjoining Salem on the N. W. in which it was formerly comprehended by the name of Salem village. It consists of two parishes, and contains 2425 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1757. The most considerable and compact settlement in it, is formed by a continuation of the principal street of Salem, which extends more than two miles toward the country, having many work shops of mechanics, and several for retailing goods. Large quantities of bricks and coarse earthen ware are manufactured here. Another pleasant and thriving settlement is at the head of Beverly R. called New-Mills; where a few vessels are built and owned. The town of Danvers receives an annual compensation of £.10 from the proprietors of Essex bridge, for the obstruction of the river.

DANVILLE, a thriving post town in Mercer co. and formerly the metropolis of Kentucky, pleasantly situated in a large, fertile plain, on the S. W. side of Dick's R. 35 miles S. S. W. of Lexington. It consists of about 50 houses, and a Presbyterian church. From Leesburg to Danville, the country, for the first 20 miles, is of an inferior rate for lands in this country; but round Lexington, and Boonsborough, is the richest land in the country. It is 40 miles S. by E. of Frankfort, 83 from Louisville, 201 from Hawkins in Tennessee, and 830 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 37. 30. W. long. 85. 30.

DANVILLE, a very thriving township in Caledonia co. Vermont. It was a wilderness, without so much as a single family, a few years ago, and now contains 574 inhabitants. It lies 8 miles N. W. of Barnet.

DARBY, a small town in Delaware co. Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Darby creek. It contains about 50 houses, and a Quaker meeting-house, and lies

7 miles S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. There are two townships of this name; in the county, called Upper and Lower; from their relative situation.

DARIEN, or *Terra Firma Proper*, is the northern division of Terra Firma or Castile del Oro. It is a narrow isthmus, that, properly speaking, joins N. and S. America together; but is generally reckoned as part of the latter. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico; on the S. by the South sea; on the E. by the river or Gulf of Darien, and on the W. by another part of the South sea and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a bow or crescent, about the great bay of Panama, in the South-Sea, and is 300 miles in length. Its breadth has generally been reckoned 60 miles from N. to S.; but it is only 37 miles broad from Porto Bello to Panama, the two chief towns of the province. The former lies in N. lat. 9. 34. 35. W. long. 81. 52.; the latter in N. lat. 8. 57. 48. W. long. 82. This province is not the richest, but is of the greatest importance to Spain, and has been the scene of more actions than any other in America. The wealth of Peru is brought hither, and from hence exported to Europe. Few of the rivers in this country are navigable, having shoals at their mouths. Some of them bring down gold dust; and on the coast are valuable pearl fisheries. Neither of the oceans fall in at once upon the shore, but are intercepted by a great many valuable islands, that lie scattered along the coast. The islands in the bay of Panama are numerous: in the gulf of Darien are three of considerable size, viz. Golden Island; another, the largest of the three, and the island of Pines; besides smaller ones. The narrowest part of the isthmus is called sometimes the isthmus of Panama. The country about it is made up of low sickly vallies, and mountains of such stupendous height, that they seem to be placed by nature as eternal barriers between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which here approach so near each other, that, from these mountains, the waters of both can be plainly seen at the same time, and seemingly at a very small distance. The rocky mountains here forbid the idea of a canal; but by going into 12. N. lat. and joining

ing the head of Nicaragua lake to a small river, which runs into the Pacific ocean, a communication between the two seas becomes practicable; and by digging 30 miles through a level, low country, a tedious navigation, of 10,000 miles, round Cape Horn, might be saved. What would be the consequences of such a junction, is not easy to say; but it is very probable, that, in a length of years, such a junction would wear away the earthy particles of the isthmus, and form a broad strait between the oceans; in which case, the Gulf stream would cease, being turned into a different channel; and a voyage round the world become an inconsiderable thing.

The Scotch nation had so just an idea of the great importance of this isthmus, that they got possession of a part of the province in 1699, and though among the poorest nations in Europe, attempted to form an establishment more useful and of more real importance; all the parts of the plan considered, than had perhaps ever been undertaken by the greatest nation in the world. The projector and leader of the Darien expedition was a clergyman, of the name of Paterfon. The rise, progress, and catastrophe, of this well-conceived, but ill-fated undertaking, has been described, in a very interesting manner, by Sir John Dalrymple, in the 20th vol. of his memoirs of Great-Britain and Ireland. The fund subscribed, for carrying this great project into effect, amounted to £.900,000 sterling, viz. £.400,000 subscribed by the Scotch, 300,000 by the English, and 200,000 by the Dutch and Hamburgers. The Darien council aver, in their papers, that the right of the company was debated before King William III. in the presence of the Spanish ambassador, before the colony left Scotland; and while the establishment of the colony had been in agitation, Spain had made no complaints to England or Scotland against it. In fine, of 1200 brave men, only 30 ever survived war, shipwreck, and disease, and returned to Scotland. The ruin of this unhappy colony happened thro' the shameful partiality of William III. and the jealousy of the English nation.

The strong country, where the colony settled and built their forts, was a territory never possessed by the

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Spaniards; and inhabited by a people continually at war with them. It was at a place called Acta, in the mouth of the river Darien; having a capacious and strongly situated harbor. The country they called New-Caledonia. It was about mid-way between Porto Bello and Carthagena; but near 50 leagues distant from either.

DARIEN, GULF OF, runs S. easterly into Terra Firma. On the eastern side of its mouth, is the town of St. Sebastian.

DARIEN, a town in Liberty co. Georgia; by the heights of which glides the N. channel of Altamaha R. about 20 miles above Sapelo I. and 10 below Fort Barrington. It lies 47 miles S. S. W. of Savannah. N. lat. 31. 23. W. long. 80. 14.

DARLINGTON, the most southern county of Cheraws district, S. Carolina; bounded S. and S. W. by Lynch's creek. It is about 35 miles long, and 21 broad.

DARTMOUTH-COLLEGE. See *Hanover*.

DARTMOUTH, a town in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, north west of the foot of the White Mountains; 33 miles N. E. of Haverhill, New-Hampshire, and 87 N. westerly of Portsmouth. It contains 111 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1772.

DARTMOUTH, a thriving sea-port town in Bristol co. Massachusetts, situated on the W. side of Accushnet R. 70 miles southerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1664, and contains 2499 inhabitants. N. lat. 41. 37. W. long. 70. 52.

DARTMOUTH, a town in Elbert co. Georgia, situated on the peninsula formed by the confluence of Broad and Savannah rivers, 2 miles from Fort James Dartmouth, which is a mile below Charlotte Fort, which see. The town and fort derive their names from James, earl of Dartmouth, whose influence in the British councils obtained from the king, a grant and powers to the Indian trading company in Georgia to treat with the Creeks, for the territory called the *New Purchase*, ceded in discharge of debts due to the traders. This tract contains about 2,000,000 of acres, lying upon the head of the Great Ogechee, between the banks of the Savannah and Altamaha, touching on the Oconee, including all the waters of

Broad

Broad and Little rivers. This territory comprehends a body of excellent, fertile land, well watered by innumerable rivers, creeks and brooks.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a jurisdiction, fort and sea-port town in the N. part of the island of St. Domingo. This division contains 5 parishes. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31 of the same year, consisted of sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, spirits, molasses, and tanned hides, in value 35,252 dolls. 13 cents. The town of Fort Dauphin is remarkable for a fountain constructed by the orders of M. de Marbois, which cost 10,678 dollars. N. lat. 19. 41.

DAUPHIN, FORT. See *Ha Braga*.

DAUPHIN, an island about 10 miles long, in the mouth of Mobile bay, 5 miles from Massacre I. with a shoal all the way between them. These are supposed formerly to have been but one, and went by the general name of Massacre, so called by Mons. d'Ibberville, from a large heap of human bones found thereon at his landing. It was afterwards called Dauphin I. The W. end, a distance of between 3 and 4 miles, is a narrow slip of land with some dead trees; the rest is covered with thick pines, which come close to the water's edge on the E. side, forming a large bluff. There is the remains of an old French post on the S. side of the island, and of some old houses of the natives. N. lat. 30. 10. W. long. 88. 7.

DAUPHIN, a fort in the island of Cape Breton, round which the French had their principal settlement, before they built Louisburg.

DAUPHIN Co. in Pennsylvania, was formerly contained in that of Lancaster, until erected into a separate county, March 4, 1785. Its form is triangular; its contents 586,400 acres, and is surrounded by the counties of Mifflin, Cumberland, York, Berks, and Northumberland. It is divided into 9 townships, the chief of which is Harrisburg; the number of its inhabitants 18,177. Nearly one half of the land is under cultivation; but the northern part is very rough and mountainous. In several of the mountains is found abundance of iron ore of the first quality; a furnace and forge have been erected which carry on briskly the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. The first settlers here were Irish emigrants, who were afterwards

joined by a number of Germans. In the town of Derry, on the bank of Swatara creek is a remarkable cavern; its entrance is under a high bank, and nearly 20 feet wide, and about 8 or 10 feet in height. It descends gradually nearly to a level with the creek. Its apartments are numerous, of different sizes, and adorned with stalactites curiously diversified in size and color. Near the foot of Blue mountain is a mineral spring, much celebrated by the country people for its efficacy in removing rheumatic and other chronic disorders.

DAVIDSON, a county in Mero district in Tennessee, bounded N. by the state of Kentucky, E. by Sumner, and S. by the Indian territory. Its chief town Nashville, lies on the great bend of Cumberland river.

DAVID'S TOWN, on the Assanpink R. Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, 10 or 12 miles from Trenton. Between these towns a boat navigation has lately been opened by means of three locks, erected at a considerable expense. It is proposed to render this river boatable 10 or 15 miles further, in which distance, no locks will be necessary.

DAVID'S ISLAND, St. a parish in the *Bermuda Islands*, which see.

DAVIS'S Strait, a narrow sea, lying between the N. main of America, and the western coast of Greenland; running N. W. from Cape Farewell, lat. 60 N. to Baffin's Bay in 80. It had its name from Mr. John Davis, who first discovered it. It extends to W. long. 75. where it communicates with Baffin's Bay, which lies to the N. of this strait, and of the North Main, or James's Island. See *Baffin's Bay*.

DAWFUSKEE, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, which forms the N. E. side of the entrance of Savannah R. and S. W. side of the entrance of Broad R. and admits of an inland communication between the two rivers.

DAXABON, *Dajabon*, or *Dababon*, which the French call *Laxabon*, is a town and settlement of Spaniards on the line between the French and Spanish divisions of the island of St. Domingo. It was settled to prevent smuggling, when the Spaniards had their share of the island. It is bounded E. by the territory of St. Yago, N. by the extremity of the bed of the Great-Yaqui, and the bay of Mancenilla, W. by the river

river and little island of Massacre. It contains about 4000 persons. The town stands 400 fathoms from the E. bank of Massacre river, more than 80 leagues N. W. of St. Domingo, and 23 W. of St. Yago. N. lat. 19. 32. W. long. from Paris 74. 9.

DAY'S Point, on James R. in Virginia. There is a plantation here of about a 1000 acres, which at a distance appears as if covered with snow; occasioned by a bed of clam shells, which by repeated ploughing have become fine, and mixed with the earth.

DE BOIS BLANC, an island belonging to the N. W. territory, a voluntary gift of the Chipeway nation to the United States, at the treaty of peace concluded by gen. Wayne at Greenville, in 1795.

DEAD CHEST Island, one of the smaller Virgin isles, situated near the E. end of Peter's island, and W. of that of Cooper's.

DEADMAN'S Bay, on the E. side of Newfoundland island, lies S. of St. John's harbor, and N. W. of Cape Spear.

DEDHAM, a post town, and the capital of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, called by the aborigines Tiot, and by the first settlers, Clapboard Trees. The township was incorporated in 1637, is 7 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1659 inhabitants. Its public buildings are 3 congregational churches, an episcopal church, and a court-house. It is pleasantly situated, 11 miles S. W. of Boston, on Charles R. A small stream furnishes water most part of the year to 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 fulling mills and a leather mill, all in the space of three quarters of a mile, and joins Neponset R. on the borders of Milton. A wire manufactory is erected here, for the use of the fish-hook and card manufacturers in Boston.

DEAL, in Monmouth co. New-Jersey, about 7 miles southward of Shrewsbury. This place is the resort of great numbers of people from Philadelphia, in summer, for health and pleasure.

DEEP Spring, in the state of New-York, is a curiosity, and lies about 9 miles S. of Oneida lake, at the head of Chittenengo creek, and 10 miles S. W. of Oneida castle.

DEEP R. in North-Carolina, rises in Wachovia, and unites with Haw R.

and forms the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river.

DEERFIELD, a township in Cumberland co. New-Jersey.

DEERFIELD R. or the *Pocomtic*, rises in Stratton, in Bennington co. Vermont, and after receiving a number of streams from the adjoining towns, unite on entering Massachusetts; thence winding in an E. direction, it receives North R. and empties into Connecticut R. between the townships of Greenfield and Deerfield, where it is about 15 rods wide. Excellent tracts of meadow ground lie on its banks.

DEERFIELD, a very pleasant town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. from which the compact part of the town is separated by a chain of high hills. It is in the midst of a fertile country, and has a small inland trade. The compact part of the town has from 60 to 100 houses, principally on one street, and a handsome congregational church. It was incorporated in 1681, and contains 1330 inhabitants; 17 miles N. of Northampton, and 109 N. by W. of Boston.

The house in which the Rev. Mr. Williams and his family were captivated by the Indians in the early settlement of this town, is still standing, and the hole in the door, cut by the Indians with their hatchets, is still shewn as a curiosity. An academy, incorporated in 1797, by the name of "The Deerfield Academy," is established in this town.

DEERFIELD, a well settled agricultural town in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, and was a part of the township of Nottingham, 19 miles S. E. of Concord, and 35 N. W. of Portsmouth. It contains 1619 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1766.

DEER Island, an island and township in Penobscot bay, in Hancock co. district of Maine, containing 682 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1789, and lies 305 miles N. E. of Boston.

DEER, an island in Passamaquoddy bay.

DEERING, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1774. It contains 928 inhabitants, and lies 15 miles S. W. of Concord, and 54 miles W. of Portsmouth.

DEFIANCE, a fort in the N. western territory,

territory, situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the rivers of Au. Glaize, and the Miami of the lake, nearly half way between Fort Wayne on the Miami, and lake Erie. N. lat. 41. 41'. W. long. 84. 43'.

DE LA MARCH, a western water of Illinois R. in the N. W. territory. It is 30 yards wide, and navigable 8 or 9 miles.

DELAMATTENOOS, an Indian tribe, in alliance with the Delawares.

DE LA WAR, a town in King William's co. Virginia, situated on the broad peninsula formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony. The united stream thence assumes the name of York R. It lies 20 miles N. by W. of Williamsburg in N. lat. 37. 31. W.

DELAWARE Bay and River. The bay is 60 miles long, from the cape to the entrance of the river, at Bombay Hook; and occupies a space of about 630,000 acres; and is so wide in some parts, as that a ship, in the middle of it, cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic N. W. and S. E. between Cape Henlopen on the right, and Cape May on the left. These capes are 18 or 20 miles apart.

Delaware R. was called Chihohocki by the aboriginals, and in an old Nurenberg map is named Zuydt R. It rises by two principal branches in New-York state. The northernmost of which, called the Mohawk's or Cookugo branch, rises in lake Ustyantho, lat. 42. 25. and takes a S. W. course, and turning S. eastwardly, it crosses the Pennsylvania line in lat. 42.; about 7 miles from thence, it receives the Popachton branch from the N. E. which rises in the Kaats Kill mountains. Thence it runs southwardly, until it strikes the N. W. corner of New-Jersey, in lat. 41. 24.; and then passes off to sea through Delaware bay; having New-Jersey E. and Pennsylvania and Delaware W. The bay and river are navigable from the sea up to the great or lower falls at Trenton, 155 miles; and are accommodated with buoys and piers for the direction and safety of ships. A 74 gun ship may go up to Philadelphia, 120 miles by the ship channel from the sea. The distance across the land, in a S. E. course, to New-Jersey coast, is but 60 miles. Sloops go 35 miles above Philadelphia,

to Trenton falls; boats that carry 8 or 9 tons, 100 miles farther, and Indian canoes 150 miles, except several small falls or portages. For other particulars relating to this river, See *Henlopen, May, Bombay-Hook, Reedy I. Schuylkill, Lehigh, &c.*

It is in contemplation to connect the waters of Chesapeake bay with those of Delaware R. by 4 different canals, viz. Elk R. with Christiana creek—Broad creek, another branch with Red Lion creek—Bohemia, a third branch of the Elk, with Apoquinemy creek; and Chester R. with Duck creek.

DELAWARE, a small river of East Florida. See *Charlotte Haven.*

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N. America, is situated between 38. 29. 30. and 39. 54. N. lat. and between 75. and 75. 48. W. long. being in length 92 miles, and in breadth 24 miles—containing 2,000 square miles, or 1,200,000 acres. It is bounded E. by the river and bay of the same name, and the Atlantic ocean; on the S. by a line from Fencwick's island, in N. lat. 38. 29. 30. drawn W. till it intersects what is commonly called the *tangent* line, dividing it from the state of Maryland; on the W. by the said tangent line, passing northward up the peninsula, till it touches the western part of the territorial circle; and thence on the N. by the said circle, described with a radius of 12 miles about the town of Newcastle, which divides this state from Pennsylvania. This state derived its name from Lord De-La-War, who was instrumental in establishing the first settlement of Virginia. It is divided into 3 counties, Newcastle, Kent and Suffex; whose chief towns are Wilmington, Newcastle, Dover and Lewes. Dover is the seat of government. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 59,094, of whom 887 were slaves.

The eastern side of the state is indented with a large number of creeks, or small rivers, which generally have a short course, soft banks, numerous shoals, and are skirted with very extensive marshes, and empty into the river and bay of Delaware. In the southern and western parts of this state, spring the head waters of Pocomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, Sassafras and Bohemia rivers, all falling into Chesapeake bay; some of them are navigable

ble 20 or 30 miles into the country, for vessels of 50 or 60 tons.

The state of Delaware, the upper parts of the county of Newcastle excepted, is, to speak generally, low and level. Large quantities of stagnant water, at particular seasons of the year, overspreading a great proportion of the land, render it equally unfit for the purposes of agriculture, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The spine, or highest ridge of the peninsula, runs through the state of Delaware, inclined to the eastern or Delaware side. It is designated in Suffex, Kent, and part of Newcastle county, by a remarkable chain of swamps, from which the waters descend on each side, passing on the east, to the Delaware, and on the west to the Chesapeake. Many of the shrubs and plants, growing in these swamps, are similar to those found on the highest mountains.

Delaware is chiefly an agricultural state. It includes a very fertile tract of country; and scarcely any part of the United States is better adapted to the different purposes of agriculture, or in which a great variety of the most useful productions can be so conveniently and plentifully reared. The soil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture. From thence to the swamps above mentioned, the soil is light, sandy and of an inferior quality.

The general aspect of the country is very favourable for cultivation. Excepting some of the upper parts of the county of Newcastle, the surface of the state is very little broken or irregular. The heights of Christiana are lofty and commanding; some of the hills of Brandywine are rough and stony; but descending from these, and a few others, the lower country is so little diversified as almost to form one extended plain. In the county of Newcastle the soil consists of a strong clay; in Kent, there is a considerable mixture of sand; and in Suffex, the quantity of sand altogether predominates. Wheat is the staple of this state. It grows here in such perfection as not only to be particularly sought by the manufacturers of flour throughout the union, but also to be

distinguished and preferred, for its superior qualities, in foreign markets. This wheat possesses an uncommon softness and whiteness, very favourable to the manufactures of superfine flour, and in other respects far exceeds the hard and stinty grains raised in general on the higher lands. Besides wheat, this state generally produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, barley, rye, oats, flax, buckwheat, and potatoes. It abounds in natural and artificial meadows, containing a large variety of grasses. Hemp, cotton, and silk, if properly attended to, doubtless would flourish very well.

The county of Suffex, besides producing a considerable quantity of grain, particularly of Indian corn, possesses excellent grazing lands. This county also exports very large quantities of lumber, obtained chiefly from an extensive swamp, called the Indian River or Cypress Swamp, lying partly within this state, and partly in the state of Maryland. This morass extends six miles from east to west, and nearly twelve from north to south, including an area of nearly fifty thousand acres of land. The whole of this swamp is a high and level basin, very wet, though undoubtedly the highest land between the sea and the bay, whence the Pokomoke descends on one side, and Indian River and St. Martin's on the other. This swamp contains a great variety of plants, trees, wild beasts, birds and reptiles.

Almost the whole of the foreign exports of Delaware are from Wilmington: the trade from this state to Philadelphia is great, being the principal source whence that city draws its staple commodity. No less than 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of Indian corn, besides barley, oats, flax-seed, paper, slit iron, snuff, salted provisions, &c. &c. to a very considerable amount, are annually sent from the waters of the Delaware state; of which the Christiana is by far the most productive, and probably many times as much so as any other creek or river of like magnitude in the Union—245,000 barrels of flour, and other articles, to the amount of 80,000 dollars more, being exported from this creek; of which, to the value of 550,000 dollars, are manufactured on its northern bank, within two or three miles of the navigation. Among other branches of industry

try exercised in and near Wilmington, are, a cotton manufactory, (lately however burnt); a bolting cloth manufactory has lately been established by an ingenious European; both of which have promised fair to be a lasting advantage to the country. In the county of Newcastle are several fulling-mills, two snuff-mills, one sitting-mill, four paper-mills, and sixty mills for grinding grain, all of which are turned by water. But though Wilmington and its neighbourhood are probably already the greatest seat of manufactures in the United States, yet they are capable of being much improved in this respect, as the country is hilly and abounds with running water; the Brandywine alone might, with a moderate expense, when compared with the object, be brought to the top of the hill upon which Wilmington is situated, whereby a fall sufficient for forty mills, in addition to those already built, would be obtained. The heights near Wilmington afford a number of agreeable prospects; from some of which may be seen the town, the adjacent meadows, and four adjoining states. No regular account of the births and burials has been kept, but the place is healthy. The number of children under sixteen, is probably equal to that of any town which is not more populous, and, according to an accurate account taken the year 1794, there were upwards of 160 persons above 60 years old. The legislature of this state, in 1796, passed an act to incorporate a bank in this town.

There is no college in this state. There is an academy at Newark, incorporated in 1769. The legislature, during their session in January 1796, passed an act to create a fund for the establishment of schools throughout the state.

Wheat is the staple commodity of this state. This is manufactured into flour and exported in large quantities. The exports from the port of Wilmington, where a number of square rigged vessels are owned, for the year 1786, in the article of flour, was 20,783 barrels superfine, 457 do. common, 256 do. middling, and 346 do. ship stuff. The manufacture of flour is carried to a higher degree of perfection in this state than in any other in the Union. Besides the well constructed mills on Red clay and White clay creeks, and other streams in different parts of the state, the cele-

brated collection of mills at Brandywine merit a particular description. Here are to be seen, at one view, 12 merchant mills (besides a saw mill) which have double that number of pairs of stones, all of superior dimensions, and excellent construction. These mills are 3 miles from the mouth of the creek on which they stand, half a mile from Wilmington, and 27 from Philadelphia, on the post road from the eastern to the southern states. They are called the Brandywine mills, from the stream on which they are erected. This stream rises near the Weich mountains in Pennsylvania, and after a winding course of 30 or 40 miles through falls, which furnish numerous seats (130 of which are already occupied) for every species of water works, empties into Christiana creek, near Wilmington. The quantity of wheat manufactured at these mills, annually, is not accurately ascertained. It is estimated, however, by the best informed on the subject, that these mills can grind 400,000 bushels in a year. But although they are capable of manufacturing this quantity yearly, yet from the difficulty of procuring a permanent supply of grain, the instability of the flour market and other circumstances, there are not commonly more than from about 290 to 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn manufactured here annually. In the fall of 1789, and spring of 1790, there were made at the Brandywine mills 50,000 barrels of superfine flour, 1,354 do. of common, 400 do. middling, as many of ship stuff, and 2,000 do. corn meal. The quantity of wheat and corn ground, from which this flour, &c. was made, was 308,000 bushels, equal to the export in those articles from the port of Philadelphia for the same year.

These mills give employ to about 200 persons, viz. about 40 to tend the mills, from 50 to 70 coopers to make casks for the flour, a sufficient number to man 12 sloops of about 30 tons each, which are employed in the transportation of the wheat and flour, the rest in various other occupations connected with the mills. The navigation quite to these mills is such, that a vessel carrying 1,000 bushels of wheat may be laid along side of any of these mills; and beside some of them the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of twice the above size. The vessels are unloaded with

with astonishing expedition. There have been instances of 1,000 bushels being carried to the height of 4 stories in 4 hours. It is frequently the case that vessels with 1,000 bushels of wheat come up with flood tide, unlade and go away the succeeding ebb with 300 barrels of flour on board. In consequence of the machines introduced by the ingenious Mr. Oliver Evans, three quarters of the manual labour before found necessary is now sufficient for every purpose. By means of these machines, when made use of in the full extent proposed by the inventor, the wheat will be received on the shallop's deck—thence carried to the upper loft of the mill—and a considerable portion of the same returned in flour on the lower floor, ready for packing, without the assistance of manual labour but in a very small degree, in proportion to the business done. The transportation of flour from the mills to the port of Wilmington, does not require half an hour; and it is frequently the case that a cargo is taken from the mills and delivered at Philadelphia the same day. The situation of these mills is very pleasant and healthful. The first mill was built here about 50 years since. There is now a small town of 40 houses, principally stone and brick, which, together with the mills and the vessels loading and unloading beside them, furnish a charming prospect from the bridge, from whence they are all in full view.

Besides the wheat and flour trade, this state exports lumber and various other articles. The amount of exports for the year ending September 30th, 1791, was 119,873 dollars, 93 cents—ditto 1792, 133,972 dollars, 27 cents—ditto 1793, 93,559 dollars, 45 cents—ditto 1794, 207,985 dollars, 33 cents—ditto 1795, 158,041 dollars, 21 cents.

In this state there is a variety of religious denominations. Of the Presbyterian sect, there are 24 churches—of the Episcopal, 14—of the Baptist, 7—of the Methodists, a considerable number, especially in the two lower counties of Kent and Sussex: the number of their churches is not exactly ascertained. Besides these there is a Swedish church at Wilmington, which is one of the oldest churches in the United States.

There are few minerals in this state, except iron; large quantities of bog

iron ore, very fit for castings, are found in Sussex co. among the branches of Nanticoke R. Before the revolution this ore was worked to a great amount; but this business has since declined. Wheat and lumber are the staple commodities of this state. The other articles of produce and manufacture, are Indian corn, barley, oats, flax-seed, salted provisions, paper, slit iron, snuff, &c.

Settlements were made here by the Dutch about the year 1623, and by the Swedes about the year 1627. Their settlements were comprehended in the grant to the duke of York; and William Penn united them to his government by purchase. They were afterwards separated, in some measure, from Pennsylvania, and denominated the *Three Lower Counties*. They had their own assemblies, but the governor of Pennsylvania used to attend, as he did in his own proper government. At the late revolution, the three counties were erected into a sovereign state; and have established a republican constitution.

DELAWARE Co. in Pennsylvania, is S. W. of Philadelphia co. on Delaware river. It is about 21 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing 115,200 acres, and subdivided into 19 townships; the chief of which is Chester. The number of inhabitants is 9,483. The lands bordering on the Delaware are low, and afford excellent meadow and pasturage; and are guarded from inundations by mounds of earth or dykes, which are sometimes broken down in extraordinary freshes in the R. If this happens before cutting the grass, the crop of hay is lost for that season, and the reparation of the breaches is expensive to the proprietors. Great numbers of cattle are brought here from the western parts of Virginia, and North-Carolina, to be fattened for supplying the Philadelphia market.

DELAWARE, a new county in the state of New-York, on the head waters of Delaware river, taken from Otsego county.

DELAWARE, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

DELAWARES, an Indian nation formerly numerous and powerful, and who possessed part of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York. This name was doubtless given them by the Europeans; for they call themselves Lennilenape,

Lennilenape, that is, Indian men ; or Woapanachky, which signifies a people living towards the rising sun. They now reside about half way between lake Erie and Ohio R. They are an ingenious and intelligent people ; and like the Six Nations, are celebrated for their courage, peaceable disposition, and powerful alliances. Almost all the neighbouring nations are in league with them, especially the Mahikan, Shawanves, Cherokees, Twichtwees, Waw-iachtanos, Kikapus, Moshkos, Tuckachphas, Chippeways, Ottawas, Pute-woatamies, and Kaskaskias. The Delawares were lately hostile, but made peace with the United States, 1795, and ceded some lands. The United States, on the other hand, have engaged to pay them in goods, to the value of 1000 dollars a year forever. Twenty years ago, the Delawares could furnish 600 warriors ; but their number is considerably decreased by war since that time.

DELIVERANCE, CAPE, is the S. E. point of the land of Louisiana. Bougainville was here, and named it in 1768.

DEL REY, a captainship in the southern division of Brazil, whose chief town is St. Salvadore.

DEL SPIRITU SANTO, a river which falls into the gulf of Mexico, at the N. W. end of the peninsula of Florida.

DEMERARA, a river in Dutch Guiana, in S. America, is about two miles wide at its mouth, opposite the fort, on the E. bank of the river, and about 45 miles distant from Abary creek. It is scarcely a mile wide, 12 miles above the fort ; and its course is from S. to N. It is navigable upwards of 200 miles for vessels which can pass the bar at its mouth, which is a mud bank, not having above 24 feet at the highest tides. The difference between high and low water mark, is from 10 to 12 feet. The fort, if properly supplied with men and ammunition, is able effectually to guard its entrance. Staebroeck, the seat of government, stands on the E. side of the river, 1½ miles above the fort.

DEMERARA, a district in Dutch Guiana, which, together with Essequibo, form one government, and have the same court of police, but each has a separate court of justice. The two districts contain about 3,000 whites

and 40,000 slaves. Demerara R. which gives name to the district, passes thro' it, and is usually visited by 40 or 50 large ships from Holland, who often make two voyages in a year, besides upwards of 250 smaller vessels, under the Dutch and other flags. The plantations are regularly laid out in lots along the sea-shore, called façades, about a quarter of a mile wide, and extending ¼ths of a mile back into the country. Each lot contains about 250 acres each ; and when fully cultivated, the proprietor may obtain a similar tract back of the first, and so on in progression. Each lot will contain 120,000 cotton trees, averaging usually half a pound a tree. Such a plantation is reckoned well stocked to have 120 negroes. The shores of the rivers and creeks are chiefly planted with coffee, to the distance of about 30 miles from the sea ; thence 30 miles further up, the soil becomes clayey and more fit for sugar canes. Beyond this, the finest kinds of wood, for building, furniture, &c. are cut. See *Dutch America*.

DEMI-QUIAN, a river, swamp and lake on the western side of Illinois R. in the N. W. territory. The river runs a S. S. E. course, is navigable 120 miles, and has the swamp of its name on the northern bank near its mouth ; which last is 50 yards wide, 32 miles above Sagamond, and 165 miles above the Mississippi. The lake is of a circular form, 200 yards W. of the river, is 6 miles across, and empties into the Illinois by a small passage 4 feet deep, 171 miles from the Mississippi.

DENNEY'S River, district of Maine, 22 miles E. of Machias. The country between this river and Machias, in 1794, was a wilderness. The banks of the river were at this time thinly settled by a regular and well disposed people.

DENNIS, a part of Yarmouth in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, which was incorporated into a township in 1793.

DENTON, the chief town of Caroline co. in Maryland ; situated on the E. side of Choptank creek, the E. main branch of Choptank R. It is laid out regularly, and has a few houses, and lies 7 miles S. of Greensborough, and 37 S. S. E. of Chester.

DEPTFORD, a township in Gloucester co. New-Jersey.

DERBY, a township in Orleans co. Vermont,

Vermont; on the N. line of the state, on the E. shore of lake Memphremagog.

DERBY, a town in New-Haven co. Connecticut, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Naugatuck and Housatonic rivers. This town was settled in 1665, under New-Haven jurisdiction, and is now divided into two parishes; and has an academy in its infancy. It has a considerable trade with the West-Indies for so small a town, and a number of mills on the falls of Naugatuck, and streams which fall into it, and iron and other works on Eight-mile R. which falls into the Stratford. The Stratford or Housatonic R. is navigable 12 miles to this town.

DERBY, a town in Chester co. Pennsylvania, 7 miles from Chester, and 5 from Philadelphia. It is situated on Derby creek, which empties into Delaware river, near Chester.

DERRY, a township in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, situated on the E. side of Swatara creek, 2 miles above its confluence with the Susquehanna, and celebrated for its curious cave. See *Dauphin Co.*

DERRY, a township on Susquehanna R. in Pennsylvania. There are two other townships of the same name in Pennsylvania; the one in Mifflin co. the other in that of Westmoreland.

DERRYFIELD, a township in New-Hampshire, on the E. bank of Merrimack R. Hillsborough co. containing 362 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1751; the soil is but indifferent. It is 42 miles W. of Portsmouth.

DESAQUADERO, a river in Peru, S. America, over which the Ynca Huana Capac built a bridge of flags and rushes, to transport his army to the other side, and which remained a few years since.

DESEADA, *Desirada*, or *Desiderada*, the first of the Caribbee islands, discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, anno 1494, when he gave it that name. It is situated E. of Guadaloupe, and subject to the French; and is of little consequence except in time of war, when it is the resort of a number of privateers. It is 10 miles long and 5 broad, and looks at a distance like a galley, with a low point at the N. W. end. The Spaniards make this in their way to America, as well as Guadaloupe. N. lat. 16. 40. W. long. 61. 20.

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DESEADA, or *Cape Desire*, the southern point of the straits of Magellan, in S. America, at the entrance of the South Sea. S. lat. 53. 4. long. 74. 18. W.

DESERT ISLAND, MOUNT, on the coast of the district of Maine, Massachusetts, contains about 200 families, divided into two different settlements, about 15 miles apart.

DESPAIR, a bay on the S. western side of Newfoundland Island, adjoining to Fortune bay on the N. eastward; which see.

DETOUR DES ANGLOIS, or *English Turn*, is a circular direction of the river Mississippi, so very considerable, that vessels cannot pass it with the same wind that conducted them to it, and must either wait for a favorable wind, or make fast to the bank, and haul close; there being sufficient depth of water for any vessel that can enter the river. The two forts and batteries at this place on both sides the river, are more than sufficient to stop the progress of any vessel whatever. Dr. Cox, of New-Jersey, ascended the Mississippi to this place, anno 1698, took possession and called the country Carolina. It lies 18 miles below New-Orleans, and 87 above the Balize. The banks of the river are settled and well cultivated from this to New-Orleans, and there is a good road for carriages all the way.

D'ETROIT, one of the principal towns, and best fortified, in the N. W. territory; situated on the western bank of the strait St. Clair, or D'Etoit R. between lake Erie and lake St. Clair; 18 miles N. of the W. end of the former, and 9 miles below the latter. Fort D'Etoit is of an oblong figure, built with stockades, and advantageously situated, with one entire side commanding the river. It is near a mile in circumference, and encloses about 300 wooden houses and a Roman Catholic church; built in a regular manner, with parallel streets, crossing each other at right angles. Its situation is delightful, and in the centre of a pleasant and fruitful country. For 8 miles below, and the same distance above Fort D'Etoit, on both sides of the river, the country is divided into regular and well cultivated plantations; and from the contiguity of the farmers' houses to each other, they appear as two long extended villages. The inhabitants, who were mostly French, were about

2000 in number in 1778, 500 of whom were as good marksmen as the Indians themselves; and as well accustomed to the woods. They raise large stocks of black cattle, and great quantities of corn, which they grind by wind mills, and manufacture into excellent flour. The chief trade of D'Etoit consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the natives for furs, deer-skins, tallow, &c.

By the treaty of Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795, the Indians have ceded to the United States the post of D'Etoit, and all the land to the N. the W. and the S. of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and so much more land is to be annexed to D'Etoit as shall be comprehended between Rosine R. on the S.; lake St. Clair on the N.; and a line the general course whereof shall be 6 miles from the W. end of lake Erie and D'Etoit river. The fort, &c. was delivered up by the British in July, 1796, according to treaty. It lies 18 miles N. of lake Erie, 724 N. W. by W. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 42. 40. W. long. 82. 56.

D'ETROIT River, or Strait of St. Clair, flows from lake St. Clair into the W. end of lake Erie, forming part of the boundary between the United States and Upper Canada. In ascending it, its entrance is more than 3 miles wide, but it perceptibly diminishes; so that opposite the fort, 18 miles from lake Erie, it does not exceed half a mile in width; from thence to lake St. Clair it widens to more than a mile. The channel of the strait is gentle, and wide and deep enough for shipping of great burden, although it is incommoded by several islands, one of which is more than seven miles in length. These islands are of a fertile soil, and from their situation afford a very agreeable appearance. The length of the river is 28 miles; and several streams fall into it chiefly from the N. W. viz. Bauche, Clora, Curriere, D'Etoit, and Huron rivers.

DEVIL'S Mouth, a name given by sailors to a frightful volcano, near Leon Nicaragua, in New-Spain, seated near the lake. N. lat. 13. 10. W. long. 65. 10.

DEVIL'S Nose, a promontory on the S. side of lake Ontario, 16 miles E. of Fishing bay, and 23 N. W. of the mouth of Genessee river.

DEVIL'S Island, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, is in Somerset co. Maryland, between Fishing bay and Nanokin river.

DEWAERT, an inconsiderable island lying at some distance E. of Terra Magellanica, S. America. It had its name from the first discoverer.

DEWEE, an island in South-Carolina, which forms one of the three harbors of Charleston city.

DIAMOND, or Round Island, one of the Grenadilles, in the W. Indies. See Rhonde isle.

DICKENSON College. See Carlisle, in Pennsylvania.

DICK'S R. in Kentucky, is a branch of Kentucky R. which it joins in a N. W. direction. It is about 50 miles long, and 45 yards wide at the mouth, and has a number of excellent mill seats, and runs through a body of first rate land.

DICKWASSET, or Digdegwash, a river, in the British province of New-Brunswick, which empties into Passamaquoddy bay.

DIEP Town, or Deep Town, a town, on the N. western side of the island of St. Christopher's, in the West-Indies, lying on a bay of the same name.

DIGBY, situated on the S. E. side of Annapolis bay, 18 miles S. W. of Annapolis, and 53 N. by E. of Yarmouth, is one of the most considerable of the new settlements in Nova-Scotia.

DIGGES Cape, on the S. side of Hudson straits, N. lat. 62. 41. W. long. 78. 50.

DIGHTON, a post town in Bristol co. Massachusetts, 7 miles from Taunton, and 20 from Warren, in Rhode-Island. There are 236 houses in the township, and 1793 inhabitants.

DINWIDDIE, a co. in Virginia, S. of Appamattox R. which divides it from Chesterfield. It is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad, and its chief town is Petersburg.

DISAPPOINTMENT, a bay on the N. W. coast of N. America. N. lat. 52. 15. W. long. 129.

DISMAL, a swamp in the township of Milton, Lincoln co. district of Maine.

DISMAL Swamp, called the Great Dismal, to distinguish it from another swamp called Dismal, in Currituck co. is a very large bog extending from N. to S. near 30 miles, and from E. to W. at a medium about 10 miles; partly in Virginia,

Virginia, and partly in North-Carolina. No less than 5 navigable rivers, besides creeks, rise out of it; whereof two run into Virginia, viz. the S. branch of Elizabeth, and the S. branch of Nansemond river, and 3 into North-Carolina, namely, North R. North-West R. and Perquimons. All these hide their heads, properly speaking, in the Dismal, there being no signs of them above ground. For this reason there must be plentiful subterraneous stores of water to feed so many rivers, or else the soil is so replete with this element, drained from the highlands that surround it, that it can abundantly afford these supplies. This is most probable, as the ground of the swamp is a mere quagmire, trembling under the feet of those that walk upon it, and every impression is instantly filled with water. The skirts of the swamp, towards the E. are overgrown with reeds, 10 or 12 feet high, interspersed every where with strong bamboo briars. Among these grow here and there a cypress or white cedar, which last is commonly mistaken for the juniper. Towards the S. end of it is a large tract of reeds, which being constantly green, and waving in the wind, is called the green sea. In many parts, especially on the borders, grows an ever green shrub, very plentifully, called the gall bush. It bears a berry which dies a black color like the gall of an oak, whence it has its name. Near the middle of the Dismal the trees grow much thicker, both cypress and cedar. These being always green, and loaded with very large tops, are much exposed to the wind and easily blown down, the boggy ground affording but a slender hold to the roots. Neither beast, bird, insect or reptile, approach the heart of this horrible desert; perhaps deterred by the everlasting shade, occasioned by the thick shrubs and bushes, which the sun can never penetrate, to warm the earth: nor indeed do any birds care to fly over it, any more than they are said to do over the lake Avernus, for fear of the noisome exhalations that rise from this vast body of filth and nastiness. These noxious vapours infect the air round about, giving agues and other distempers to the neighboring inhabitants. On the western border of the Dismal is a pine swamp, above a mile in breadth, great part of which is covered with water

knee deep; the bottom, however, is firm, and the pines grow very tall, and are not easily blown down by the wind. With all these disadvantages, the Dismal is, in many places, pleasing to the eye, though disagreeable to the other senses.

This dreadful swamp was judged impassable, till the line, dividing Virginia from N. Carolina, was carried through it, in N. lat. 36. 28. in the year 1728, by order of king George II. Although it happened then to be a very dry season, the men who were employed in pushing the line were not altogether free from apprehensions of being starved; it being 10 whole days before the work was accomplished, though they proceeded with all possible diligence and resolution, and besides had no disaster to retard them.

This swamp is chiefly owned by two companies. The Virginia company, of which General Washington is one, owns 100,000 acres: the North-Carolina company owns 40,000 acres. In the midst of the swamp is a lake, about 7 miles long, called Drummond's pond, whose waters discharge themselves to the S. into Pasquotank river, which empties into Albemarle sound; on the N. into Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers, which fall into James R. A navigable canal is now digging to connect the navigable waters of the Pasquotank and Elizabeth rivers. The distance about 14 miles. This canal will pass about a mile E. of Drummond's pond, and will receive water from it. The Canal company are incorporated by the concurring laws of Virginia and North-Carolina. This canal, when finished, will open an inland navigation from the head of Chesapeake bay, including all the rivers in Virginia, to Georgetown in South-Carolina; and when the short canal from Elk river to Christiana creek is opened, the communication will extend to Philadelphia and the other ports connected with Delaware river. Such an extensive inland communication must be beneficial in time of peace, and in time of war will be essentially serviceable.

DIXON'S Sound, on the N. W. coast of N. America, is the passage into the sound between the main land and Washington's or Queen Charlotte's islands, from the N. W. This seems to be

be what is called in America *Barrell's Sound*; which see.

DOBBS's Ferry, on Hudson river, is 26 miles above New-York city.

DOBBS's Co. in Newbern district, N. Carolina, has been divided into two counties, viz. Glasgow and Lenoir, since the census of 1790, and the name no longer exists. It contained 6893 inhabitants, of whom 1915 were slaves.

Dog's Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, situated on the west of Virgin Gorda, and E. of Tortula. N. lat. 18. 20. W. long. 62. 55.

DOG-RIBBED Indians, inhabit round lake Edlande, in the N. W. part of N. America. They are often at war with the Arathapescow Indians. Both these tribes are among the most savage of the human race. They trade with the Hudson bay company's settlements. Edlande lake lies N. of the Arathapescow sea, or lake, and near the arctic circle.

DOMINGO, ST. an island in the Atlantic ocean, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, is one of the four great Antilles, the largest of them all, except the island of Cuba, and proved the cradle of European power in the new world. Christopher Columbus landed on it the 6th of Dec. 1492. The natives called it *Hayti*, signifying high or mountainous land. Charlevoix says it was called *Quisqueya*, that is, great country, or mother of countries. Others say it had the name of *Bobio*, which means, a country full of habitations and villages. Columbus called it *Hispaniola*, or Little Spain, which name the Spaniards still retain, though St. Domingo is the name commonly used by other nations; so called from *St. Domingo*, the capital of the Spanish part; which was thus named by Columbus in honor of his father. St. Domingo is situated between 17. 55. and 20. N. latitude, and between 71. and 77. W. longitude from Paris. It lies 45 leagues E. N. E. of Jamaica, 22 S. E. of Cuba, and 20 N. W. by W. of Porto Rico; and is, not including the small dependent islands that surround it, 160 leagues long from E. to W. and from 60 to 70 broad from N. to S. When the Spaniards discovered the island, there were on it at least a million of happy inhabitants, and Bartholomew de las Casas says there were three millions. Such, however, were the cruel-

ties of the Spaniards, and to such an infamous height did they carry their oppression of the poor natives, that they were reduced to 60,000 in the short space of 15 years! It formed five kingdoms, each governed by sovereigns called caciques. The names of these kingdoms were *Maqua*, *Marien*, *Higuay*, *Maguana*, and *Xaraguay*. The Spaniards had possession of the whole of the island for 120 years. At last, about the year 1630, a handful of English, French, and other Europeans, came and forced them to fight in its defence, and after repeated wars for 50 years, they were forced to divide the island with the French. These latter, being the only survivors of the first free-booters or buccaniers, or having insensibly acquired an ascendancy among them, had, so early as 1640, formed this assembly of individuals, born under the domination of almost all the powers of Europe, into a French colony, under the direction of the general government, first established at St. Christophers, and afterwards at Martinico. The Spanish part is by far the most extensive and the most fertile; that of the French the best cultivated. The whole island now belongs to the French republic, the Spaniards having ceded their part of it to that power in the treaty of 1795.

The Spaniards, however ungrateful to the discoverer of the new world during his life, would not leave his dust out of their territories. The remains of Columbus, who died the 20th of May, 1506, were first deposited in Seville, afterwards removed to the cathedral in the city of St. Domingo, and lastly conveyed to the Havannah in a 74 gun ship; and on the 19th of January, 1796, all that was mortal of that great man, was committed to the earth the third time, with great parade and ceremony.

The following particulars relating to this famous island are founded on the best authority, and many circumstances require a separate view of the two artificial divisions of the island, viz. the French and Spanish territories, before they were united under one head. They are both alike in possessing the various productions common to the W. Indies. The European cattle are so multiplied here that they run wild in the woods; few of these are in the French part in comparison with the Spanish.

The

The two great chains of mountains, which extend from E. to W. and their numerous spurs, give the island an aspect, at a distance, not so favorable as it deserves. They are, however, the cause of the fertility of the island. They give source to innumerable rivers, repel the violence of the winds, vary the temperature of the air, and multiply the resources of human industry. They abound with excellent timber, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, some precious stones, and even mercury.—With respect to the vegetable class in this island, it would be difficult, even in a work devoted to the subject, to express or paint all their majesty. Here are the mountains of *Cibao*, *Selle*, and *Hotte*, reckoned 1000 fathoms above the level of the sea. In the bowels of the first, the cruel Spaniards condemned thousands of the natives, to sacrifice their lives, in search of gold. The mines are not now worked, although Valverde thinks they might be to advantage. In the plains, in the Spanish part, the heat is nearly uniform, but varies in proportion to their distance from the mountains. In the plains, the thermometer is sometimes at 99. In the mountains it rarely rises above 72. or 77. There the nights are cool enough to render a blanket not unwelcome; and there are mountains where even a fire is a very agreeable companion in some evenings. The contrast of violent heats and heavy rains renders St. Domingo humid; hence the tarnished appearance of almost all metals, however brilliant the polish they may originally have had. This is particularly observable on the sea shore, which is more unhealthy than the interior parts of the island. The southern part of the island is pretty much subject to hurricanes, called here southern gales, because they are not attended with such dreadful consequences as the hurricanes in the windward islands.

The Spanish part is computed to contain about 90 leagues in its greatest length from E. to W. 60 leagues in its greatest breadth; having a surface of about 3,200 square leagues. About 400 square leagues of this surface is in mountains, which are generally more capable of cultivation than those in the French part, and have sometimes a soil that disputes the preference with that of the

vallies. There remains therefore a fine fertile surface of more than 2,700 square leagues, divided into vallies and plains of various lengths and breadths.

Many circumstances conspired to render this island a place of importance to the Spaniards. It was a key to the gulf of Mexico, a convenient place for their shipping to touch at, an excellent rendezvous for their squadrons and fleets, and an important hold for naval operations of all forts; but from the impolitic measures of the government, and the restraints on commerce, it proved rather a burden than an advantage to the mother country.

The cantons or jurisdictions, beginning at the westernmost point of the Spanish frontiers, on the southern coast or narrows, are, *Bahoruco*, (possessed by the brigands or fugitive Spanish and French negroes, who inhabit the mountain of Bahoruco), *Neybe*, *Azua*, *Bani* or *Vani*, the city of *St. Domingo*, and territory dependent thereon, *St. Laurent des Mines*, *Samana*, *Cotuy*, *La Vega*, *St. Yago*, *Daxabon*, *St. Raphael*, *Hinche*, *Banique*, and *St. John of Maguana*. Over the whole of the Spanish part of the island, mountains and plains, are spread 125,000 inhabitants; of whom 110,000 are free, and 15,000 slaves; which does not amount to 40 individuals to one square league. The Spanish creoles are insensible of all the treasures which surround them, and pass their lives without wishing to change their lot; while the French portion furnishes three fifths of the produce of all the French West-India colonies put together; or more than 10 millions sterling. The dress and mode of living of the Spanish creoles indicate pride, laziness, and poverty. A capital, which of itself indicates decay, little insignificant towns here and there, a few colonial settlements, for which the name of manufactories would be too great an honor, immense possessions called *Hattes*, where beasts and cattle are raised with little care, in different grades of domestication; as the domestic, the gentle, and the shy. Those called wild or mountaineers, as also the shy, cost the herdsmen, called pioneers and lancers, immense labor and danger in the chase. The *hattes* are the most numerous sort of Spanish settlements, and of an extent far disproportioned to their utility.

Some

Some are several square leagues, and do not contain above 500 head of cattle, great and small. Some are called horse-hattes, others cattle-hattes, according to the name of the animals they contain; others used in breeding pigs are called corails. A small piece of wood land, called venerie, frequently serves as a boundary between the hattes, common to those on both sides of it, and also shelters the cattle from the heat of the sun. The woodland likewise attracts the wild animals, and lessens the labors of the huntsman. In these hattes, the people lodge miserably, and have but poor subsistence. The small provision farms called *Conacos*, fall generally to the lot of the poorer colonists, or most commonly people of color, or freed people.

The supply of horned cattle to the French part of the island cannot be estimated at less than 15,000 head annually; of which the Spaniards furnish four fifths. These at 30 dollars a head, and bringing them by the Spaniards, cannot be less than 450,000 dollars. This forms three quarters of the produce of the colony; and the impost paid to government is 10 per cent. The number of 200,000 head of cattle is the number in the general census taken by order of the president in 1780, and if we count the cattle exempted from the tribute, they may amount to 250,000; without comprehending horses, mules and asses, which, with an augmentation estimated since 1780, would make a stock of 300,000 head, and an annual production of 60,000; and suppose a fifth part of the young ones perish accidentally, their still remains 48,000. The resources of the colonists are very confined, and their few establishments are all below mediocrity. There are but 22 sugar manufactories of any consequence; the rest being not worth naming; and even these 22 have altogether but about 600 negroes. Of these 6 produce syrop, and some sugar; but the others, which are called trapachies, where animals are employed to turn the mills and press the canes, without shelter, in the open air, make nothing but syrop. The whole of which produce is generally used in the colony; small quantities are sometimes sent to Porto Rico, or to Old Spain; and the goodness of the sugar has proved that

of the soil, but nothing in favor of the manufacturer. The coffee raised here is excellent; each tree in a state of bearing will produce on an average a pound weight, and is sometimes of a quality equal to that of Mocha, yet chocolate is preferred to it. Cotton grows naturally at St. Domingo, of an excellent quality, even without care, in stony land, and in the crevices of the rocks. The numerous roots of indigo are only obstacles to the feeble cultivation of the fields, where it grows spontaneously. All these valuable productions have shared the fate of depopulation. Tobacco, says Valverde, has here a larger leaf than in any other part of America; it grows every where, and equals sometimes that of Cuba or the Havannah. It is as much esteemed as this latter, in the manufactures of Seville, and is even preferable to it in segars. Its cultivation has lately become more general. The kernel of the cocoa nut of St. Domingo is more acidulated than that of the cocoa nut of Venezuela and Caraca, to which it is not inferior; and experience proves, that the chocolate made of the two cocoas has a more delicate flavor than that made of the cocoa of Caraca alone. Achioté, ginger, and cassia have shared the fate of the other productions.

The population of the Spanish part is composed of whites, freed people, and slaves. There are also a few creoles resembling the Indians, having long, straight and black hair, who pretend to be descendants of the ancient natives. They are, however, thought to be descended from a mixture of the aborigines and the Spaniards. There were, however, in 1744, several Indians at Banique, who proved their descent from the subjects of the unfortunate cacique *Henri*; although historical authority affirms that the whole race was exterminated.

The freed people are few in number, if compared with the whites, but considerable in proportion to the number of slaves. The people of color are excluded from almost all employments, civil as well as military, as long as the color of the skin betrays its origin; but the political constitution of the country admits of no distinction between the civil rights of a white inhabitant and those of a free person. Indeed the major

for part of the Spanish colonists are of a mixed race : this an African feature, and sometimes more than one, often betrays ; but its frequency has silenced a prejudice that would otherwise be a troublesome remembrancer. People of color are admitted to the priesthood without difficulty ; but the Spaniards have not yet brought themselves to make negro priests and bishops like the Portuguese. Slaves are treated with extreme mildness, and are usually fed as well as their masters. A religious principle and an illicit affection tend to their emancipation. A slave can redeem himself at a price fixed by law. Thus the fate of the slave is softened by the hope of freedom, and the authority of the master by the habit of being confounded, in some sort, with those who were the other day in slavery. The laws against slaves are much neglected ; those in their favor are very exactly observed.

Few of the creoles can either read or write ; hence the want of social intercourse, which is also augmented by the badness of the roads. The roads are nothing but paths passable only on foot and on horseback ; and 8 leagues a day is very great work, in which space the traveller often does not meet with a single habitation, and must consequently carry with him every necessary for nourishment and lodging. Such is the low state of commerce in the Spanish part, that Don Antonio de Valverde, a native creole, goes so far as to assert, in his account of the territory, that the commerce in cattle, with the French part, is its only support.

The whole island is in general well watered by rivers and brooks without number, but certain spaces are deprived of this advantage. From the formation of the island, their courses are but short, and few of them navigable to any distance. It is generally impossible to conceive, from the tranquil aspect that these rivers usually wear, what they become when they overflow their banks. A river that but now hardly covered the pebbles on its bed, or wet the foot of the traveller, is changed by one tempestuous shower into a flood, menacing all that it approaches ; and should its banks give way, it spreads its watery devastation over the plains. Many of these are infested with alligators. The

only lakes or ponds worth notice are those of Henriquelle and Salt pond ; the former is a great curiosity. See *Henriquelle*.

The chief of the islands which surround St. Domingo, part of which belonged to the Spanish part, are Altavele, Saone, Beate, St. Catherine, on the S. side, from W. to E. Mone, and Monique on the S.E. Caymite, and Gonave on the W. between the two peninsulas, and La Tortue, on the N. side, towards the W. end of the island, and that of Avache on the S. side of the southern peninsula.

The ancient division line which separated the French from the Spanish part of the island extended from the river des Anses a Pitre or Pedernales, on the S. side, to that of Massacre, on the N. side, at the head of the bay of Mancenille, which, together with the large bay which sets up from the westward, between Cape St. Nicholas and Cape Dame Marie, S. W. of the former, and 43 leagues apart, moulds this division of the island into such a figure, as can be best comprehended by a view of the map ; suffice it to say, that it contains 2,500,000 acres of land, of an extremely fertile soil, presenting an agreeable variety of hills, vallies, woods and streams.

The French part of St. Domingo, containing 2,500,000 acres, of which 1,500,000 were under high cultivation in 1789, was then divided into 10 jurisdictions, which were subdivided into 52 parishes. West jurisdictions, Port au Prince, St. Mark, Le Petit Goave, and Jeremie—in the north, Cape François, Fort Dauphin, and Port de Paix—those in the south, Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel. Before the late revolution, there were in these parishes about 42,000 white people, 44,000 free people of color, and 600,000 slaves. Other accounts make them considerably less ; the above, however, is from good authority. The number of deaths, during 1789, according to the bills of mortality, 7121—the number of births the same year, 4232. The excess of deaths, 2889, will be the less astonishing, when it is considered, that in the years 1787, and 1788, there had been imported into the colony nearly 60,000 new negroes. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 47,516,531 lbs. white sugar, 93,573,300 brown sugar ;

76,835,219 lbs. coffee ; 7,004,274 lbs. cotton ; 758,628 lbs. indigo ; and other articles, as tanned hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 46,873 livres. The total value of duties on the above exportations, amounted to 770,801 dollars, 3 cents. Port au Prince is the seat of the French government in this island, in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous situation of its port. It is the governor's residence in time of war. The Mole, though inferior to these in other respects, is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being by nature and art strongly fortified. The other towns and ports of any note, are Fort Dauphin, St. Mark, Leogane, Petit Goave, Jeremie, Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel, which see under their different names.

The most ancient town in this island, and in all America, built by Europeans, is St. Domingo ; of which an account is given below. To these particular observations, we add the following, of a more general nature : The sugar and indigo plantations were in the flat, the coffee in the mountainous lands. The plantations were for the most part enclosed with live hedges, straight and well dressed ; the dwelling and manufactory houses were built and laid out with great neatness and taste ; every habitation possessed a private hospital for the accommodation of its sick negroes, who were parentally dealt with ; the roads were excellent ; and from the general hospitality and cheerfulness of its former inhabitants, it was considered as one of the most enviable spots on earth. Such was the French part of St. Domingo in 1789 ; but, alas ! it is no more : the destructive ravages of an unrelenting insurrection, of frightful massacres and conflagrations, have laid waste all those beautiful settlements, reduced the buildings to ashes, and laid low in dust or scattered in exile, its wretched inhabitants.

The first interference of the National Assembly, in the affairs of the colonies, was by a decree of the 8th of March, 1790, which declared, " That all free persons, who were proprietors and residents of two years standing, and who contributed to the exigencies of the

state, should exercise the rights of voting, which constitute the quality of French citizens." This decree, though in fact it gave no new rights to the people of color, was regarded with a jealous eye by the white planters ; whose pride and resentment dictated to them to repel the people of color from their assemblies. This seems to be the true source of their calamities ; to develope which, and the dreadful consequences, belong to the professed historian.

DOMINGO, St. the capital of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo or Hispaniola, is situated on the W. bank of the Ozama, a league below the mouth of Isabella river, in which distance it is 24 feet deep, having a bottom of mud or soft sand, and banks 20 feet perpendicular height ; but N. of the city this height is reduced to 4 feet. The Ozama is navigable for 9 or 10 leagues, and has several sugar manufactories, tile kilns, and provision farms on its banks. The road before the mouth of the Ozama is very indifferent, and lies exposed from W. S. W. to E. It is impossible to anchor in it in the time of the south winds ; and the north winds drive the vessels from their moorings out into the sea, which here runs extremely high. The port of St. Domingo is magnificent in every respect ; a real natural basin, with a great number of careenings for the vessels that can get at them. There is a rock at the entrance, which will only admit vessels drawing 18 or 20 feet water ; which it is asserted might be removed without great difficulty.

The city of St. Domingo was originally founded on the E. side of the Ozama, in 1494, by Bartholomew Columbus, who gave it the name of New-Isabella. Authors assert that Christopher Columbus gave it the name of his father, and that the inhabitants of Isabella on the N. coast of the island, founded by Christopher Columbus in 1493, removed to New-Isabella in 1496. In 1502 a hurricane destroyed most of its buildings, which induced Ovando to remove the inhabitants to the W. side of the river. The new city was soon built, and that with a grandeur of design not unworthy of the first metropolis of the New World. The plan of the city is a trapezium of about 540 fathoms on the E. side, along the Ozama ;

mi; near 500 fathoms on the S. bordering on the sea; and of about 1800 fathoms in circumference. To the W. and to the N. of the city, the land is rough and rocky for about half a league, but after that it becomes good, and the country delightful. Towards the sea the scite of the city lies very high, which forms an insurmountable dyke against the fury of the waves. It is surrounded with a rampart 8 feet in diameter, and about 10 feet high. There is a great deal of ordnance at St. Domingo, particularly cast ordnance, but the fortifications are not strong; and the height of the Ileignes commands it entirely; and its crown is not more than 250 fathoms from the ditch. The streets are spacious, and strait as a line, which gives it a pleasing appearance. Ten of these streets run from N. to S. and 10 others from E. to W. The greatest part of the houses, first built, are of a sort of marble found in the vicinity, and in the style of the ancient towns of Spain and Italy: those of a more recent construction are of tapia; a sort of pipe. To erect these buildings, a case is made of planks, between pillars of masonry: this case is filled by degrees with a reddish clay, which is rammed down as it is thrown in, until it forms a solid, or sort of wall, between the pillars. The clay thus pressed together, acquires an amazing hardness, and the walls are sometimes so solid and strong, that the pillars of masonry are useless. The houses of St. Domingo are tolerably handsome, in a simple style, and nearly uniform. A considerable part of these, built within these 15 years, are of wood, covered with the leaves or taches of palm trees. The roofs are generally platformed, being shaped so as to conduct the rain-water to the cisterns. The climate of the capital is, happily, very temperate. The nights of those months which answer to the winter in Europe, are even found to be cold.

Among a number of public edifices that merit attention, in this declining city, we may reckon the ruins of the house that Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, had begun, entirely of hewed stone. The walls are yet remaining, and some of the sculpture round the windows. The roof and cielings are fallen in, the lower floor is become a pen for cattle; and a Latin inscription over the portal,

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is now hidden by the hut of a herdman. The cathedral, of the same sort of stone as the house of Diego Columbus, stands on the S. E. Opposite its entrance is a fine spacious oblong square, at the S. W. end of which is the town house. The cathedral is a noble Gothic pile begun in 1512, and finished in 1540, and was constructed after the model of a church at Rome. It merits admiration on account of the boldness of its vault, which, notwithstanding the ravages of earthquakes in its neighborhood, has never, till within these 15 or 20 years, had a single flaw. The dust of Columbus rested within this pile until the year 1796, when it was removed. Here are 3 convents for men; which have increased in importance since 1782; 2 nunneries, 3 hospitals, a college, and a gaol. The convent of the Cordeliers was built by Ovando in 1503, on a little hill containing a mine of mercury. All the 3 parochial churches of St. Domingo, are beautiful, rich in ornaments, in vases of gold and silver set with precious stones, in pictures, in statues of marble and of metal; but the cathedral surpasses the others in every respect. The population of the city of St. Domingo is not very considerable; yet it is extraordinarily augmented since the year 1780. The census lately taken, amounted to 20,000, of every age and sex. But this is far below the exact number. The census is taken by the Spanish priests or vicars, and who go from house to house to verify those who do not perform their paschal duties. This list does not comprehend children under 7 years of age, nor heads of families absent from their home or from the city. But the principal cause of the inexactness, is, one half of the parochial territory of the city is on the outside of the walls.

This territory comprehends the part called the Plains, a great part of the Monte-de-Plate, and again as well to the E. as to the W. of the city, a very considerable number of country seats and provision habitations, where there are a great many families of blacks, of people of color, and white cultivators; so that there are always 5 or 6000 not included in the census.

Notwithstanding the declining situation of the Spanish territory of the island, it is far more prosperous than it was 60 years ago. A census even of

2737 shows, that the total population at that time did not surpass 6000 souls, and the capital contained hardly 500.

The Spanish capital is 70 leagues E. by S. of Port au Prince, the road runs half the way along the sea coast, through Bany, Azua, and Neybe, and thence by the lakes Henriquelle and Brackish-pond. In this route you have to cross two large rivers, Nisai and Neybe, besides 11 smaller streams. It is 90 leagues S. E. of Cape François, going by the road through St. Raphael, Azua, &c.; and about 100 leagues by that of Dahabon, St. Yague, and La Vega. N. lat. 18. 19. 30. W. long. from Paris 72. 37. See *Domingo*, St. the preceding article.

DOMINICA, the last of the leeward Charaibee or Caribbee islands, taking them from N. W. to S. E.; but the Spaniards call it the last of the windward islands. It is situated about half way betwixt Guadaloupe on the N. W. and Martinico on the S. E. 15 leagues from each, between 15. 20. and 15. 44. 30. N. lat. and between 61. 17. and 61. 30. W. long. being about 29 miles in length from Crab-Point S. to the N. W. cape of Agusha bay on the N.; and nearly 16 miles broad from Raymond bay E. to Coulihaut on the W.; and contains 186,436 acres of land, and is divided into 10 parishes, viz. St. John, St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. Joseph, St. Paul, St. David, St. George, St. Patrick, St. Luke, and St. Martin. The island contains many high and rugged mountains, interspersed with fertile vallies, and is watered by upwards of 30 rivers, beside a number of rivulets. Several of the mountains contain unextinguished volcanoes, which frequently discharge vast quantities of burning sulphur. Here are several hot springs, esteemed efficacious in removing tropical disorders. Some of the waters are said to be hot enough to coagulate an egg. Here are vast swarms of bees, which produce a great quantity of wax and honey; they hive in the trees, and are thought to have been transported from Europe: the native bee of the West-Indies being a smaller species, unprovided with stings, and very different in its manners from the European. The forests afford an inexhaustible quantity of rose wood, so esteemed by cabinet makers. The fruits and other productions are similar to those in the neighboring

islands; but the soil being generally thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. The best eye-stones, that are known, are found on the shores of this island. They have their name from the use which is made of them, for clearing the eyes of any dirt. They are shaped like a lentil, smooth and sleek, but much smaller, and of a grey color. The value of exports, according to the current London prices in 1783, amounted to £. 302,987-15 ster. including exports to the American states, value £. 7,164-5. The cargoes, in 162 vessels, consisted of 71,302 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of sugar—63,392 gall. of rum—16,803 gall. molasses—1,194 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. cacao—18,149 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. coffee—11,250 lbs. indigo—970,816 lbs. cotton—161 cwt. ginger, besides hides, dying woods, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the same year, appears to have been 1236 whites—445 free negroes, &c. and 14,967 slaves. There are also about 30 families of Charaibes, the remains of the ancient natives. The only towns here of any note are Charlotte town, the capital and the seat of government, formerly called Rosseau, on the S. W. side of the island, and Portsmouth, situated at the head of Prince Rupert's bay.

Dominica, from its local situation, between Martinico and Guadaloupe, is the best calculated of all the British possessions in that part of the world, for securing to her the dominion of the Charaibean sea. A few ships of war in Prince Rupert's bay would effectually stop all intercourse of the French settlements with each other, as not a vessel can pass but is liable to capture, by ships cruising-off that bay, and to windward of the island. It is a separate government and a free port. The anchorage is good all round the coast of Dominica; but it has no port or bay for retiring into; but the vessels have the advantage of shelter behind many of its capes.

It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493; and had its name from being discovered on a Sunday. It was taken by the French in the late war, and restored to Britain at the peace of 1783.

DOMINICA, LA, one of the Marquesa islands, called by the natives *Heevaroa*, is the largest of them all, extending E. and W. 6 leagues & is about 16 leagues

in circuit, full of rugged hills, and of a barren aspect; but is inhabited. S. lat. 9. 44. The long. of the W. end from Greenwich is 139. 13. W.

DON CHRISTOPHER'S Cove, lies on the N. side of the island of Jamaica, having St. Anne's bay on the W. and Mammee bay on the S. E. It is remarkable for having given shelter to the discoverer of America, during a storm, in 1503, and for being the site of the old town of Sevilla de Nueva.

DONDON, an interior settlement in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, 3 leagues N. W. of St. Raphael in the Spanish part, and 13 leagues E. by N. of Les Gonaives.

DONEGAL. There are 3 townships in Pennsylvania of this name; the one in Lancaster co. the other in that of Westmoreland, and the third in Washington co.

DOOBOUNT Lake, newly discovered, about 60 or 70 miles long, and 20 or 30 broad; lies south-east of the head of Chesterfield inlet, in New South Wales.

DORCHESTER, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1761. In 1790 it contained 175 inhabitants. It lies N. E. of Dartmouth College about 17 miles.

DORCHESTER, an ancient and thriving township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, settled as early as 1630. A number of towns have been taken off from it since its first settlement. It is situated 2 miles S. by E. of Boston, and is now about 6 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The chief manufactures here are paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, and shoes of various sorts. It has a handsome church, 256 houses, and 1722 inhabitants. The N. E. point of the peninsula, called Dorchester neck, approaches within half a mile of Castle island, and its N. W. point within half a mile of the S. part of Boston. Forts were erected on the heights in the late war; and this town and its vicinity suffered much during the early part of the war.

DORCHESTER, in Cumberland co. New-Jersey, lies on the E. side of Morris R. about 5 miles from its mouth in the bay, and 17 eastward of Fairfield.

DORCHESTER Co. in Maryland; lies on the E. side of Chesapeake bay; on the S. side of Choptank R. which separates it from Talbot co. It has several islands on its coast; the chief of these,

from the mouth of Hudson river, are, James, Taylor's, Barren, Hooper's, and Goldsborough's, which last lies between Hungary river and Fishing bay. The length of the county from E. to W. is about 33 miles, and its breadth from N. to S. 27 miles. The number of its inhabitants 15,875, of whom 5337 are slaves. The lands in the northern parts are somewhat elevated, but in the southern parts low and marshy, particularly along Fishing bay, and up its waters, Transquaking, Blackwater, and Pearim creek, and along Hungary R. an arm of the Chesapeake. The produce is chiefly wheat, corn, and lumber. Its chief town is Cambridge.

DORCHESTER, a small town of Charleston district, South-Carolina, seated on the N. E. bank of Ashley R. 18 miles W. N. W. of Charleston city.—This place was settled and named as early as 1700, by a colony from Dorchester and its vicinity in Massachusetts; and a part of its inhabitants, about the year 1750, left it and settled Midway, in Georgia.

DORLACH, a township in Otsego co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, 433 of its inhabitants are electors.

DORSET, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, having Rupert W. Manchester S. and Danby N.; and contains 958 inhabitants, 27 miles N. by E. of Bennington.

DOUGLASS, a township, the southernmost in Worcester co. Massachusetts, having the state of Rhode-Island on the S. and that of Connecticut on the S. W. and through it passes the middle road from Boston to New-York. It is a very rocky township, and contains 1080 inhabitants. It lies 16 miles S. of Worcester, and 47 S. W. of Boston. It was incorporated anno 1746, and received its name in honor of William Douglass, M. D. of Boston, a native of Scotland, and a considerable benefactor to the town.

DOUGLASS, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

DOUGLASS, a cape on the N. W. coast of N. America, which forms the W. side of the entrance into Cook's R. opposite Point Bede, which forms the E. side. It is a very lofty promontory, whose elevated summit appears above the clouds, forming two exceeding high mountains. Lat. 58.56. N. long. 206.10. E.

DOUVE'S

DOURY's Falls, in York co. Maine, a place where a post office is kept ; 7 miles from Berwick, and 8 from Sanford.

DOVER, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, incorporated anno 1650. It contains 485 inhabitants, and lies 15 miles southward of Boston.

DOVER, a considerable township in Strafford co. New-Hampshire, and the shire town of the county ; situated on the southern side of Cochecho R. about 4 miles above its junction with Salmon Fall R. which together form the Piscataqua ; 10 miles S. by E. of Rochester, 6 from Berwick, in Maine, and 12 N. W. by N. from Portsmouth. The Indians named it Winichahanat, and Cochecho ; by the first settlers, it was called Northam. It was incorporated in 1633, and contains 1998 inhabitants. The public buildings are a Congregational church, court-house and gaol. At Dover is a high neck of land, between the main branch of Piscataqua and Back R. about two miles long, and half a mile wide, rising gently along a fine road, and declining on each side, like a ship's deck. It commands an extensive and variegated prospect of the rivers, bays, adjacent shores, and distant mountains. It has often been admired by travellers as an elegant situation for a city, and by military gentlemen for a fortress. The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed to Cochecho falls ; and this beautiful spot is almost deserted of inhabitants. N. lat. 43. 11. W. long. 70. 50.

DOVER, a township in Monmouth co. New-Jersey, between Shrewsbury and New-Stafford, and extends from the sea to the county line. Although a large township, it contains only 910 inhabitants, who live mostly upon the sea-shore. There is but one church, the property of a generous and benevolent individual ; who gives liberty to ministers of all denominations to preach in it whenever they please.

DOVER, the metropolis of Delaware state, in Kent co. on the S. W. side of Jones creek, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from its mouth, in the Delaware ; 12 miles from Duck creek, 48 from Wilmington, and 76 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 100 houses, built principally of brick. There are

4 streets, which intersect each other at right angles, in the centre of the town. The area included within these intersections extends into a spacious parade ; on the E. side of which is an elegant state-house. The town has a lively appearance, and drives on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in flour. N. lat. 39. 10. W. long. 75. 34.

DOVER, a town in York co. Pennsylvania, on Fox Run, which falls into Conewago creek, near its mouth, in the Susquehanna. It contains a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united ; and about 40 houses.

DOWNE, or *Downs*, a township in Cumberland co. New-Jersey.

DOWNINGS, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Chester co. on the E. side of Brandywine creek ; 33 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, and near 7 N. W. of Westchester.

DOYLSTOWN, a village in Bucks co. Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. W. of Howell's ferry, on Delaware R. 15 N. W. of Newton, and 33 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

DRACUT, a township in the northernmost part of Middlesex co. on the northern bank of Merrimack R. opposite Patucket Falls. It contains 1217 inhabitants, and lies 30 miles N. by W. of Boston, and 28 S. W. of Exeter, in New-Hampshire.

DRAKE, a harbor in California, so called after the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, who discovered and took possession of the peninsula of California, for his mistress, Queen Elizabeth. N. lat. 28. 15. W. long. 111. 39.

DRAKE, **SIR FRANCIS**, or *Drake's Bay*, a basin in the middle of the Virgin isles, in the West-Indies, 3 or 4 leagues broad, and 6 or 7 long, the finest that can be imagined ; and in which ships may anchor, landlocked, and sheltered from all winds.

DRESDEN, a township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, situated 9 miles from Wiscasset Point, 15 from Fort Weston, at Hallowell, and 180 N. by E. of Boston. Swan island is in this township.

DRINNON's Lick. See *Jefferson's co.*

DROMORE, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

DROWNED LANDS. See *Orange co.* New-York.

DRUMMOND, or Accomac court-house, in Virginia, is on the post road from

from Philadelphia to Norfolk, 20 miles from Belhaven, and 194 from Philadelphia.

DRYDEN, a military township in the state of New-York, having Ulysses W. and Virgil on the E.; and on the S. the town of Owego, in Tioga co. The centre of the town lies 8 miles E. of the S. end of Cayuga Lake.

DRY TORTUGAS. See *Tortuga*.

DUANESBURGH, a township in Albany co. New-York, containing 1470 inhabitants; of whom 260 are electors, and 5 slaves.

DUBLIN, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, on a branch of Ashuelot R. and N. of the Great Monadnock, containing 901 inhabitants. It is 28 miles S. E. of Charlestown, and 63 W. of Portsmouth. Incorporated in the year 1771.

DUBLIN, a pleasant town in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and as far S. W. of Bristol. Also, a township in Huntingdon co. in Pennsylvania.

DUCK, a river in Tennessee, which rises on the N. W. side of the Cumberland mountain. It runs a N. W. course, and empties into the Tennessee in N. lat. 36. W. It is 200 yards wide 5 miles from its mouth, which is 57 miles west-erly of Nashville; and is boatable 90 miles.

DUCK-CREEK-CROSS-ROADS, or *Salisbury*, a considerable and thriving post town in the state of Delaware, situated on Duck Creek, which in part divides Kent and Newcastle counties. It contains about 90 houses in one street, and carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the largest wheat markets in the state. It lies 12 miles N. by W. of Dover, and 36 from Wilmington.

DUCKTRAP, a village in the district of Maine, where a post office is kept, in Hancock co.; containing 278 inhabitants; 12 miles from Belfast and 32 from Penobscot.

DUDLEY, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 1114 inhabitants. It is 18 miles southward of Worcester, and 55 miles S. W. of Boston.

Duke's Co. in Massachusetts, comprehends Martha's Vineyard I. Chabaquidick I. Noman's I. and the Elizabeth islands; situated on the S. E. coast

of the state. The number of inhabitants is 3265. They send 3 representatives, and, in conjunction with Nantucket I. one senator to the General Court. These islands are described separately. Chief town, Edgarton.

DUMFRIES, a port of entry and post town in Virginia, and chief town of Prince William co. It lies on the N. side of Quantico creek, 4 miles above its entrance into the Potowmack, and 10 miles from Colchester. Its public edifices are an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The exports from this port for one year ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted in value to 85,635 dollars. It lies 28 miles N. by E. of Fredericksburg, and 185 S. W. of Philadelphia.

DUMMER Fort, is situated on Connecticut R. in the town of Chesterfield, New-Hampshire.

DUMMER, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, incorporated 1773. It is to the S. W. of lake Umbagog, on the waters of Upper Amonoosuck and of Androscoggin rivers.

DUMMERSTON, a township in Windham co. Vermont, N. of Brattleborough, containing 1501 inhabitants.

DUNBARTON, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1765, and containing 917 inhabitants; 9 miles S. of Concord, and 36 W. of Portsmouth.

DUNCANSBOROUGH, a township of Vermont, on the W. side of lake Memphremagog.

DUNDERBERG, in English, *Thunder bill*, is situated on the W. side of Hudson R. at the S. E. entrance of the highlands, opposite Peek's Kill; and is remarkable for its echoes.

DUNCARD's Bottom, a tract of fine lands on the E. side of Cheat R. in Virginia, about 22 miles from its mouth, and 49 W. S. W. from Fort Cumberland.

DUNKARD's Town. See *Ephrata*.

DUNLOPE, a fort on the W. bank of Little Miami R. about 12 miles above Columbia, in the N. W. territory.

DUNSTABLE, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, on the W. side of Merrimack R. below the town of Merrimack, and separated by the state line from Pepperel and Dunstable in Middlesex co. Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1746, contains 632 inhabitants,

habitants, and lies about 40 miles N. W. of Boston.

DUNSTABLE, a township of Massachusetts, in the northern part of Middlesex co. and on the southern bank of Merrimack R. It contains 380 inhabitants, and lies 37 miles N. westerly of Boston.

DUPAGE, a circular lake on the S. E. side of Plein river, or rather an enlargement of the channel of that river, 5 miles from its mouth. Plein and Theakiki there form the Illinois.

DUPLIN Co. in Wilmington district, North-Carolina, is bounded E. by Onslow, and S. W. by Sampson. The number of inhabitants is 5662, of whom 1383 are slaves. The chief town is Sarecto, on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear.

DU QUESNE, FORT. See *Pittsburg*.

DURANGO, a town in the province of Zacatecas, and audience of Guadaluara, in New-Spain; 10 leagues from Nombre de Dios, and is a bishop's see, at the confluence of several rivers which render it convenient for trade.

DURHAM, a township in Cumberland co. district of Maine, on the S. W. bank of Androscoggin R. which separates it from Bowdoin on the N. E. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 724 inhabitants, and lies 145 miles N. easterly of Boston. N. lat. 43. 55.

DURHAM, a post town in Strafford co. New-Hampshire, on Oyster river, near where it joins the Piscataqua; 12 miles W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1633, and contains 1247 inhabitants. It was formerly a part of Dover, which adjoins it on the N. and was called Oyster river. On the top of a hill in this town is a rock, computed to weigh 60 or 70 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be easily moved by one's finger. Its situation appears to be natural.

DURHAM, a township in New-Haven co. Connecticut, settled from Guilford in 1698, and incorporated in 1708. It is about 22 miles S. W. of Hartford, and 18 miles N. E. of New-Haven. It was called *Cagingebague* by the Indians; which name a small river that chiefly rises here, still bears.

DURHAM, a township in Bucks co. Pennsylvania.

DUROT, a bay on the N. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo.

DUTCHESS Co. in New-York, is on the E. side of Hudson R. It has the state of Connecticut on the E. West-Chester on the S. and Columbia co. on the N. It is about 48 miles long and 23 broad, and contains 15 townships, of which Poughkeepsie and Fish-Kill are the chief. It contains 45,266 inhabitants; of these 6013 are qualified to be electors, and 1856 are slaves. Dutchess co. sends 7 representatives to the assembly of the state. In the year 1792, a remarkable cavern was discovered in this county, at a place called by the Indians Sepasfoot, at Rhyneck. A lad, by chance, passing near its entrance, which lies between two huge rocks, on the declivity of a steep hill, on prying into the gloomy recess, saw the top of a ladder, by which he descended about 10 feet, and found himself in a subterraneous apartment, more capacious than he chose to investigate. He found, however, that it had been the abode of persons, who probably during the war, had taken shelter here, as bits of cloth and pieces of leather were scattered about its floor. It since appears to be divided by a narrow passage into two apartments; the first being about 17 feet in length, and so low that a child of eight years old could but just walk upright in it; the breadth is about 8 or 10 feet. The second between 12 and 14 feet in length, but much higher and broader than the first. Like many other caverns in the United States, it possesses a petrifying quality; and the water, which is constantly percolating through the roofs of its apartments, has formed a variety of transparent and beautiful stalactites. They have the appearance of icicles, and may be broken off by the hand, if not more than two inches in circumference.

But what is most to be admired is the skeleton of a large snake, turned into solid stone by the petrifying quality of the water before mentioned. It was with some difficulty torn up with an axe from the rock it lay upon, and is now in possession of the gentleman who explored the cavern. A want of free air was experienced in the inmost recesses of the cavern, by a difficult respiration, though the candles burnt very clear. The air was also very warm.

DUTCH AMERICA. The only possession which the Seven United Provinces

yes, now called the Batavian Republic, retain on the continent of America, is the province called Dutch Guiana. A part of these possessions have been lately taken by the English. The islands in the West-Indies belonging to the republic are St. Eustatius and Curassou. The small island of Saba, near St. Eustatius, and the islands Bonaire and Aruba; which are appendages to Curassou, and chiefly improved in raising cattle and provisions for that island.

Dutch Guiana, in South-America, is bounded N. by the Atlantic ocean; E. by Cayenne; S. by unexplored country called Amazonia; W. by Oronoko, a Spanish settlement. It lies between 5. and 7. N. lat. extending along the coast from the mouth of Oronoko R. to the river Marowyne. These settlements were esteemed by admiral Rodney, who captured them in 1780, as an acquisition of more value to the British empire, than all their West-India islands. It is divided into 3 distinct governments, viz. Surinam, Berbisch, Essequibo, and Demerara. The two last are two districts, forming one government. A number of fine rivers pass through this province; the chief of which are Essequibo, Surinam, Demarara, Berbisch, and Canya. Essequibo is 21 miles wide at its mouth, and is more than 300 miles in length. The others are navigable, and are described under their different names. The chief towns are Paramahiro and Staebroeck.

In the months of September, October, and November, the climate is unhealthy, particularly to strangers. The common diseases are putrid and other fevers, the dry belly-ache, and the drop-sy. 100 miles back from the sea, you come to quite a different soil, a hilly country, a pure, dry, wholesome air, where a fire sometimes would not be disagreeable. Along the sea coast, the water is brackish and unwholesome—the air damp and sultry. The thermometer ranges from 75. to 90. through the year. A northeast breeze never fails to blow from about 9 o'clock in the morning through the day, in the hottest seasons. As the days and nights, throughout the year, are very nearly of equal length, the air can never become extremely heated, nor the inhabitants so greatly incommoded by the heat, as those who live at a greater

distance from the equator. The seasons were formerly divided regularly into rainy and dry; but of late years so much dependence cannot be placed upon them, owing probably to the country's being more cleared, by which means a free passage is opened for the air and vapours. The water of the lower parts of the rivers is brackish, and unfit for use; and the inhabitants are obliged to make use of rain water, which is here uncommonly sweet and good.

About 70 miles from the sea, on the river Surinam, is a village of about 40 or 50 houses, inhabited by Jews. This village and the towns above mentioned, with the intervening plantations, contain all the inhabitants in this colony, which amount to 3,200 whites, and 43,000 slaves. The buildings on the plantations are many of them costly, convenient and airy. The country around is thinly inhabited with the native Indians, a harmless friendly set of beings. They are, in general, short of stature, but remarkably well made, of a light copper colour, straight black hair, without beards, high cheek bones, and broad shoulders. In their ears, noses and hair, the women wear ornaments of silver, &c. Both men and women go naked. One nation or tribe of them tie the lower part of the leg of the female children, when young, with a cord bound very tight for the breadth of 6 inches about the ankle, which cord is never afterwards taken off but to put on a new one; by which means the flesh, which should otherwise grow on that part of the leg, increases the calf to a great size, and leaves the bone below nearly bare. This, though it must render them very weak, is reckoned a great beauty by them. The language of the Indians appears to be very soft. They are mortal enemies to every kind of labour; but nevertheless, manufacture a few articles, such as very fine cotton hammocks, earthen water pots, baskets, a red or yellow dye called Roucau, and some other trifles, all of which they bring to town and exchange for such articles as they stand in need of. They paint themselves red, and some are curiously figured with black. Their food consists chiefly of fish and crabs and cassava, of which they plant great quantities, and this is almost the only produce

duse they attend to. They cannot be said to be absolutely wandering tribes, but their huts being merely a few cross sticks, covered with branches, so as to defend them from the rain and sun, they frequently quit their habitations, if they see occasion, and establish them elsewhere. They do not shun the whites, and have been serviceable against the runaway negroes.

On each side of the rivers and creeks are situated the plantations, containing from 500 to 2000 acres each, in number about 550 in the whole colony, producing at present annually about 16,000 hhd. of sugar, 12,000,000lb. coffee, 700,000lb. cocoa, 850,000lb. cotton: All which articles (cotton excepted) have fallen off within 15 years, at least one third, owing to bad management, both here and in Holland, and to other causes. Of the proprietors of these plantations, not above 80 reside here. In the woods are found many kinds of good and durable timber, and some woods for ornamental purposes, particularly a kind of mahogany called copic. The soil is perhaps as rich and as luxuriant as any in the world; it is generally a rich, fat, clayey earth, lying in some places above the level of the rivers at high water (which rises about 8 feet) and in most places below it. Whenever from a continued course of cultivation for many years, a piece of land becomes impoverished (for manure is not known here) it is laid under water for a certain number of years, and thereby regains its fertility, and in the mean time a new piece of wood land is cleared. This country has never experienced those dreadful scourges of the West-Indies, hurricanes: and droughts from the lowness of the land, it has not to fear; nor has the produce ever been destroyed by insects or by the blast. In short, this colony, by proper management, might become equal to Jamaica or any other. Land is not wanting; it is finely intersected by noble rivers, and abundant creeks; the soil is of the best kind, it is well situated, and the climate is not very unhealthy, and is growing better, and will continue so to do the more the country is cleared of its woods, and cultivated.

The rivers abound with fish, some of which are good; at certain seasons of the year there is plenty of turtle. The

woods abound with plenty of deer, hares, and rabbits, a kind of buffaloe, and two species of wild hogs, one of which (the peccary) is remarkable for having something like its navel on the back.

The woods are infested with several species of tygers, but with no other ravenous or dangerous animals. The rivers are rendered dangerous by alligators from four to seven feet long, and a man was a short time since crushed between the jaws of a fish, but its name is not known. Scorpions and tarantulas are found here of a large size and great venom, and other insects without number, some of them very dangerous and troublesome. The torporific eel, also, the touch of which, by means of the bare hand or any conductor, has the effect of a strong electrical shock. Serpents also, some of which are venomous, and others, as has been asserted by many credible persons, are from 25 to 50 feet long. In the woods are monkeys, the sloth, and parrots in all their varieties; also some birds of beautiful plumage, among others the flamingo, but few or no singing birds.

The river Surinam is guarded by a fort and two redoubts at the entrance, and a fort at Paramaribo, but none of them of any strength, so that one or two frigates would be sufficient to make themselves masters of the whole colony; and never was there a people who more ardently wished for a change of government than the inhabitants of this colony. The interior government consists of a governor and a supreme and inferior council; the members of the latter are chosen by the governor from a double nomination of the principal inhabitants, and those of the former in the same manner. By these powers, and by a magistrate presiding over all criminal affairs, justice is executed and laws are enacted necessary for the interior government of the colony; those of a more general and public nature are enacted by the directors, and require no approbation here by the court.

The colony is guarded farther by about 1600 regular troops, paid by the directors. These troops, together with a corps of about 250 free negroes, paid by the court here, and another small corps of chasseurs, and so many slaves as the

The court thinks fit to order from the planters from time to time, are dispersed at posts placed at proper distances on a Cordon, surrounding the colony on the land side, in order, as far as possible, to defend the distant plantations and the colony in general from the attacks of several dangerous bands of runaway slaves, which from very small beginnings have, from the natural prolificacy of the negro race, and the continual addition of fresh fugitives, arrived at such an height as to have cost the country very great sums of money and much loss of men, without being able to do these negroes any effectual injury.

This colony was first possessed by the French as early as the year 1630 or 40, and was abandoned by them on account of its unhealthy climate. In the year 1650 it was taken up by some Englishmen, and in 1662 a charter was granted by Charles II. About this time it was considerably augmented by the settlement of a number of Jews, who had been driven out of Cayenne and the Brazils, whose descendants (with other Jews) compose at present one half of the white inhabitants of the colony, and are allowed great privileges. In 1667 it was taken by the Dutch, and the English having got possession about the same time of the then Dutch colony of New-York, each party retained its conquest, the English planters most of them retired to Jamaica, leaving their slaves behind them, whose language is still English, but so corrupted as not to be understood at first by an Englishman. At present this colony is in the possession of the British.

DUTCHMAN'S Point, a point of land on the Vermont side of lake Champlain, about 16 miles S. of the Canada line. The British held a stockaded hut here, garrisoned by six soldiers, since the peace of 1783. It has since been delivered up to the United States.

DUXBOROUGH, a maritime township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1637. 20 vessels, the greater part from 60 to 90 tons, are owned here. It is a healthy town, and contains 1460 inhabitants; not a greater number than it contained 50 years ago. It lies S. by E. of Plymouth, 3 miles across Plymouth bay by water, and 8 round by land, and 38 S. E. by S. of Boston. Within the harbor are Clarke's

I. consisting of about 100 acres of excellent land, and Sauquish I. which was formerly joined to the Gurnet, by a narrow piece of sand; but the water has insulated it. The Gurnet is an eminence at the southern extremity of the beach, on which is a light-house built by the state. The Indian name of the town was Mattakeeset, or Namakeeset. It was settled by capt. Standish and his associates. The captain came to Plymouth with the first settlers in 1620.

DUXBURY, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1763; first called Dantzick, joined with Sutton in the enumeration of 1775. It has only 169 inhabitants.

DUXBURY, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, about 20 miles S. E. of Burlington, and contains 39 inhabitants.

E

EARL, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

EASTANALLEE, the north-east head branch of Alabama R. in Georgia, on which stands the town of Eastanallee.

EAST BETHLEHEM, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

EAST CHESTER, a township in West Chester co. New-York, on Long-Island sound, about 8 miles S. W. of Rye, 5 northerly of West Chester, and 17 N. E. of New-York. It contains 740 inhabitants; of whom 106 are electors, and 75 slaves.

EASTER, an isle in the Pacific ocean. S. lat. 27. 8. W. long. 109. 41. It is barren, and has no fresh water.

EASTERN Island, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of Chester river.

EASTERN-PRECINCT, in Somerset co. New-Jersey, contains 2068 inhabitants, of whom 468 are slaves.

EASTERN-RIVER, a settlement in Hancock co. district of Maine, containing 240 inhabitants.

EASTERTON, a village in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Susquehanna R. 4 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg, and 111 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

EAST FLORIDA. See *Florida*.

EAST GREENWICH, a post town, and the chief township in Kent co. Rhode-

Rhode-Island; 16 miles S. of Providence, and 22 N. N. W. of Newport, and contains 1824 inhabitants. The compact part, called Greenwich town, has a number of dwelling-houses, a meeting-house, and handsome court-house; and, although its commerce is greatly reduced, carries on the fisheries to advantage, and sends some vessels to the West-Indies. It is situated on the N. W. part of Narraganset bay. Both this town and Warwick are noted for making good cider; and formerly for raising tobacco for exportation.

EAST HADDAM, a township in Middlesex co. Connecticut, situated on the E. side of Connecticut R. opposite to Haddam, of which it was formerly a part. It was settled in 1704, and lies 14 miles southwardly of Middleton, and 21 N. W. of New-London.

EASTHAM, a township in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, about 10 miles long, situated on the peninsula of Cape Cod, between Chatham and Wellfleet, and 95 or 100 miles S. E. of Boston. It contains 1834 inhabitants.

EAST HAMPTON, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 6 miles S. of Northampton, and 105 W. by S. of Boston. It contains 457 inhabitants, and is divided from the W. bank of Connecticut R. by the celebrated mountain called *Mount Tom*.

EAST HAMPTON, a handsome town in Suffolk co. New-York, on the S. E. coast of Long-Island, 12 miles E. N. E. of South Hampton, and 105 E. of New-York city. It has a Presbyterian church, an academy; and about 80 dwelling-houses in one street. The township contains 1497 inhabitants, of whom 214 are electors. Gardner's Island is annexed to this town.

EAST HARTFORD, in Hartford co. Connecticut, lies on the E. bank of Connecticut R. opposite to Hartford. The compact part of it lies in one broad street a mile and a half in length. Here are a number of mills on the different streams which water the town; also iron and glass works.

EAST HAVEN, a township in New-Haven co. Connecticut, on the E. side of New-Haven harbor. There is a fort 2 miles from the mouth of the bay opposite Smith's point to defend the passage. The Scotch Captain and other small islets and rocks lie on the S. shore.

EAST HAVEN, a township in Essex co. Vermont, W. of Maudslone, 14 miles S. E. of the southern end of Willoughby's lake, and 18 N. by W. of the upper bar of the 15 mile falls on Connecticut river.

EAST KINGSTON, in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, a part of Kingston; which see. In 1790 it contained 358 inhabitants; and now 906.

EAST MAIN, is that part of New-Britain, or Labrador, in North-America, which lies on the E. side of James's bay; as part of New South Wales on the W. side of the same bay is called **WEST MAIN**.

The Hudson's bay factory called East Main, is situated on the S. part of East Main, between Rupert and Slade rivers, both of which run westward into James's bay.

EASTON, a post town of Pennsylvania; and capital of Northampton co.; pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Lehigh; and on the W. side of Delaware R. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 150 dwelling-houses, a church, court-house, register's office, and an academy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Bethlehem, and 70 N. of Philadelphia.

EASTON, the chief town of Talbot co. Maryland, formerly called Talbot Court-House, is on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, near the forks of Treadhaven R. 12 miles from its junction with Choptank R. It has a handsome court-house; and market-house; about 150 dwelling-houses, and several stores for the supply of the adjacent country. It is 5 miles S. westerly of Williamsburg, 37 S. of Chester Town, and 118 S. W. of Philadelphia.

EASTON, a township in Washington co. New-York. In 1790 it contained 2539 inhabitants, of whom 48 were slaves. By the state census of 1796, it appears that 347 of its present inhabitants are electors.

EASTON, or *Eastown*, a township important for its iron manufactures, situated in Bristol co. Massachusetts, near the head of Raynham R.; 6 miles N. W. of Raynham, and 12 W. of Bridgewater. It contains 1466 inhabitants. The best mill-saws in the state are made here. The art of making steel was introduced here by Capt. Eliphalet Leonard, in 1786. It is made in quantities; and is cheaper than imported steel, and equal

equal in quality for large work, such as plough shares, horse shoes, &c. which require large quantities of hard steel. But for edge tools, in general, it is found to be of inferior quality to what is imported. The manufacture of linseed oil began here in 1792, and from an annual stock of 3000 bushels of seed, there has been annually produced near 5000 gallons of oil.

EASTON'S Beach and Bay, in the state of Rhode-Island, is separated from Sachuest beach and bay by Easton's point. Both lie at the southern end of Rhode-Island.

EAST R. in the state of New-York, and the waters of North or Hudson R. form York I. The communication between North R. and Long-Island sound is by East R. along the eastern side of New-York Island.

EAST or NORTH HAVEN, or Quinepaug R. in Connecticut, rises in Southington, not far from a bend in Farmington R. and passing through Wallingford and North-Haven, empties into New-Haven harbor. It has been contemplated to connect the source of this river with Farmington R.

EAST-TOWN, in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

EAST-WHITELAND, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

EAST WINDSOR, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut; separated from Windsor by Connecticut R. and about 7 miles N. E. of Hartford. The compact part of the town lies on one broad street of about 2 miles in length. In the township are 3 Congregational churches. The lands are fertile; and besides those articles common to the state, produce large quantities of good tobacco.

EATON, a small town in the northern part of Strafford co. New-Hampshire; 3 miles N. of the Great Ossipee lake, and about 56 N. by W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1766, and contains 253 inhabitants.

EATONTOWN, improperly called Edentown, a pleasant village in New-Jersey, about a mile S. of the town of Shrewsbury, in the same township. It is a place of some business and thriving.

EBENEZER, a post town, and the capital of Effingham co. Georgia, seated on the S. W. bank of Savannah R. 5 miles from Abercorn, 25 N. N. W. of Savan-

nah, 75 S. E. of Louisville, and 860 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains but a few houses; and was settled in 1735, by a number of Protestants driven out of Saltsburg, in the Electorate of Bavaria, by persecution.

EDEN, a township in Hancock co. district of Maine, incorporated in 1796, taken from the northerly part of Mount Desert.

EDEN, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, N. W. of Craftsbury, adjoining.

EDENTON, a district on the sea-coast of North-Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia; E. by the ocean; W. by Halifax district, and S. by Newbern. It is subdivided into 9 counties, viz. Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimins, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It contains 53,770 inhabitants, of whom 19,198 are slaves. Its chief town is Edenton. The wood is chiefly pine, oak, cypress, and juniper; of all which there is abundance.

EDENTON, the capital of the above district, is a post town and port of entry, at the head of a bay on the N. side of Albemarle sound, and at the N. E. side of the opening of Chowan R. It contains above 150 indifferent wooden buildings, and a few handsome ones. The public buildings are an ancient brick Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. In or near the town lived the proprietary, and the first of the royal governors. Its situation is advantageous for trade, but unhealthy; which doubtless has tended to retard its prosperity. Its exports in the year ending September 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 50,646 dollars. It is 97 miles N. of Newbern, 257 N. N. E. of Wilmington, 139 S. E. of Peterburgh, and 440 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36. 6. W. long. 77. 11.

EDESTON, a plantation in Hancock co. district of Maine, containing 110 inhabitants.

EDGARTON, a port of entry and post town of Massachusetts, and the chief town of Duke's co. situated on the E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard. The fertile island of Chabaquidick is within the jurisdiction of Edgarton; which has a small trade to the West-Indies. The exports in 1794 for one year ending Sept. 30th, amounted to 2,257 dollars value. It lies about 14 miles S. of Barnstable co. on the main, and

and 94 miles S. S. E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1352 inhabitants.

EDGCOMB, a township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, containing 855 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1774, and lies 180 miles N. by E. of Boston.

EDGCOMB, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina, bounded S. by Pitt co. S. W. by Wayne co. and Tar R. which affords it communication with several counties in the state; W. by Nash co. and E. by Martin and Halifax counties. It contains 10,255 inhabitants, of whom 2,009 are slaves.

EDGEFIELD Co. in S. Carolina, is the southernmost in the district of Ninety Six; bounded N. by Saluda R. which divides it from Newbury co.; S. W. by Savannah R. which separates it from the state of Georgia; E. by Orangeburg district, and W. by Abbeville co. The ridge of elevated land, which divides the waters of Saluda from those of Savannah R. passes nearly through the middle of the county. Edgefield co. is about 34 miles long and 24 broad, and contains 13,289 inhabitants, of whom 3619 are slaves.

EDGEFIELD COURT-HOUSE, in the above county, where is a post-office, is 20 miles from Abbeville court-house; 25 from Augusta and 60 from Columbia.

EDGEMONT, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

EDISTO, or *Ponpon*, a navigable river in S. Carolina, which rises in two branches from a remarkable ridge in the interior part of the state. These branches unite below Orangeburgh, which stands on the N. fork, and form Edisto river, which, having passed Jacksonburg, leaving it on the S. branches and embraces Edisto, and several smaller isles.

EDWARD, a fort in Nova-Scotia, in the town of Windsor, in Hants co. said to be large enough to contain 200 men. It is situated on Avon R. which is navigable thus far for vessels of 400 tons; those of 60 tons can go 2 miles higher.

EDWARD, a fortification in Washington co. New-York, now in ruins. It is situated on the E. bank of Hudson R. about 14 miles S. by E. of Fort George, on the southern extremity of Lake George, and 19 S. by W. of Skenesborough, on South bay, an arm of lake Champlain. N. lat. 43. 7. W. long. 74.

EEL RIVER *Indians*, inhabit the lands

on Eel R. a head branch of Wabash R. They were lately hostile; but ceded some land at the mouth of the river to the U. States, at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795; when government paid them a sum of money, and engaged to pay them in goods, to the value of 500 dollars annually forever.

EFFINGHAM, formerly Leavittstown, a township in Strafford co. New-Hampshire, S. E. of Ossipee pond, on Ossipee river, incorporated in 1766, and has 154 inhabitants.

EFFINGHAM Co. in the lower district of Georgia, is bounded by Savannah R. on the N. eastward, which separates it from S. Carolina; by Ogeechee R. on the S. westward, which divides it from Liberty co. It contains 2424 inhabitants, including 750 slaves. Chief towns, Ebenezer and Elberton.

EGG-HARBOR, a town in Gloucester co. New-Jersey, on Great Egg Harbor; famous for the exportation of pine and cedar.

EGG HARBOR R. GREAT AND LITTLE. Great Egg Harbor river rises between Gloucester and Cumberland counties, in New-Jersey. After running E. S. E. a few miles it becomes the divisional line between Cape May and Gloucester counties, and falls into the bay of its own name. The inlet from the Atlantic ocean lies in 39. 22. The river abounds with sheephead, rock-fish, perch, oysters, clams, &c. which find a ready market at Philadelphia. This river is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 200 tons.

Little Egg Harbor Inlet, lies about 17 miles N. E. of Great Egg Harbor Inlet. It receives Mulicus R. which rises in Gloucester and Burlington counties, and forms part of the divisional line a few miles from the bay. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons. The township of *Little Egg Harbor*, in Burlington co. consists of about 23,000 acres; the most of which, being thin and barren, is not under improvement. The compact part of the township is called *Clam Town*, where there is a meeting-house for Friends, and about a dozen houses. It has a small trade to the West-Indies. During the late war captains Ferguson and Collins burnt a number of privateers and other vessels in Little Egg Harbor, and destroyed the place.

EGG Island, a small island on the N. E. side of Delaware bay, in Cumberland co.

EGMONT, an island in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by capt. Carteret. The Spaniards called it Santa Cruz. S. lat. 19. 20. E. long. from Greenwich 164. 30.

EGREMONT, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 759 inhabitants, incorporated in 1760—15 miles S. W. of Stockbridge, and 145 W. of Boston.

EIGHTEEN-MILE, or *Long Beach*, on the coast of New-Jersey, lies between Little Egg Harbor inlet, and that of Barnegat.

ELBERT, a new county, in the upper district of Georgia, on the tract of land between Tugulo and Broad rivers. The S. E. corner of the county is at their confluence, at the town of Peterburg. On the N. W. it is bounded by Franklin county.

ELBERTON, the seat of justice in the above co. is 23 miles N. W. of Peterburg, and 30 S. E. of Franklin courthouse.

ELBERTON, a post town in Effingham co. Georgia, on the N. E. bank of Ogeechee R. containing about 30 houses. It is about 19 miles W. of Ebenezer, 48 N. W. of Savannah, and 55 S. E. of Louisville. N. lat. 32. 18. 45. W. long. 80. 30.

ELUTHERA, or *Alabaster*, one of the Bahama or Lucaya islands, where above 60 families formerly settled under Dep. Gov. Holmes, and erected a small fort.

ELIAS, MOUNT ST. a mountain near the shore of the N. W. coast of North-America, N. W. of Admiralty bay, and S. E. of Prince William's sound.

ELIZABETH, CAPE. See *Cape Elizabeth* and *Casco Bay*.

ELIZABETH CITY Co. in Virginia, lies between York and James rivers, having Warwick and York counties on the W. and Chesapeake bay on the E. and N. There are several small islands on its sea-coast, the chief of which are Long and Egg islands. Point Comfort is the S. eastern extremity of the co. It contains 3450 inhabitants, of whom 1876 are slaves.

ELIZABETH Islands, several small islands on the S. E. side of Buzzard's bay, extending S. westerly from the extremity of Barnstable co. in Massachu-

setts, and bearing N. W. from Martha's Vineyard; situated between 41. 24. and 41. 32. N. lat. and between 70. 38. and 70. 56. W. long. They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Nashaw, Pasqui, Nashawenna, Pinequese, and Cattahunk islands. All these belong to Duke's county.

ELIZABETH, a short southern arm of James R. in Virginia. It affords an excellent harbor, and large enough for 300 ships. The channel is from 150 to 200 fathoms wide; and at common flood tide it has 18 feet water to Norfolk, which stands near the mouth of its eastern branch. The S. branch rises in the Dismal Swamp. Craney island, at the mouth of Elizabeth, lies 5 miles S. W. of Point Comfort, at the mouth of James river,

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, QUEEN, in the straits of Magellan, in S. America: Here fresh water, herbs fit for salad, and wild fowl may be had in great plenty. The shores also abound with shell-fish.

ELIZABETH, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, containing about 30 houses, and a Dutch church; 18 miles N. W. by W. of Lancaster, and 84 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post town and borough, in Essex county, New-Jersey; pleasantly situated on a small creek which empties into Arthur Kull. Its soil is equal to any in the state. In the compact part of the town, there are about 150 houses, two brick churches, one for Presbyterians, very handsome, the other for Episcopalians, and an academy. This is one of the oldest towns in the state, having been purchased of the Indians as early as 1664, and settled soon after. It lies 6 miles southerly of Newark, and 15 S. W. by W. of New-York.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village of Alleghany co. Pennsylvania, situated on the S. E. side of Monongahela R. between Redstone Old Fort and Pittsburg, about 18 miles from each, and 6 above the mouth of the Youghagany. Many boats are built here for the trade and emigration to Kentucky, and in the environs are several saw mills. N. lat. 40. 13. W. long. 79. 22.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post town of Maryland, and capital of Washington co. formerly called Hagarstown, seated in

in the fertile valley of Conegocheague. It has several streets regularly laid out. The houses are principally built of brick and stone, in number about 300. Episcopians, Presbyterians, and German Lutherans have each a church. The court-house and market-house are handsome buildings, and the gaol is of stone, and substantial. The trade with the western country is considerable; and there are a number of mills in the neighborhood, on Antietam creek. See *Hagerstown*.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the chief town of Tyrrel co. in Edenton district, North-Carolina, has a gaol, court-house, and a few dwelling-houses. It is 40 miles from Fayetteville, and 55 from Wilmington.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post town and the chief in Bladen co. N. Carolina, is situated on the N. W. branch of Cape Fear. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses; 36 miles southward of Fayetteville, and 47 N. W. of Wilmington.

ELK, a creek in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, which uniting with Penn's creek, falls into the Susquehanna, 5 miles below Sunbury.

ELK, a navigable river of the eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Chester co. Pennsylvania, by two branches; Big and Little Elk creeks. At their confluence stands Elkton. The canals in contemplation from Elk R. to Delaware bay, are noticed under Delaware bay.

ELK, a short navigable river, in the state of Tennessee. It rises on the N. W. side of Cumberland mountain, runs S. westerly, and falls into the Tennessee a little above the Muscle shoals; about 40 miles W. N. W. of the Creeks' Crossing Place.

ELKHORN, a small water of Kentucky river. The Elkhorn lands are much esteemed, being situated in a bend of Kentucky river, in Fayette co. in which this small river, or creek, rises.

ELK Lake, one of the chain of small lakes which connects the lake of the Woods with lake Superior. N. lat. 48. 41. W. long. 93.

ELKRIDGE, a small town in Ann Arundel co. Maryland, situated on the S. bank of Patapiscus R. and on the W. side of Deep Run. This place is famous for the bright tobacco called

kite's foot. It is 8 miles S. W. of Baltimore, and 19 N. W. of Annapolis. N. lat. 39. 12. 30.

ELKTON, a post town of considerable trade, at the head of Chesapeake bay, in Maryland, and the capital of Cecil co. It is situated at the confluence of the head branches of Elk R. 13 miles from its mouth at Turkey Point, and a mile above French town. The tide flows up to the town, and it enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade, between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Upwards of 250,000 bushels of wheat are collected here annually, for supplying those markets, or the neighboring mills. Elkton consists of one street, in which are about 90 houses, a court-house, and gaol. On the W. side of the town is an academy. It is 12 miles S. W. of Christiana bridge, 10 N. E. of Charlestown, 47 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 56 N. E. of Baltimore.

ELLINGTON, a township of about 200 families, in Tolland co. Connecticut. It lies about 12 miles N. E. of Hartford city, and 6 W. of Tolland.

ELLIS R. in the district of Maine, is a branch of Saco river.

ELMORE, the southernmost township in Orleans co. in Vermont; and contained, by the census, only 12 inhabitants.

EMERY'S R. a small river in Tennessee, which runs S. E. into the Tennessee, 7 miles N. by E. of the mouth of Clinch river.

EMMAUS, a Moravian settlement, 8 miles from Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

EMMITSBURGH, or *Emmitsburgh*, a flourishing village in Frederick co. Maryland, situated between Flat Run and Tom's creek, western head waters of the Monocacy, and about a mile S. of the Pennsylvania line. It is 24 miles N. E. by E. of Frederick, and 50 N. W. of Baltimore. N. lat. 39. 10. 30.

ENCHANTED Mountain. See *Tennessee*.

ENDLESS Mountains, a name sometimes applied to the Alleghany mountains.

ENDEAVOUR Straits, are between the N. point of New-Holland, and the S. coast of New-Guinea. S. lat. 10. E. long. from Paris 140.

ENFIELD, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut, on the E. bank of Connecticut R. opposite to Suffield, and bounded

bounded on the N. by the Massachusetts line : It was granted by the court of Massachusetts, to Springfield, in 1648, and was settled in 1681. In 1769 it contained 214 English families. In the town are two Congregational churches, and a meeting-house for Shakers. The compact part of the town, contiguous to the river, is very pleasant. It is 16 or 18 miles N. of Hartford.

ENFIELD, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, about 11 miles S. E. of Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1761, and has 724 inhabitants, chiefly farmers.

ENGANNO, *TROMPEUR*, or *False Cape*, is the easternmost land of the island of St. Domingo, $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues northerly of Pointe de l'Espec, and 22 S. E. of Cape Raphael, or Round Mountain. N. lat. 19. 3. W. long. from Paris 71. 25.

ENGLISH Harbor, one of the best harbors in the island of Antigua, on the S. shore, a mile S. E. of the mouth of Falmouth harbor. It is well fortified, and has a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. N. lat. 17. 8. 25. W. long. 61. 27. 30.

ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, a village in Bergen co. New-Jersey, on a N. E. branch of Hackinsack R. W. of, and in the vicinity of Fort Lee.

ENGLISHTOWN, in New-Jersey, a small village in the N. western part of Monmouth co. on the road from Princetown to Shrewsbury, 21 miles from the former, 6 W. of Monmouth courthouse, and 18 E. of Princeton.

ENGLISH TURN. See *Detour des Anglois*.

ENO, a river in N. Carolina, which unites with Little and Flat rivers in Orange co. and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below Hillsborough.

ENOREE, a N. W. branch of Broad R. in S. Carolina. It separates Pinckney and Ninety-Six districts, and joins Broad R. about 5 miles below Tyger R.

ENOSBURG, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, about 18 or 20 miles E. of Swanton.

EPHRATA, or *Dunkard Town*, a village in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, situated on the N. W. side of Calico creek, which, joining the Conestoga, falls into the Susquehanna. It lies 12 miles N. of the town of Lancaster, and up-

wards of 60 W. of Philadelphia. It is situated in a romantic and sequestered vale, and possessed by a religious community called *Tunkers*, who are mostly of German descent, and believe in general redemption. They use great plainness of dress and language, and will neither swear, nor fight, nor go to law, nor take interest for the money they lend. They have many peculiarities; but their innocent manners have acquired them the name of the harmless Tunkers. This settlement is sometimes called Tunker's Town, and consists of about 40 buildings; of which 3 are places of worship. They subsist by cultivating their lands, by attending a printing-office, a grist-mill, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, &c. and the sisters by spinning, weaving, sewing, &c. Besides this congregation at Ephrata, there were in 1770, 14 others of this sect in various parts of Pennsylvania, and some in Maryland. The whole, exclusive of those in Maryland, amounted to upwards of 2000 souls.

EPHING, a plantation in the district of Maine, of about 25 families, 12 miles from Narraguate.

EPHING, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, taken from the N. W. part of Exeter, and incorporated in 1741. In 1790 it contained 1233, now 1740 inhabitants. It is 6 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 23 W. of Portsmouth.

EPSOM, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, lies E. of Pembroke, adjoining; 10 miles E. of Concord, and 45 miles N. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727; in 1775 it contained 387, and in 1790, 799 inhabitants.

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification in Upper Canada, situated on the N. shore of lake Erie, and on the W. bank of Niagara R. 27 miles S. by E. of Niagara Fort, and 18 above the carrying place at the Falls of Niagara. N. lat. 42. 59. W. long. 78. 20. 30.

ERIE, a lake of the fourth magnitude in North-America, and through which runs the line between the United States and Upper Canada. D'Etoit R. on the W. brings the waters of the great lakes with which lake Erie has a communication on the N. W. and Niagara R. on the E. forms its communication with the waters of lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. It is situat-

ed between 41. and 43. N. lat. and between 78. 48. and 83. W. long. Its form is elliptical. Its length is about 225 miles; and its medium breadth about 40. It affords good navigation for shipping of any burden. The coast on both sides of the lake is generally favorable for the passage of batteaux and canoes. Its banks in many places have a flat sandy shore, particularly to the eastward of the peninsula called Long Point, which runs upwards of 18 miles into the lake, and being composed of sand is very convenient to haul boats out of the surf upon it, when the lake is too rough for sailing and rowing; yet in some places, chiefly on the S. side towards both ends of the lake, it would be dangerous to approach and impossible to land, by reason of the perpendicular height of the rocks. Some of these, (as at Cayahoga, which are already described) are magnificent beyond description, and must also inspire dread in the boldest breast, when viewed from the water. Lake Erie has a great variety of fine fish, such as sturgeon, eel, white fish, trout, perch, &c. Lakes Huron and Michigan afford communication with lake Erie, by vessels of 8 feet draught. There are portages into the waters of lake Erie from the Wabash, Great Miami, Muskingum, and Alleghany, from 2 to 16 miles. The portage between the Ohio and Potowmac will be about 20 miles, when the obstructions in the Monongahela and Cheat rivers are removed.

ERIE'S, an Indian nation, called by the French, du Chat, or Cat-nation. They were extirpated by the Iroquois about the year 1655. Were it not for the lake which still bears the name of that nation, one would not have known that they ever existed.

ERROL, a small town on lake Umbagog, in the N. easternmost settled part of Grafton co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1774.

ERVINE, a township in Ontario co. New-York. Of its inhabitants 93 are qualified to be electors.

ESCAMBIA, one of the most considerable rivers that fall into the bay of Pensacola in West-Florida, empties itself near the head of the N. branch, about 12 or 15 miles from Pensacola, through several marshes and channels, which have a number of islands between them,

that are overflowed when the water is high. A shoal near its mouth prevents vessels, drawing more than 5 or 6 feet, from entering; but there is from 2 to 4 fathoms of water afterwards. Capt. Hutchins ascended it in a boat upwards of 80 miles, and from the depth of water there, it appeared to be navigable for pettiaguers many miles further. It is uncertain where its source is. The course is very winding. At the mouth of the river on the W. side was the town of Cambleton, settled by French Protestants in 1766, but was afterwards abandoned.

The lands in general on each side of the river, are rich, low or swampy, admirably adapted for the culture of rice or corn. The great number of rivulets which fall into this river from the high circumjacent country, may be led over any part of the rice lands, at any season of the year. The numerous islands at the mouth of the river, some of very considerable extent, are not inferior for rice to any in America. The settlements made by Messrs. Tait and Mitchell, capt. Johnson, Mr. McKinnon, and some others, are very evident proofs of this assertion; who within two years of their first settlement, had nearly cleared all the expenses they had been at in making very considerable establishments; and would entirely have done it in another year, had not the Spaniards taken possession of the country.

ESCATARI, a small island about 5 leagues N. of Louisbourg, in the island of Cape Breton.

ESOPUS. See *Kingston*, New-York.

ESPIRITU SANTO, ISLES DEL, situated on the S. W. of Providence, in the West-Indies. See *Andros Isles*.

ESPIRITU SANCTO, a bay on the W. coast of East Florida, in 27. 8. N. lat. It has a good harbor, 4 fathom water, and safe anchorage; but the land all about the coast is very low, and cannot be seen from a ship's deck when in 7 fathom water. Several low, sandy islands and marshes, covered with mangrove bushes, lie before the main land. Here are immense numbers of fish in the summer time, which may be caught with a seine, enough to load a ship, (if the climate would admit of curing them) even in a few days.

ESQUIMAUX. See *Labrador* and *New-Britain*.

ESQUIMAUX;

ESQUIMAUX, a large bay on the Labrador coast, into which a river of the same name empties. It lies in the N. W. part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the straits of Bellefille. Esquimaux islands lie across its mouth.

ESSEQUEBO *Distrikt and River*. Essequibo is a district of Dutch Guiana, in S. America, and receives its name from the large navigable river which waters it. See *Demerara* and *Dutch America*.

ESSEX Co. in Massachusetts, is bounded N. by the state of N. Hampshire; E. & S. by the ocean; and the town of Chelsea in Suffolk co.; W. by Middlesex co.; in length about 38 miles; in breadth 25; and is shaped triangularly, Chelsea being the acute point. The chief islands on its coast, belonging to it, are Cape Anne and Plumb islands. It is subdivided into 22 townships, which contain 7644 houses and 57,913 inhabitants; being the most populous, of its size, of any in the state, having about 235 souls to a square mile. The first settlement in Massachusetts Proper was made in Salem, the capital of the county, in 1628, by John Endicott, Esq. one of the original patentees, and many years governor of the colony. It was made a shire in 1643, being one of the three into which the colony was first divided. Essex co. pays about one seventh part of the state tax, elects six senators and counsellors for the government of the commonwealth, and one representative in the legislature of the United States.

The face of the county is pleasingly variegated with hills, vales, woods, and plains. The land is generally fruitful; but is more favourable to barley than most other parts of the state. Quarries of marble and limestone are found in this county; and the sea coast is indented with a number of good harbors. Merrimack river intersects the N. part of Essex county; between it and the New-Hampshire line are the towns of Methuen; Haverhill, Almsbury and Salisbury.

ESSEX Co. in Virginia, is bounded E. and N. E. by Rappahannock river, which divides it from Richmond. It is about 55 miles long and 12 broad, and contains 9122 inhabitants, of whom 5440 are slaves.

ESSEX Co. in New-Jersey, is in the

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eastern part of the state, and divided from Staten-Island by Newark bay. It is about 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth, and has three townships, viz. Newark, Elizabethtown and Acquackanack, which contain 17,785 inhabitants, of whom 1171 are slaves. The soil is very fertile, and its fruits and other productions meet with a quick sale in New-York city. Essex county has within it 7 Presbyterian churches, 3 for Episcopalians, 1 for Anabaptists, and 2 for Dutch Calvinists.

ESSEX Co. in Vermont, is the northernmost in the state.

ESSEX, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, contains 354 inhabitants. It lies between Jericho on the S. E. and Colchester on the N. W.

ESTAPA, or *Eslope*, a town belonging to the province of Tabasco, and audience of Mexico, in New-Spain, N. America. It is mentioned by Dampier, as situated on Tabasco R. 4 leagues beyond Villa de Mose. It is said to be a place of considerable trade; and so strong; that it repulsed capt. Hewet, when he attacked it with 200 desperate buccaneers.

ESTAPO, a strong town in New-Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; situated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. N. lat. 17. 30. W. long. 103. 5.

ESTHER Town, in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, situated on the E. bank of Susquehanna R. a little N. of Harrisburg.

ETECHIMINES, Indian nations on the borders of Nova-Scotia. See *Malecites* and *Scodick*.

EUPHASEE, the ancient name of Hiwassee R. in Tennessee; also the name of an Indian town on its S. W. bank, 28 miles from its mouth. See *Hirwassee*.

EUSTACE, or *Eustacia*, called also *Metanzas*, or *Slaughter*; (from a butchery made on it by the Spaniards). It is an inconsiderable island, about 20 miles in circuit. It forms, with a long point of land, the entrance to the harbor of St. Augustine, in East-Florida.

EUSTATIA Town, in the island of Eustatia or Eustatius, in the Caribbean sea in the West-Indies. N. lat. 17. 29. W. long. 63. 5.

EUSTATIUS ST. or *Eustatia*, is the chief island belonging to the Dutch in the West-Indies, situated in the Carib-

bean

bean sea, in 17. 29. N. lat. and in 63. 10. W. long. and 3 leagues N. W. of St. Christophers. It is only a mountain, about 29 miles in compass, rising out of the sea, like a pyramid, and almost round; but though so small and inconveniently laid out by nature, the industry of the Dutch has turned it to so good account, that it is said to contain 5000 whites, and 15,000 negroes. The sides of the mountains are laid out in very pretty settlements; but they have neither springs nor rivers. The produce is chiefly sugar and tobacco. This island, as well as Curassou, is engaged in the Spanish contraband trade, for which, however, it is not so well situated; and it has drawn the same advantage from its constant neutrality. But in the last war between Great-Britain and Holland, admiral Rodney, having been sent to reduce it with a considerable land and sea force, obliged it to surrender at discretion, on the 3d of February, 1781. The private property of the inhabitants was confiscated, with a degree of rigor very uncommon among civilized nations, and very inconsistent with the humanity and generosity by which the British nation used to be characterized. The reason assigned was, that the inhabitants of St. Eustatius had assisted France and the United States with naval and other stores. The British merchants, as well as those of France and America, suffered immense loss by effects deposited in this island. On the 27th of November, the same year, it was retaken by the French, under the command of the marquis de Bouille, who had an inconsiderable force. The Dutch first took possession of this island in the year 1635.

EVANSHAM, the capital of Wythe co. in Virginia, is situated on the E. side of Reedy creek, which falls into the Great Kanhaway, Woods or New river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 25 houses; 40 miles W. by S. of Christiansburg, 242 in a like direction from Richmond, and 518 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

EVESHAM, a township in Burlington co. New-Jersey, situated between the forks of Moore's creek, which runs N. westerly to Delaware R. It is 7 miles easterly of Haddonfield, 16 E. of Philadelphia, and 25 S. of Burlington.

Here is an Indian settlement, called

Edge Pittick, a tract of land reserved by the ancient natives. They have some hundreds of acres of improved lands, about 30 houses, and a meeting-house. They formerly had a minister of their own order, who stately officiated in the Indian language.

EXETER, a post town in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, and, next to Portsmouth, the most considerable sea-port town in the state. It is situated at the head of navigation on Swamscot, or Exeter R. a branch of the Piscataqua, 15 miles S. W. of Portsmouth, and a like distance N. W. of Newburyport, in Essex co. Massachusetts. The tide rises here 12 feet. It is well situated for a manufacturing town, and has already a duck manufactory in its infancy, 6 saw mills, a fulling mill, spinning mill, paper mill, snuff mill, 2 chocolate and 10 grist mills, iron works, and 2 printing offices. The saddlery business is carried on here to greater extent, than in any town on this side Philadelphia. Before the revolution, ship building was a profitable business; and the vessels were employed in the West-India trade. Notwithstanding the loss of this market, there are four or five vessels, of different burden, built here annually; the river being capable of floating down those of 500 tons. An equal number is also employed in the foreign trade, chiefly to the West-Indies. The situation of this place bids fair for extensive population. The public edifices are 2 Congregational churches, an elegant building appropriated for the academy, a handsome and capacious court-house, and a gaol. The public offices of the state are kept here at present. Besides the celebrated Exeter academy, there are here an English school, and 6 or 8 private schools, chiefly for females.

This township is of irregular figure, and about 4 miles square. It was incorporated in 1638; prior to which, it had the name of Swamscot Falls, from the falls of the river, which separate the fresh from the tide water; where the body of the town is situated; chiefly on the western side of the river. The number of inhabitants in 1775, was 1741—and in 1790, 1722. It lies 54 miles N. of Boston, and 402 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 42. 59. W. long. 71.

"Phillips Exeter Academy" was founded and endowed by the hon. John Phillips,

Phillips, LL. D. of Exeter, and incorporated by act of Assembly in 1781. It is a very respectable and useful institution, under the inspection of a board of trustees, and the immediate government and instruction of a preceptor and an assistant. It has a fund of £.15,000, a part of which is in lands not yet productive. The present annual income is £.480. It has commonly between 50 and 60 students. In 1794, a building was erected, 76 by 36 feet, two stories high; which, in point of convenience, and perhaps elegance, is exceeded by few buildings of the kind in the United States.

EXETER, the N. westernmost township in Washington co. Rhode-Island state, has North-Kingston on the E. and Voluntown, in Connecticut, on the W. The several branches of Wood R. unite here, and take a S. course between Hopkinton and Richmond. It contains 2495 inhabitants, of whom 37 are slaves.

EXETER, a township in Luzern co. Pennsylvania.

EXETER, a town in New-Hanover co. in Wilmington district, N. Carolina; situated on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear, about 36 miles N. from Wilmington, and 22 from the New river.

EXUMA Isle, one of the Bahama isles, situated on the E. of the Great Bank, between Stocking isles on the S. W. and Long-isle on the E. It is now uninhabited, excepting two families, yet is one of the best of the Bahamas, not only for its fertility, but for the excellence of its anchoring ground, in the sound to which it gives name; where all the British navy could ride in safety. N. lat. 24. 30. W. long. 74. 30.

EXUMA Sound, lies E. of the Great Bahama Bank, between it and the isle of Guanahani. N. lat. 24. W. long. 75.

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FABIANE, a river in Louisiana, which runs S. eastward into the Mississippi, in N. lat. 39. 30.; 16 miles above Jaffioni R. and 50 below the Iowa town and rapids.

FABIUS, one of the military townships in New-York.

FAIRFAX Co. in Virginia, is about 25 miles long, and 18 broad; on the W. bank of Potowmack river. It contains

12,320 inhabitants, of whom 4574 are slaves. Chief town, Alexandria.

FAIRFAX, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, E. of Georgia, and on the bank of La Moille R. and contains 254 inhabitants; and is about 9 miles from lake Champlain.

FAIRFIELD, a plantation in Lincoln co. district of Maine, on the S. E. bank of Kennebeck R. S. of Canaan, and opposite Hancock; about 17 miles from Pittstown, and 7 from Fort Halifax. It contains 492 inhabitants, and is 225 miles N. E. of Boston.

FAIRFIELD, a new township in Herkemer county, New-York.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, E. of St. Albans; and contains 129 inhabitants. It is 13 miles S. of the Canada line, and as far from the nearest part of lake Champlain.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Washington co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, 29 of its inhabitants are electors.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Cumberland co. New-Jersey, on Cohanzy creek, and at the head of Black creek; 25 miles E. by S. of Salem, in Salem co.

FAIRFIELD Co. in Connecticut, is the S. westernmost in the state; bounded W. by the state of New-York, E. by New-Haven co. N. by Litchfield, and S. by Long-Island found. Its shape is very irregular. It is divided into 13 townships, of which Fairfield and Danbury are the chief; and contains 36,250 inhabitants, including 433 slaves. It is separated from New-Haven co. and part of Litchfield co. by Stratford R. The other parts of the county are watered by small streams, as Sagatuck, Sasco, Peganook, Five Mile, Rodens, Mill, and Mayamus rivers. Several harbors, and a number of small isles lie along the sound, in the towns of Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, and Stratford. The face of the county is rough, but the soil is good.

FAIRFIELD, the *Unquowa* of the Indians, a post town and port of entry of Connecticut, and capital of the above county, is pleasantly situated on Mill-Run, a little above its entrance into Long-Island found, 22 miles S. W. by W. of New-Haven, and 64 from New-York. It contains about 200 houses, a neat Congregational church, and a court-house. About 4 miles N. W. of the

the body of the town, and in the township, is the beautiful parish of Greenfield, in which is a flourishing academy. A high eminence in the centre of the parish commands a delightful prospect. Fairfield was settled from Weatherfield in 1639, and in 1736 contained 400 families. It was burnt by a party of tories and British, under the command of gov. Tryon, in 1777; the loss sustained, amounted to upwards of £40,000. Fairfield carries on a considerable trade to the W. Indies. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 77,425 dollars.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania.

FAIRFIELD Co. in Camden district, S. Carolina, between Wateree R. which divides it from Lancaster co. and Broad R. which separates it from Newbury and Union counties. It contains 6138 white inhabitants, and 1485 slaves. Its chief town is Winnsborough.

FAIRHAVEN, in Bristol co. Massachusetts, lies on the N. W. side of Buzzard's bay, and on the eastern side of Accushnet river, opposite to Bedford; which see.

FAIRHAVEN, a considerable township in Rutland co. Vermont, N. W. of Poultney. It contains 545 inhabitants, and is 51 miles N. of Bennington.

FAIRLEE, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. 16 miles N. of Dartmouth College. The township is hilly, but of a good soil, and has several glades of excellent land. It contains 463 inhabitants.

FAIR WEATHER, CAPE, on the E. coast of Patagonia, in S. America, lies northerly from Cape Virgin Mary. S. lat. 51. 45. W. long. from Greenwich 68. 10.

FALKLAND Isles, lie at no great distance from the straits of Magellan, at the utmost extremity of S. America; between 50. and 56. W. long. and 51. and 53. S. lat. These islands were discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; the chief of the two islands he named *Hawkins' Maidenland*, in honor of Queen Elizabeth. The soil of these islands is bad, and the shores are beaten by perpetual storms. A British settlement was made here, of which they were dispossessed by the Spaniards, in 1770, soon after it had been established.

The Spaniards now send criminals to these inhospitable shores from their settlements in America.

FALL R. is an inconsiderable stream, rising in Watuper Pond, in Rhode-Island, and after a short N. W. course, empties into Taunton river.

FALLS, a township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

FALLEN CITY, or *Old Jerusalem*, a range of rocks among the Virgin isles, in the West-Indies, S. W. of Virgin Gorda. N. lat. 18. 10. W. long. 62. 53.

FALLING Spring, a branch of James R. in Virginia, where it is called Jackson's river, rising in the mountain, 20 miles S. W. of the Warm Spring. The water falls over the rock 200 feet, which is about 50 feet higher than the fall of Niagara. Between the sheet of water and the rock below, a man may walk across dry.

FALMOUTH, a township, formerly including Portland, in Cumberland co. Maine, containing 2991 inhabitants. It is situated on Calco bay, 120 miles N. N. E. of Boston. Incorporated in 1718.

FALMOUTH, a township in Hants co. Nova-Scotia; situated on the S. E. side of the Basin of Minas, opposite Windsor, 28 miles N. W. of Halifax.

FALMOUTH, a maritime township in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, situated on the N. E. part of the Vineyard sound, on the W. side of the bay of its name; 77 miles S. E. by S. of Boston, 18 from Sandwich, and 9 from Holme's Hole. It was incorporated in 1686, and contains 1637 inhabitants. N. lat. 41. 33. W. long. 70. 35. It is a post town.

FALMOUTH, a post town in Stafford co. Virginia, situated on the N. bank of Rappahannock river, nearly opposite to Fredericksburg. It is irregularly built, and contains an Episcopalian church and about 150 houses. It is 23 miles S. W. of Dumfries, 70 N. by E. of Richmond, and 207 S. westerly of Philadelphia. Considerable quantities of tobacco are inspected here.

FALMOUTH, a town in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, situated on the S. E. side of Conawago creek, 20 miles westerly of Lancaster. It has been lately laid out.

FALMOUTH, a town and harbor on the S. shore of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies. It has English harbor on the E. and Rendezvous bay on the W.; and situated in St. Paul's parish, at

at the N. W. corner of the harbor, which is well fortified.

FALMOUTH, in the island of Jamaica, in the West-Indies, commonly called the Point, is situated on the S. side of Martha Brae harbor; and including the adjoining villages of Martha Brae and the Rock, is composed of 220 houses. Here 30 capital stationed ships load for Great-Britain, exclusive of sloops and smaller craft.

FALSE Cape Horn, the south-western point of Terra del Fuego.

FALSINGTON, a village in Pennsylvania, in Bucks co. 28 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

FAMINE Port, a fortress seated on the N. E. coast of the straits of Magellan, in S. America. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which time it has been neglected. S. lat. 55. 44. W. long. 70. 20.

FANNET, a township in Franklin co. Pennsylvania.

FAQUIER Co. in Virginia, is bounded N. by Loudon and E. by Prince William. It is about 55 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 17,892 inhabitants, of whom 6642 are slaves.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the S. point of West Greenland, on the N. side of the entrance of Davis's straits, North America. N. lat. 59. 37. W. long. 42. 42.

FARMINGTON, a very flourishing township of excellent land, in Lincoln co. district of Maine, on Sandy river, 35 miles N. W. of Hallowell, 30 same course from Harrington, and 204 N. N. E. of Boston. Number of inhabitants, about 1200. A very few years since this township was a wilderness.

FARMINGTON, a large, pleasant, and wealthy town in Hartford co. Connecticut, 10 miles S. W. of Hartford city, 32 N. E. of New-Haven, and 22 E. of Litchfield. Farmington river, a water of Connecticut, meanders delightfully through charming intervals, which beautify and enrich this town. The houses, in the compact part of this town, stand chiefly on a street which runs N. and S. along the gentle declivity of a hill, which ascends E. of the intervals; about the centre of the street stands a large and handsome Congregational church. This town was settled as early as 1645, and its limits then were very extensive. Several towns have been since taken from it.

FARMINGTON, a small river of Connecticut, which passes through the town of Farmington, where it receives Cambridge or Poquabock R. from the S. W. when it acquires the name of Windfor R. and falls into Connecticut R. in the town of Windfor, about 4 miles above Hartford city.

FAVOURABLE Lake, in N. lat. 52. 48. W. long. 93. 10. is the source of two large rivers, at the mouth of one of which, emptying into Winnipeg lake, stands the Canadian house. The other is the S. W. branch of Severn river.

FAWN, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

FAYETTE, a settlement in Tioga co. New-York, between the Unadilla and the main branch of the Chenengo. It is laid out into 100 lots of a square mile each, as nearly as the ground will permit.

FAYETTE Co. in Pennsylvania, is bounded N. by Westmoreland, S. by part of Maryland and Virginia, and W. by Monongahela R. It is 39 miles in length and 29 in breadth, and contains 473,280 acres; divided into 11 townships, of which Union is the chief. The number of inhabitants is 13,325, of whom 282 are slaves.

FAYETTE, a district of N. Carolina, comprehending 6 counties, viz. Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson. It is bounded N. by Hillsborough, S. E. by Wilmington and Newbern, W. by Salisbury, and S. by the state of S. Carolina. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and contains 34,020 inhabitants, of whom 5,678 are slaves.

FAYETTEVILLE, so called in honor of the Marquis La Fayette, a flourishing post town of North-Carolina, the seat of justice for the above district, and pleasantly situated in Cumberland co. on the W. side of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear R. nearly at the head of navigation, and 100 miles above Wilmington, and 61 southerly of Raleigh. On the bank of the river, stand a few buildings and the tobacco ware houses, which have received in one season 6000 hhds. of tobacco, equal in quality to that of Petersburg. The compact part of the town is situated about a mile from the river, near the junction of Blount's and Cross creek; on which last it is chiefly erected, and from that circumstance

circumstance was formerly named Crofs Creek. On both fides the creek are about 400 houfes, 2 handsome edifices for the fupreme, diftrict, and county courts, and the meetings of the town officers and its citizens. The Free Mafons' lodge is alfo a large and handfome building. The town is regularly laid out, and its principal ftreets are 100 feet wide. Here are three mills, two confiderable diftilleries and breweries, and feveral extenfive tan yards. The trade to Wilmington is very confiderable, to which it fends down tobacco, wheat, flour, beef, pork, flax-feed, hemp, cotton, butter, lumber, flaves, naval flores, &c. The boats ufed in tranfporting thefe articles to Wilmington, contain about 120 barrels, and make their returns of European and India goods, &c. in from 10 to 20 days. The fituation of the town is agreeable and healthy, and well adapted for eftablifhing manufactories. The country immediately round the town is confiderably elevated, and the foil dry and barren; but near the water courfes, which are numerous, the foil is as rich as any in the ftate. Since the fire in 1792, which deftroyed many houfes, the people begin to build with brick, which are made here of a good quality, and fold reafonably. The town ftands in a fettlement of Scotch Highlanders, and is 55 miles N. W. of Camden in S. Carolina, 100 S. W. of Tarborough, 147 S. W. by S. of Halifax, 379 S. by W. of Wafington city, and 526 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

FAYETTE, a co. of Kentucky, furrounded by Clarke, Bourbon, Scott, Franklin, Woodford, Maddifon, and Mercer counties. Chief town Lexington.

FAYSTOWN, a townfhip in Chittendon co. Vermont, uninhabited in 1790.

FEAR POINT, CAPE, at the mouth of Cape Fear R. in N. Carolina, 4 miles S. E. of the light-houfe on Bald Head.

FEDERAL CITY. See *Washington city*.

FEDERALSBURG, a village in Maryland, on the E. fide of Chelapeak bay, fituated on Marfly Hope creek, partly in Dorchefter and partly in Caroline co. 5 miles E. N. E. of Hunting-Creek town, and about 20 N. E. of Cambridge.

FE D'ANTIOCHIA, SANTA, the moft northern town of Popayan, a diftrict of Terra Firma, S. America. It is fituated

200 miles N. of Popayan city, near the confines of the province of Carthagena, on the banks of St. Martha river, and near 180 miles S. of its confluent with the Magdalena. Thither the inhabitants removed from Antiochia, 15 leagues from it, now an inconfiderable place, whereas Santa Fe d'Antiochia is a confiderable place, and capital of the audience of Santa Fe.

FE DE BAGOTA, SANTA, the capital of New-Grenada, S. America, fituated on the banks of the little river Pati, a water of the Magdalena; is 180 miles E. of the bottom of Bonaventura bay. It is an arch-bifhop's fee, and the feat of an univerfity founded by king Philip III. in 1610. Near this city are gold mines. The air is temperate and healthful, and provifions plenty. S. lat. 4. 10. W. long. 74. 5.

FE, or FOY, SANTA, a place in the middle of Veragua, a province in the audience of Guatimala, in North America, where the king of Spain keeps officers for cafting and refining gold. It ftands at the fource of a river which runs into the North Sea.

FE, SANTA, the capital of New-Mexico, in N. America. It is fituated near the fource of Rio del Norte, 130 leagues from its mouth, in the gulf of Mexico. It is faid to be a rich and regularly built city, and a bifhop's fee. Baudrand makes it 9 leagues from the river. It is alfo called Santa Fe de Grenada; by others New-Mexico. N. lat. 36. W. long. 104.

FE, SANTA, a city of Paraguay, S. America, 150 leagues S. by S. W. of the city of Affumption. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, grazing, and weaving cloth. They fell their productions and manufactures to good profit in Brazil. From hence is a road to Potofi in Peru, and to Corbuda in Tucumana; which being eafy and convenient, is very advantageous to this place. The diftance not being above 350 leagues. It ftands on the W. fide of Paraguay river. S. lat. 30. 45. W. long. 60. 40.

FELIPE, Y SANT-YAGO, a large bay on the N. fide of the ifland Efpiritu Santo. See *Tierra Austral del Efpiritu Santo*.

FELIX, ST. an ifland in the Pacific ocean, N. N. W. of Juan Fernandes, and due weft of Copiapo, in S. America,

ca. S. lat. 26. W. long. from Paris 83.

FELL'S Point. See *Baltimore*.

FER, POINT AU, on the W. coast of lake Champlain, lies in Clinton co. nearly 5 miles S. of the division line between New-York and Lower Canada, and 25 miles S. of St. John's. The British occupied a barrack here, furnished with one field piece, a few men, and a subaltern officer. It has been given up according to treaty.

FERDINAND NARONKA, an island on the coast of Brazil, South America, lies in S. lat. 3. 56. W. long. 32. 43.

FERMANAGH, a township in Mifflin co. Pennsylvania.

FERRISBURGH, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on lake Champlain. It contains 481 inhabitants. Otter creek, Little Otter and Lewis's creeks fall into the lake here. The mouth of Otter creek lies in N. lat. 44. 11. 45. W. long. 73. 9. 47.

FIDLER'S Elbow, a bend of Wood creek, between the outlet of South bay and the mouth of the creek, at the northern end of lake Champlain, opposite the mouth of East bay. The mouth of Wood creek lies in N. lat. 43. 32. W. long. 73. 15. 12.

FIG-TREE Bay, lies on the S. W. side of the island of St. Christophers, in the West-Indies, at the head of which stands Sandy-Fort town. The bay is secured by a fort on each side.

FINCASTLE, a post town in Virginia, and capital of Botetourt co. situated on the E. side of Catabaw creek, a small stream which falls into James R. on the W. side of the North Mountain. Here are about 50 houses, a court-house and gaol. It lies on the post road from Richmond to Kentucky, 36 miles easterly of Lexington, and 192 W. by N. of Richmond.

FINDLEY, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

FISHERSFIELD, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1763, containing 331 inhabitants. Sunapee pond lies partly here, and in the township of Wendel. It is about 16 miles easterly of Charlestown.

FISHER'S Island, in Long-Island sound, lies opposite to Groton in Connecticut, is about 10 miles in length and 2 in breadth, having a light soil, favorable for raising sheep. It produces

also wheat and other grain. It is annexed to the township of Southold, in Suffolk co. on Long-Island.

FISHING Bay, in Maryland, lies on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, partly in Dorchester and Somerset counties. It receives several rivers from each county, the chief of which are Wicomico, Nanticoke; also Transquaking and Blackwater creeks. The entrance into this large bay lies between Goldsborough and Devil's islands.

FISHING Bay, on the S. side of lake Ontario, is about 37 miles E. of Fort Niagara.

FISHING-CREEK, a township on Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania. See *Northumberland Co.*

FISHKILL, a post town in Dutchess co. New-York, 5 miles E. of Hudson R. on Fishkill or creek, at the foot of the Highlands, which rise S. of it; containing about 30 houses, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Low Dutch. The township is very extensive, and contained, in 1790, 5941 inhabitants, of whom 601 were slaves. It lies 14 miles S. by E. of Poughkeepsie, opposite Newburgh, and 66 N. of New-York city. There are a few houses only at the Landing, on the margin of the river.

Fish Kill, or *Creek*, on which the town above described stands, and from which it derives its name, is small, and empties into Hudson R. about a mile below the Landing, and nearly opposite New-Windfor.

Also, the name of a small stream which runs S. W. into Oneida lake.

Likewise, a stream which rises from Saratoga lake, and runs 6 miles easterly to the Hudson. Its mouth is opposite Batten kill, 2 miles above Saratoga town; and on the N. side of which Gen. Burgoyne's army laid down their arms as prisoners.

FITCHBURGH, a post town of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 23 miles N. of Worcester, 24 from Concord, and 42 N. W. of Boston. It has 1151 inhabitants.

FITZWILLIAM, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, about 16 miles E. of Connecticut R. and separated from Royalston in Worcester co. Massachusetts, by the state line. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1038 inhabitants.

FINE Fort, is situated 185 miles W. S. W.

S. W. of Winnipeg lake, N. lat. 49. 42. W. long. 102.

FLAMBOROUGH, a factory of the Hudson bay company, on the S. western side of Hudson bay.

FLATBUSH, the chief town of King's co. Long-Island, New-York. It is a pleasant and healthy town, situated on a small bay which opens E. from New-York harbor, and is 5 miles S. by E. from New-York city. It contains a number of dwelling-houses, mostly in one street; many of which are elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are chiefly of Dutch extraction. It contains 941 inhabitants, of whom 107 are qualified electors, and 378 are slaves. The productions are various kinds of fruit, vegetables, grain, &c. which find a ready market in the metropolis. The land lies low; and in summer the whole township appears like an extensive garden. The public buildings are a Dutch church, a court-house, and an academy, called Erasmus Hall, the most flourishing of all the academies in the state. It is in a pleasant and healthful situation, 4 miles from Brookline ferry. A bloody battle was fought near this town on the 27th of August, 1776, when the Americans were defeated by the British with great loss. The remains of the American army retreated to New-York under the cover of a thick fog.

FLATLANDS, a small township in King's co. Long-Island, distant from New-York city 6 or 7 miles. It contains 423 inhabitants, of whom 44 are qualified to be electors, and 137 are slaves.

FLAT Rock, is an expansive, clear, fiat rock; but a little above the surface of the ground, and near the banks of a delightful rivulet of excellent water, which is one of the head branches of Great Ogeechee R. in Georgia. This is a common rendezvous or camping place for traders and Indians.

FLATTERY, CAPE, so named by captain Cook, on account of its promising at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lat. 48. 15. long. 235. 30. E. This cape, captain Ingraham of Boston, found to be the S. side of the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca. N. lat. 48. 25. W. long. 124. 52. See *Fuca*.

ELEMINGTON, a small post town of

New-Jersey, in Hunterdon co. lies about 6 miles N. eastward of Amwell on Delaware R. 23 N. N. W. of Trenton, 9 S. of Pittstown, and 53 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains about a dozen compact houses.

FLETCHER, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, containing only 47 inhabitants. It has Cambridge on the S. E. and Georgia W.

FLINT River, a considerable river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, and running a S. and thence a S. W. course, joins the Appalachicola, at its entrance into Florida. The Flint is about 30 rods wide, and from 12 to 15 feet deep in summer, and has a gentle current. The territory lying on this river, especially on the upper part of it, presents every appearance of a delightful and fruitful region in some future day; it being a rich soil, and exceedingly well situated for every branch of agriculture, and offers an uninterrupted navigation to the bay of Mexico, and Atlantic ocean, and thence to the West-India islands and over the whole world. There are a number of villages of Creek Indians on this river.

FLINT, a small river, about 28 miles long, in the Genessee country, in New-York, which runs N. N. E. into Canandaigua creek.

FLINTSTON, a plantation in Cumberland co. Maine, having 180 inhabitants. It has one eminence in it called Saddle-Back mountain, but the country in general is level enough for cultivation. One half of it is covered with pine and white oak.

FLORIDA, a township in Orange co. New-York, 6 or 8 miles S. of Goshen, and 50 N. W. of New-York city. 377 of its inhabitants are qualified to be electors. It has been lately incorporated.

FLORIDA, *East and West*, belonging to Spain, situated between 25. and 31. N. lat. and between 80. and 91. W. long. about 600 miles in length. Its breadth is various; the broadest part of West Florida is about 130 miles, while the narrow peninsula of East Florida extends, in the same direction, from S. to N. 400 miles. It is bounded N. by Georgia, S. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from

from Louisiana, and is nearly of the form of the letter L. Among its rivers that fall into the Atlantic, St. John's and Indian rivers are the chief. Segua-na, Appalachicola, Chatahatchi, Escambia, Mobile, Pascagoula and Pearl rivers all rise in Georgia, and run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. The principal bays are St. Bernard's, Ascension, Mobile, Pensacola, Dauphin, Joseph, Apal-achy, Spiritu Sancto; and the chief capes are Blanco, St. Blaize, Anclote, and cape Florida at the extremity of the peninsula. The climate is little different from that of Georgia. There are, in this country, a great variety of soils; the eastern part of it, near to, and about St. Augustine, is by far the most unfruitful; yet even there, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers which water the Floridas, and the parts contiguous, are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The fine lands near the river Escambia, are described under the account of that R. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, live oak, laurel magnolia, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The live oaks, though not tall, contain a prodigious quantity of timber. The trunk is generally from 12 to 20 feet in circumference, and rises 10 or 12 feet from the earth, and then branches into 4 or 5 great limbs, which grow in nearly a horizontal direction, forming a gentle curve. "I have stepped" says Bartram, "above 50 paces, on a straight line, from the trunk of one of these trees to the extremity of the limbs." They are ever green, and the wood almost incorruptible. They bear a great quantity of small acorns, which is agreeable food when roasted, and from which the Indians extract a sweet oil, which they use in cooking hominy and rice.

The laurel magnolia is the most beautiful among the trees of the forest, and is usually 100 feet high, though some are much higher. The trunk is perfectly erect, rising in the form of a beautiful column, and supporting a head like an obtuse cone. The flowers, which are on the extremity of the branches, are large, white, and expanded like a rose, and are the largest and most complete of any yet known; when fully

expanded, they are from 6 to 9 inches diameter, and have a most delicious fragrance. The cypress is the largest of the American trees. "I have seen trunks of these trees," says Bartram, "that would measure 8, 10 and 12 feet in diameter, for 40 and 50 feet shaft." The trunks make excellent shingles, boards, and other timber; and when hollowed, make durable and convenient canoes. The garden vegetables are in high perfection; the orange and lemon trees grow here, without cultivation, to a large size, and produce better fruit than in Spain and Portugal. The intervalles between the hilly parts of this country are extremely rich. The principal town in West Florida is Pensacola; in East Florida, St. Augustine.

The Spanish strength in the Floridas, and Louisiana, in 1790, was as follows, according to Mr. Melford's account: Troops and levies at St. Augustine and on St. John's river, 400—St. Marks, 100—Pensacola, 350—Mobile and Tombigbee, 150—at the Natchez, 200—Red river, 100—Illinois river, 300—in all 1600 men, called the Orleans or Louisiana regiment.

The number of American families that have been Spanish subjects since 1783, amounts to 1720, viz. at Teniaú, near Mobile bay, 90—on Tombigbee river, 130—at the Natchez on the Mississippi, 1500. All the settlers in these districts are under the immediate orders of the military commandants, and subject to martial law; with an appeal from stage to stage, up to the viceroy of Mexico. The property of the subject at his decease is to be managed by the commandant, whose fees, by law, are enormous.

Until the year 1586 the continent of North-America went by the name of Florida. It received this name from John Ponce, because when he landed in N. lat. 38. 8. in April 1513, he found the country there in full bloom. Florida has frequently changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards. West-Florida, as far as Perdido R. was owned and occupied by the French; the remainder, and all East-Florida, by the Spaniards, previous to their being ceded to the British, at the peace of 1763. The British divided this country into E. and W. Florida. During the American war, both the

Floridas were reduced by the Spaniards, and guarantied to the crown of Spain by the definitive treaty of 1783.

FLORIDA, CAPE, the southernmost point of land of the peninsula of East-Florida. It is 100 miles N. of the isthmus and of Cuba. N. lat. 25. 20. W. long. 80. 20.

FLORIDA KEYS, or *Martyr's Islands*, a number of rocks and sand banks, bounded W. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by that of Florida. The great sand bank extends from the peninsula of East-Florida inward, to the gulf of Mexico, in the form of a hook; its W. point is divided from the bank called the Dry Tortugas, by Tortuga channel.

FLORIDA, GULF OF, is the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of the island of Cuba; and through which the Gulf Stream finds a passage, and runs to the N. E. along the American coast. See *Gulf Stream* and *Mexico*.

FLOWERTOWN, in Pennsylvania, is a small village about 12 miles N. of Philadelphia, in Montgomery co.

FLOYD, a new township in Herkimer co.

FLUSHING, a town in Queen's co. New-York, situated on the N. W. part of Long Island, and on the S. side of Hell Gate; 7 miles E. by N. of New-York city. It contains 1607 inhabitants; of whom 210 are qualified electors, and 340 are slaves.

FLUVANNA. See *James River*.

FLUVANNA, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Albemarle, N. E. by Louisa, E. by Goochland, W. by Amherst, and S. by Fluvanna or James river, which divides it from Buckingham. It is about 22 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 3,921 inhabitants, including 1,466 slaves. There is great plenty of marble, both white and variegated with blue, red and purple veins, found here, on James R. at the mouth of Rockfish; where it forms a large precipice, overhanging a navigable part of the river.

FOGGY Cape, on the N. W. coast of N. America, is situated on the S. eastern side of the peninsula of Alaska, and W. of Kishtac island.

FOGGY Isle, on the same side of the peninsula as the above, lies a short way S. by W. of Foggy Cape.

FOLLOWFIELD, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania. East and West Followfield are also two townships, in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

FONSECA, GULF OF, lies in New-Spain on the Pacific ocean, 40 miles S. E. of the town of St. Miguel, and about 290 miles N. W. of Cape Blanco, on the western side of the gulf of Nicoya.

FONTAINE, BELLE, a settlement in the N. W. territory, situated on the E. side of the Mississippi, about 18 miles N. of St. Philips, and 23 below Cahokia.

FONT, or FONTE, STRAITS DE, lie on the N. W. coast of N. America, in N. lat. 54. 35. W. long. 9. 55. There is a large island in the middle of the entrance. This is thought to be the same strait that De Fonte, a Spanish admiral, discovered in 1640, whose account of it has been long treated as fabulous. It has been seen by captains Gray and Ingraham, of Boston.

FORALONES, in the island of Guaya, and coast of Peru, in S. America, are old walls of some ancient building in the time of the Yncas, which serve here as light-houses for the shipping which sail from Callao to Paita, on the S. Sea coast.

FORESTERTON, a village in Burlington co. New-Jersey, which lies between Ayerston and Eveham; about 15 miles E. of Philadelphia, and 11 S. of Burlington city.

FOREST, a small island in the British territories, at the mouth of Lake Ontario, between which and Grand Island is a narrow channel. It lies 9 miles southerly of Fort Frontinac, and 6 N. westerly of Roebuck I. in the same lake, and within the line of the United States.

FORKED-DEER, a navigable river in Tennessee, which runs westerly into Mississippi R. between the Obian and Hatchy. It is about 76 yards wide, 7 miles from its mouth.

FORKS, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

FORMOSE, a small settlement at the S. E. end of Newfoundland island, at the head of Bear Cove.

FORT BALIZE, at the mouth of Mississippi river, lies 105 miles below the city of New-Orleans.

FORT BLOUNT, stands on Cumberland R. in the state of Tennessee.

FORT BREWINGTON, in New-York state, is situated at the W. end of Onondaga

da Lake, and on the N. side of Onondago R. at its mouth in the lake.

FORT CHARTRES, in the N. W. territory, is situated on the E. bank of Mississippi R. 6 miles W. by S. of St. Phillips, and 19 W. N. W. of Kaskaskias village.

FORT DAUPHIN, a small lake, or rather arm of Little Winnipeg lake, and west of it.

FORT EDWARD, a pleasant village in Washington co. New-York, on the E. bank of Hudson R. 49 miles N. of Albany. It has its name from the large fort built here in 1755; of which there are no remains but large mounds of earth.

FORT ANNE, a village on the head waters of Wood creek, in Washington co. New-York, 60 miles N. E. of Albany city. It has its name from a small picket fort, erected in the reign of Queen Anne, of which there is no vestige left.

FORT GEORGE, lies at the S. end of lake George, 62 miles N. of Albany. Here are the remains of the old forts, George, and William Henry. The situation is pleasant, but there is hardly the appearance of a village. See *George, lake*.

FORTROYAL, in the island of Grenada. See *St. George's*.

FORTROYAL, one of the principal towns in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies. It is the seat of government in the island; its streets are regular, the houses agreeable, and the people gay and luxurious. The citadel which defends the town cost the French £.325,000 sterling. The harbor here is one of the best in the West-Indies, and the ships of war winter in it.

FORTUNE, a large bay towards the S. W. part of Newfoundland island; across the mouth of which lies Micklon island, and S. of it Peters island. This extensive bay is interspersed with small isles, and within it are many bays. It has great depth of water throughout.

FOSTER, a township in Providence co. Rhode-Island, containing 2268 inhabitants; 17 miles westerly of Providence, and 31 N. W. of Newport.

FOXBOROUGH, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, containing 674 inhabitants, 26 miles S. of Boston. It was formerly a part of Dorchester, and was incorporated in 1778.

FOX, a river in the N. W. territory,

which rises in the S. and runs about 50 miles N. where it approaches very near to, and parallel with, Ouisconsin, a N. eastern branch of the Mississippi river. From the Great Carrying place here, through lake Winnebago, it runs easterly, then N. E. to bay Puan, about 180 miles. From the carrying place to Winnebago it is navigable for canoes 4 or 5 miles. From bay Puan its current is gentle; from thence to Winnebago lake it is full of rocks and very rapid. Its breadth is between 70 and 100 yards. The land on its borders is good, thinly wooded with hickory, oak, and hazel. See *Ouisconsin* and *Winnebago*.

FOX, a northern water of Illinois river, 34 miles below the mouth of Plein river.

FRAMINGHAM, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 1598 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1700, and is 24 miles W. S. W. of Boston.

FRANCESTOWN, an interior township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, on the E. side of Contecook R. about 21 miles to the S. W. of Concord. It was incorporated in 1772, and contained in 1775, 200 inhabitants, in 1790, 982.

FRANCISEBOROUGH, a settlement in York co. district of Maine, containing 311 inhabitants.

FRANCIS, Sr. a lake, or extension of the river St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal, through which passes the line dividing Upper from Lower Canada.

FRANCIS, Sr. a river in the province of Lower Canada, which rises from lake Memphremagog, and runs northward into the river St. Lawrence. It is not all the way navigable; else it would afford an important communication from the northern parts of Vermont to the markets of Montreal and Quebec.

FRANCIS, Sr. a small river in Louisiana, which runs a S. E. course into the Mississippi, 108 miles above Arkansas R. and 70 miles above Margot R. on the E. side of the Mississippi. It is remarkable for nothing but the general rendezvous for the hunters from New-Orleans, who winter there, and collect salt meat, fuet, and bear's oil, for the supply of that city. Kappas Old fort formerly

formerly stood at the mouth of this river, on the southern side. It was built by the French during their wars with the Chickasaw Indians.

Also, the name of a small river in the N. W. territory, which runs a S. W. by W. course into Mississippi; between Cold and Rum rivers, 60 miles above St. Anthony's Falls. The country a little above it is hilly, and the soil pretty good. To the N. E. are the small lakes called the Thousand lakes. The Mississippi here is not above 90 yards wide.

FRANCIS, ST. in Brazil, S. America, a long and large river which runs N. easterly, and thence S. E. till it empties into the ocean, N. E. of the town of Seregeppe del Rey. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

FRANÇOIS, CAPE ST. a jurisdiction, city, and port in the N. western part of the island of St. Domingo. This jurisdiction is in the North division of the island, in what was called the French part of it; and contains 13 parishes. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were as follow: 31,187,636 lbs. white sugar, 7,267,531 lbs. brown sugar, 32,545,524 lbs. coffee, 269,240 lbs. cotton, 245,177 lbs. indigo; tanned hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 21,789 livres. Total value of duties on exportation, 253,590 dollars, 37 cents. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous situation of its port. The city, which is the governor's residence in time of war, is situated on a cape at the edge of a large plain, 20 leagues long, and on an average 4 broad, between the sea and the mountains. There are few lands better watered, but there is not a river that will admit a sloop above 3 miles. This space is cut through by straight roads, 40 feet broad, uninterruptedly lined with hedges of lime and lemon trees, intermixed with long avenues of lofty trees, leading to plantations which produce a greater quantity of sugar than any spot of the same size in the world. The town, which is situated in the most unhealthy place of this extensive and beautiful plain, had, some years since, several elegant public buildings, as the governor's house, the barracks, the

magazine, and two hospitals, called the *boufes of Providence*, founded for the benevolent and humane purpose of supporting those Europeans who came thither without money or merchandize. The harbor is admirably well situated for ships which come from Europe, being only open to the N. from whence ships receive no damage, its entrance being sprinkled over with reefs that break the force of the waves. Before its destruction in 1793, this city contained about 8000 inhabitants; whites, people of color, and slaves. See *St. Domingo*.

FRANÇOIS, OLD CAPE, the north-eastermost point of the island of St. Domingo or Hispaniola; having Balsamo bay N. W. and Scotch bay S. S. E.

FRANCONIA, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, 14 miles N. E. of Haverhill (N. H.) on Connecticut river. Incorporated in 1764, first called Morristown. It contains 72 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, a township in Hancock co. district of Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot bay. It has a few houses, regularly built, and lies 8 miles W. of Penobscot, 12½ W. of Passamaquoddy, and 238 N. E. of Boston. The township contains 891 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, or *Frankford*, a pleasant, thriving village, in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, seated on the N. E. side of a creek of the same name, a mile and an half from Delaware R. It contains about 50 houses, chiefly of stone, an Episcopal and a German church; on elevated ground, about 5 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

FRANKFORT, a new township in Herkemer co. New-York, E of Whites town, adjoining.

FRANKFORT, a thriving village in Hampshire co. Virginia, on a creek which empties into Potowmack R. It is 13 miles N. W. of Rumney, 4 miles S. of the Potowmack, and 10 S. S. E. of Fort Cumberland.

FRANKFORT, the capital of Pendleton co. Virginia, is situated on the W. side of a S. branch of Potowmack R. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses; 180 miles N. W. of Richmond.

FRANKFORT, the metropolis of Kentucky, is situated in Franklin co. on the N. E. bank of Kentucky R. about 50 miles from its confluence with the Ohio.

It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and has a number of handsome houses. The state-house is a handsome stone building. Here is also a tobacco warehouse. It is 30 miles N. of Harrodsburg, 40 N. by W. of Danville, 123 from Louisville, and 790 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38. 14. W. long. 95. 28.

FRANKLIN, FORT, is in Alleghany co. Pennsylvania, near the post called Venango, and was erected in 1787 in order to defend the frontiers of Pennsylvania from the depredations of the neighboring Indians. It is seated on the S. W. bank of Alleghany R. opposite the mouth of French creek. N. lat. 41. 1. 40. W. long. 79. 41.; 53 miles S. S. E. of Presque Isle, and 63 northward of Pittsburg.

FRANKLIN Co. the north-westernmost in Vermont, bounded N. by Lower Canada, and W. by lake Champlain. It was lately taken from Chittenden co. and contains 20 townships.

FRANKLIN Co. in Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Mifflin, N. E. by Cumberland, E. by York, S. by Washington co. in Maryland, W. by Bedford co. and N. W. by Hunterdon. It is computed to contain 800 square miles, equal to 512,000 acres. It lies chiefly between the N. and S. Mountains, and comprehends the middle part of the beautiful and rich valley of Conegocheague; which is watered by the creek of its name, which falls into Potowmack at Williams Port in Maryland. This county exhibits a most luxuriant landscape in summer, from the top of South Mountain. Iron ore is found here sufficient already to furnish work for a furnace and forge. The county is divided into 11 townships, which contain 15,655 inhabitants, of whom 330 are slaves.

FRANKLIN Co. in Kentucky, is bounded N. by Scott co. N. W. and W. by Shelby, S. E. by Fayette, and S. by Woodford. Chief town, Frankfort.

FRANKLIN Co. in Halifax district, N. Carolina, contains 7559 inhabitants, of whom 2717 are slaves. It is bounded N. by Greenville, S. by Johnston, N. E. by Warren, S. W. by Wake, and W. by Orange co. Chief town, Lewisburg.

FRANKLIN Co. in Virginia, is bounded N. by Bedford, N. W. by Botetourt, W. by Montgomery, S. W. by Henry, S. by Patrick, and E. by Campbell co.

It is about 40 miles long, and 25 broad, and contains 6842 inhabitants, including 1073 slaves. A range of the Alleghany Mountains passes through it on the N. W. It is consequently hilly in general.

FRANKLIN Co. in Georgia, is situated in the Upper District, bounded E. and N. E. by Tugulo R. which separates it from the state of S. Carolina; W. and N. W. by the country of the Cherokees; S. by the head branches of Broad R. and S. E. by Elbert co. It contains 1041 inhabitants, of whom 156 are slaves. The court-house is 17 miles from Hatton's Ford on Tugulo R. 25 from Elberton, and 77 from Washington.

FRANKLIN-COLLEGE, See Lancaster, in Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts; taken from Wrentham, and incorporated in 1778, and contains 17,000 acres of land. It has 1101 inhabitants; is bounded N. by Charles R. which separates it from Medway, and lies 30 miles S. of Boston.

FRANKLIN, a small isle at the mouth of St. George's R. in Lincoln co. Maine; 4 leagues southward of Thomaston.

FRANKLIN, a new township in Dutchess co. New-York. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 210 of its inhabitants qualified to be electors.—Also, a new township in Delaware county, of whose inhabitants 239 are electors. It lies S. W. from, and borders on Harpersfield, and its W. line runs along the S. eastern bank of Susquehanna R. This town was divided by an act of the Legislature, 1797.

FRANKLIN, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania.—Also, 3 others in the same state, viz. in York co. Fayette co. and in Washington co.

FRANKLIN, a township, the northernmost in New-London co. Connecticut, 6 miles N. W. of Norwich. It contains above 1000 inhabitants, who are chiefly wealthy farmers.

FRANKSTOWN, a township in Huntingdon co. Pennsylvania, situated on the Frankstown branch of Juniatta R. 20 miles W. of Huntingdon.

FRAYLES, an island near the coast of New-Andalusia, Terra Firma.

FRAYLES, LOS, a clump of rocks which rise above water on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, 4 leagues N. W. of the island of Beate, nearly opposite

posite the isles called the Seven Brothers, in the bay of Monte Christ, on the N. side of the island. These rocks are also called the Brothers or Monks. The rapidity of the currents renders this part of the coast very dangerous.

FREDERICA, a village in Kent co. state of Delaware, situated between the two main branches of Mother Kill, a stream which falls into Delaware 7 miles from the town, and 3 S. E. of James's creek, which leads up to Dover. It contains about 40 houses, and lies 12 miles E. of Dover, and 88 from Philadelphia.

FREDERICA, a town of Glynn co. in Georgia, is situated on St. Simon's island, in a very pleasant situation, and was built by gen. Oglethorpe. The fortress was beautiful and regular, but is now in ruins. The town contains but few houses, which stand on an eminence, upon a branch of Alatamaha river, which washes the W. side of this agreeable island, and forms a bay before the town, affording a safe and commodious harbor for vessels of the largest burden, which may lie along the wharf. It was settled by some Scotch highlanders, about the year 1735, who accepted of an establishment both here and at Darien, to defend the colony, if needful, against the neighboring Spaniards. N. lat. 31. 15. W. long. 80.

FREDERICK Co. in Maryland, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, W. and N. W. by Washington, E. by Baltimore, and S. W. by Potowmack R. On the Monocacy river and its branches are about 37 grist-mills, a furnace, iron forge, and a glass manufactory, called the Etna glass works, which are in a thriving state. This county is about 30 miles each way, reckoning from the extreme parts. The Cotohuncy Mountain extends from the Potowmack in a N. direction through this county into Pennsylvania, between the South Mountain and Monocacy Creek; the eastern parts are generally level. It contains 30,791 inhabitants, including 3,641 slaves. Chief town, Fredericktown.

FREDERICK Co. in Virginia, is bounded N. by Berkley, S. by Shanandoah, W. by Hampshire, and E. by Shanandoah R. which separates it from Loudon co. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 19,681 inhabitants, of whom 4,250 are slaves.

Iron ore is found here in great plenty; and works have been erected which produce 160 tons of bar iron, and 650 tons of pig, annually. In 1 year 300 tons of bar iron were manufactured. Pots and other utensils, cast thinner than usual of this iron, may be safely thrown into or out of the waggon, in which they are transported. Both this and Berkley co. has a good soil. Between the waters of Opeckan creek and the Shanandoah is the richest limestone land in the eastern parts of the state.

Near the North Mountain in this county is a curious cave, by some called *Zaney's Cave*: Its entrance is on the top of an extensive ridge. You descend 30 or 40 feet as into a well, from whence the cave then extends, nearly horizontally, 400 feet into the earth, preserving a breadth of from 20 to 50 feet, and a height of from 5 to 12 feet. After entering this cave a few feet, the mercury, which, in the open air, was at 50. rose to 57. of Fahrenheit's thermometer. After this may be added the Natural Well on the lands of Mr. Lewis. It is somewhat larger than a common well, and rises as near the surface of the earth as in the neighboring artificial wells; and is of a depth, as yet unknown. It is used with a bucket and windlafs as an ordinary well. It is said there is a current in it tending sensibly downwards. Chief town, Winchester.

FREDERICK House, a trading station in Upper Canada, on the head water of Abbitibbe river. N. lat. 48. 35. W. long. 82. 6.

FREDERICK, a fort in Washington co. Maryland, situated on the N. E. bank of Potowmack R. near the S. line of Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK, a town on the N. side of Sasafas R. in Cecil co. Maryland, and separated by that river from George Town in Kent co. It lies 6 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 14 E. of Grove point in Chesapeake bay. N. lat. 39. 22. 30.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post town in Spotsylvania co. Virginia; situated on the S. W. bank of Rappahannock river, 110 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay. It is an incorporated town, and regularly laid out into several streets, the chief of which runs parallel with the river, and in all contains upwards of

of 200 houses, two tobacco warehouses, and several stores of well assorted goods. Its public buildings are an Episcopal church, an academy, court-house and gaol. It is a place of considerable trade and contains about 2000 inhabitants, of whom 587 are slaves. A forge in this neighborhood made, sometime ago, about 300 tons of bar iron in a year, from pigs imported from Maryland. It is 50 miles S. S. W. of Alexandria, 68 N. by E. of Richmond, 102 S. W. of Baltimore, and 205 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38. 22. W. long. 77. 36.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a township in Dutchess co. New-York, which contains 5932 inhabitants, of whom 188 are qualified to be electors, and 63 are slaves.

FREDERICKTON, a considerable township in the province of New-Brunswick, 90 miles up St. John's R. which is thus far navigable for sloops.

FREDERICKTOWN, a post town of Maryland, and capital of Frederick co. situated on both sides of Carrolls' creek, a small stream that empties into Monocacy R. over which are two bridges. The streets are regularly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles. The dwelling-houses, chiefly of stone and brick, are about 700 in number, many of which are handsome and commodious. The public edifices are, one church for Presbyterians, two for German Lutherans and Calvinists, and one for Baptists, an elegant court-house, a gaol, and a brick market-house. It is a very flourishing town, and has considerable trade with the back country. The Etna glass works are situated 4 miles above the town, on Tuskarora creek. Fredericktown is 4 miles E. of Cotoctin mountain, 47 W. by N. of Baltimore, 24 E. of Sharpsburg, and 148 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia, N. lat. 39. 24.

FREEHOLD, a town in Monmouth co. New-Jersey, 15 miles W. of Shrewsbury, and 20 S. E. by S. of New-Brunswick. In this town was fought the obstinate battle called the Monmouth battle, on the 28th of June, 1778. See *Monmouth*. There is an academy in this town. Freehold contains 3785 inhabitants, of whom 627 are slaves. See *Upper Freehold*.

FREEHOLD, a township in Albany co. New-York, containing 1822 inhab-

itants, of whom 562 are qualified electors, and 5 are slaves.

FREEPORT, a township in Cumberland co. district of Maine, situated at the head of Casco bay; adjoining to Durham on the N. E. and to North Yarmouth on the S. W.; about 10 miles N. E. of Portland, and 140 N. by E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1789, and contains 1330 inhabitants.

FREESTONE-GAP, a place so called, in Tennessee, 25 miles from Hawkin's court-house, and 35 from Cumberland mountain.

FREETOWN, a thriving township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1683, contains 2202 inhabitants, and lies 50 miles southerly of Boston.

FRENCH, a small river in Massachusetts, has its source in a small pond, on the borders of Leicester and Spencer, in Worcester co. and runs through Oxford and joins Quinebaugue river, in Thompson township, in Connecticut. It derives its name from the French Protestants, who obtained a settlement in the town of Oxford, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685.

FRENCH AMERICA. The only part of the continent which the French nation now possess, is the district or province of Cayenne, and the island of the same name on its coast, in S. America.

In the West-Indies the French claim the following islands, to which the reader is referred for a particular description: *St. Domingo*, or Hispaniola, *Guadaloupe*, *St. Lucia*, *Tobago*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Desada*, and *Marigalante*.

The French were among the last nations who made settlements in the W. Indies; but they made ample amends by the vigour with which they pursued them, and by that chain of judicious and admirable measures which they used, in drawing from them every advantage that the nature of the climate would yield, and in contending against the difficulties which it threw in their way.

FRENCH BROAD, a navigable river in Tennessee, which rises on the S. E. side of the Great Iron and Bald mountains, in N. Carolina. It is formed by two main branches, which receive several streams in their course. These unite about 58 miles from the source of the Nolachucky, the eastern branch; thence it flows N. westerly about 25 miles,

and joins the Holston 11 miles above Knoxville, and is 400 or 500 yards wide. The navigation of this branch is much interrupted by rocks, as is also the Tennessee branch, which joins the main river 50 miles below this.

A large, clear, medicinal spring, said to be efficacious in curing many diseases, has been lately discovered on the waters of this river, about 30 miles in a direct line from its mouth. The water is so hot, that a patient at first going into it can scarcely support it. Nearer the mouth of the river, a valuable lead mine has been discovered.

FRENCH Creek, a N. western water of Alleghany river, into which it falls along the N. side of Fort Franklin, 80 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg. It affords the nearest passage to lake Erie. It is navigable with small boats to Le Beuf, by a very crooked channel; the portage thence to Presque Isle, from an adjoining peninsula, is 15 miles. This is the usual route from Quebec to Ohio.

FRENCH Lick, in Tennessee, is the name of a salt spring, near which the town of Nashville now stands.

FRENCHMAN'S Bay, lies on the sea coast of Lincoln co. Maine, and is formed by Mount Desert island on the westward, and the peninsula of Goldborough township on the eastward.—Round Mount Desert island it has an inland circular communication with Blue Hill bay.

FRENCH Town, in Cecil co. Maryland, lies on the E. side of Elk R. a mile S. of Elkton, from which it is separated by Elk creek. Elk ferry is 6 miles below this.

FRENEUSE Lake, a large collection of water, through which St. John's R. in New-Brunswick, passes. In some maps this appears only as a dilatation of the river; but in others it appears as a large lake of very irregular figure, and receiving considerable streams from the circumjacent country.

FRIEDBURG, a Moravian settlement in Wachovia, or Surry co. N. Carolina.

FRIEDLAND, a Moravian settlement in Wachovia.

FRIEDENSHUETTEN, a Moravian settlement, whose name signifies *Tents of Peace*, situated on Susquehanna R. in Pennsylvania, about 24 miles below Tioga point; established by the United Brethren in 1765. It then consisted of

13 Indian huts, and upwards of 40 houses, built after the European manner, with a neat chapel. Next to the houses the ground was laid out in gardens; and between the settlement and the river about 250 acres were divided into regular plantations of Indian corn.

FRIEDENSTADT, or *Town of Peace*, a Moravian settlement which was established between Great Beaver and Yellow creeks; about 40 miles N. W. of Pittsburg. It was abandoned in 1773.

FROBISHER'S Straits, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and West Greenland, and were discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. N. lat. 63. W. long. 42.

FROG'S Point or *Neck*, in West Chester co. New-York, lies on the coast of Long-Island Sound, 9 miles from Harlem heights.

FRONTINAC, FORT, a fortress in Canada, situated at the head of a fine bay or harbor, on the N. W. side of the outlet of Lake Ontario, where all sorts of vessels may ride in safety. It is a league from the mouth of the lake, and a short distance S. of Kingston, and about 300 miles from Quebec. The winter about this place is much shorter than at Quebec; and the soil is so well cultivated, as to produce all sorts of European and Indian corn, and fruits. Here is one of the most charming prospects in the world, during spring and summer. The St. Lawrence and the mouth of Lake Ontario, contain a number of beautiful and fertile islands of different magnitudes, and well wooded, and the bay often presents to the view vessels at anchor, and others passing to and from the lake. But the misfortune is, that the advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal and Quebec, is somewhat difficult and dangerous, on account of the river being full of rocks and water falls. This, together with the ambuscades of the Iroquois Indians, induced the French to abandon and destroy the strong works they had erected here. This happened in 1689. After this they re-took and repaired the place. At length the British, under col. Bradstreet, took it in 1759, to whom it was confirmed at the peace in 1763.

A river has lately been surveyed by the deputy surveyor general of Canada, from its entrance into the lake at Kenty, near

near Cadaraqui, to its source in lake St. Clie; from which there is an easy and short portage across N. W. to the N. E. angle of Lake Huron, and another that is neither long nor difficult, to the southward, to the old settlement of Toronto. This is a short route from Fort Frontenac to Michillimackinack. See *Kingston*.

FROWSACK Channel, or the Gut of Canso, a strait between Nova-Scotia and Cape Breton Island, 5 French leagues long, and one broad.

FRYDUFFRIN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

FRYING-PAN, a dangerous shoal so called from its form. It lies at the entrance of Cape Fear R. in North-Carolina; the S. part of it is in N. lat. 33. 32. 6 miles from Cape Fear pitch, and 24 S. E. by S. from the light-house on Bald Head.

FRYSBURGH, or *Fryburg*, a township pleasantly situated in York co. in the district of Maine, in a bow formed by the N. branch of Great Offipee R. It was incorporated in 1777, has a flourishing academy, and contains 447 inhabitants. This is the ancient Indian village Peckwalket, through which the upper part of Saco meanders; 60 miles from the sea, and 120 N. by E. of Boston. N. lat. 44. 2. W. long. 70. 47. 30.

FUCA, STRAITS OF JUAN DE, lie on the N. W. coast of N. America. The entrance lies between Cape Flattery on the S. side, in N. lat. 48. 25. W. long. 124. 52. to the opposite coast of the Quadras isles; in N. lat. 48. 53. 30. It communicates with Pintard's sound, and thus forms Quadras isles; in the S. eastern coast of which lies Nootka sound. See *Pintard's sound*. The Spaniards, jealous of their right to the American coast, established a settlement at this place.

FUEGO. See *Terra del Fuego*.

FULL MOON Shoal. See *Hatteras*.

FUNDY, a large bay in N. America, which opens between the islands in Penobscot bay, in Lincoln co. Maine, and Cape Sable, the S. western point of Nova-Scotia. It extends about 200 miles in a N. E. direction; and with Verte bay, which pushes into the land in a S. W. direction from the straits of Northumberland, forms a very narrow isthmus, which unites Nova-Scotia to the continent; and where the division

line runs between that province and New-Brunswick. From its mouth up to Passamaquoddy bay, on its N. W. side, situated between the province of New-Brunswick and the district of Maine, are a number of bays and islands on both sides, and thus far it contracts its breadth gradually. It is 12 leagues across from St. John's, in New-Brunswick; to the Gut of Annapolis, in Nova-Scotia; where the tides are rapid, and rise 30 feet. Above this it preserves nearly an equal breadth, until its waters are formed into two arms, by a peninsula, the western point of which is called Cape Chignecto. At the head of the N. eastern arm, called Chignecto channel, which, with bay Verte forms the isthmus, the tides rise 60 feet. In the Basin of Minas, which is the E. arm or branch of this bay, the tides rise 40 feet. These tides are so rapid as to overtake animals feeding on the shore.

FUNKSTOWN. See *Jerusalem*, in Maryland.

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GABARON, a bay on the S. W. of G. Louisa, in the island of Cape Breton.

GABORI, a bay on the S. E. coast of Cape Breton island. The entrance into it, which is not more than 20 leagues from the isles of St. Pierre, is between islands and rocks about a league in breadth. The bay is 2 leagues deep, and affords good anchorage.

GABRIEL, ST. an island in the great river La Plata, S. America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1526.

GACHEPAS, an Indian tribe, formerly in alliance with the Delawares.

GAGE'S Town, a settlement in Sunbury co. New-Brunswick; on the lands granted to general Gage, on the W. side of St. John's R. on the northern shore of the bay of Fundy. The general's grant consists of 20,000 acres of land; the up-land of which is in general very bad. There is some intervalle on the river side, on which are a few settlers; exclusive of these settlements, there is very little good land of any kind.

GALEN, a military township in the state of New-York, situated on Canadaque creek, 12 miles N. W. of the N. end of Cayuga lake, and 13 S. by E. of Great Sodus. It is bounded S. by Junius.

GALETS,

GALETS, an island at the E. end of lake Ontario, and in the state of New-York, 5 miles S. westward of Roebuck island, 5 northerly of Point Gaverse, and 31 S. E. of Point au Goelans.

GALETTE, LA, a neck of land in the river St. Lawrence, in Canada. From the point opposite to l'isle de Montreal, a road might be made to Galette, so as to save 40 leagues of navigation, which the falls render almost impracticable, and always very tedious. The land about La Galette is very good; and in two days time a barque may sail thence to Niagara, with a good wind. La Galette is a league and a half above the fall called les Galots.

GALIBIS, or *Charaibes*; a nation of Indians inhabiting near New-Andalusia, in S. America; from which the Charaibes of the West-Indies are thought to be descended.

GALICIA, an audience in Old Mexico or New-Spain, containing 7 provinces. Guadaluaxera is the capital city.

GALIPAGO Isles, the name of several uninhabited isles in the South Sea, on both sides the equator, not far from the coast of Terra Firma; belonging to Spain. They lie between 3. N. and 4. S. lat. and between 83. 40. and 89. 30. W. long. There are only 9 of them of any considerable size; some of which are 7 or 8 leagues long, and 3 or 4 broad. Dampier saw 14 or 15 of them. The chief of these are Norfolk, nearest the continent, Wenmore among the N. westernmost and Albemarle the westernmost of all. A number of small isles lie W. from these, on both sides the equator; one of which, Gallego I. lies in the 1st degree of N. lat. and 102 of W. long. Many of these isles are well wooded, and some have a deep black mould. Vast quantities of the finest turtle are to be found among these islands, where they live the greatest part of the year; yet they are said to go from thence over to the main to lay their eggs, which is at least 100 leagues distant.

GALLAN, ST. a small island on the coast of Peru, in lat. 14. S. 5 miles N. of the high land *Morro Viejo*, or Old Man's Head; between which island and the high land, is a most eligible station to cruise for vessels bound for Callao, N. or S.

GALLIOPOLIS, a post town in the N. W. territory, situated on a bend of the

Ohio, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Great Kanaway. It is said to contain about 100 houses, all inhabited by French people. It is 140 miles eastward of Columbia, 300 S. W. of Pittsburg, and 559 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 2. W. long. 83. 9.

This town is said to be on the decline, their right to the lands not being sufficiently secured.

GALOTS, the lowest of the falls on the river St. Lawrence in Canada. Between the neck of land la Galette and les Galots is an excellent country, and no where can there be seen finer forests.

GALOTS, L'ISLE AUX, an island in the river St. Lawrence, in Canada; 3 leagues beyond l'isle aux Chevres, in N. lat. 43. 33.

GALLO, an island in the province of Popayan, S. America, in N. lat. 2. 40. Captain Dampier says it is situated in a deep bay, and that off this island there is not above 4 or 5 fathom water; but at Segnetta, which is on the N. side, a vessel may ride in deep water, free from any danger. The island is high, provided with wood and good water, and having good sandy bays, where a ship may be cleaned.—*Also*, the name of an island of the S. sea, near the coast of Peru, which was the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru.

GALLOWAY, a township in Gloucester co. New-Jersey.

GALWAY, a township in the new county of Saratoga, in New-York. By the state census of 1796, it appears that 491 of its inhabitants are qualified to be electors.

GAMBLE'S Station, a fort about 12 miles from Knoxville, in Tennessee.

GAMMON, POINT, anciently called Point Gilbert, by Gosnold, forms the eastern side of the harbor of Hyannis or Hyennes, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts.

GANNELOR, a small island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N. lat. 48. near Bird island.

GARAZU, a town in Brazil, and province of Pernambuco, 25 miles N. of Olinda.

GARDNER, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1785. It contains about 14,000 acres, well watered, chiefly by Otter R. The road from Connecticut R. thro' Peterham, Gerry,

Gerry, and Templeton on to Boston, passes through it. It contains 531 inhabitants, and is 26 miles N. by W. of Worcester, and 60 N. W. of Boston.

GARDNER's *Island*, or *Ile of Wight*, lies at the E. end of Long-Island, in New-York state, sheltered within Oyster Pond and Montauk points; 10 miles N. W. of the latter, and as far S. W. of Plum I. It contains about 3000 acres of fertile land, the property of one person, and yields excellent grass, wheat and corn. Fine sheep and cattle are raised on it. It is annexed to East Hampton, and lies 40 miles south-westerly of Newport, Rhode-Island.

GASPE, or *Gachepe*, a bay and headland S. of Florell ile, which lies between it and Cape Rosiers, on the E. coast of Lower Canada, and W. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

GASPEE, or *Namquit Point*, 7 miles S. of Providence (R. I.) projecting from the western shore of Providence river, remarkable as being the place where the British armed schooner, called the *Gaspee*, was burnt, June 10, 1772, by about 60 men from Providence, painted like Narraganset Indians. For the cause of this transaction, see Gordon's Hist. of the Amer. Rev. vol. I. p. 311.

GASPESIA, a tract of country on the S. side of the mouth of St. Lawrence R. and on the N. side of Chateaus bay, in Lower Canada. Its E. extremity is Cape Rosiers. The Indians called Gaspeians inhabit here.

GATES Co. in Edenton eastern district, N. Carolina, is bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Chowan co. It contains 5392 inhabitants, including 2219 slaves. Chief town, Hertford.

GAY Head, is a kind of peninsula on Martha's Vineyard, between 3 and 4 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and almost separated from the other part of the island by a large pond. The Indians inhabiting this part, when lately numbered, amounted to 203. The soil is good, and only requires cultivation to produce most vegetables in perfection. There are evident marks of there having been volcanoes formerly on this peninsula. The marks of 4 or 5 craters are plainly to be seen. The most southerly and probably the most ancient, as it is grown over with grass, now called the Devil's Den, is at least 20 rods over at the top, 14½ at the bottom, and full

130 feet at the sides, except that which is next the sea, where it is open. A man now alive relates, that his mother could remember when it was common to see a light upon Gay Head in the night time. Others say, their ancestors have told them, that the whalers used to guide themselves in the night by the lights that were seen upon Gay Head. The sea has made such encroachments here, that, within 30 years, it has swept off 15 or 20 rods. The extremity of Gay Head is the S. W. point of the Vineyard. N. lat. 41. 20. W. long. from Greenwich 70. 50.

GEKELEMUEKPECHUENK, a town of the Delaware Indians, on a creek of the same name, a head water of the Muskingum. This was the northernmost Moravian settlement on Muskingum R. It lies 12 miles N. E. by N. of Salem, and 78 N. westerly of Pittsburg.

GEMESIE, a fort on the river St. John's, which was taken by the English in 1674.

GENESSEE, a township in Ontario co. New-York, having 217 electors.

GENESSEE Country, a large tract of land in the state of New-York, bounded N. and N. W. by lake Ontario, S. by Pennsylvania, E. by the western part of the military townships, in Onondago co. and W. by lake Erie and Niagara R. It is a rich tract of country, and well watered by lakes and rivers; one of the latter, Genessee R. gives name to this tract. It is generally flat, the rivers sluggish, the soil moist, and the lakes numerous.

GENESSEE River. See *Cheniessee*.

GENEVA, a lake in Upper Canada, which forms the W. extremity of lake Ontario; to which it is joined by a short and narrow strait.

GENEVA, a post town in Onondago co. New-York, on the great road from Albany to Niagara, situated on the bank of the N. W. corner of Seneca lake, about 74 miles W. of Oneida castle, and 92 W. of Whitestown. The Friends settlement lies about 18 miles below this. Here were 20 log-houses, and a few other buildings several years ago, which have much increased since.

GENEVIEVE, St. or *Missire*, a village in Louisiana, on the western bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite to the village of Kaskaskias, 12 miles southerly of Fort

Fort Chartres. It contained about 20 years ago, upwards of 100 houses, and 460 inhabitants, besides negroes.

GEORGE'S, ST. a cape and islands nearly opposite to the river Apalachicola, on the coast of E. Florida. Cape St. George's lies about 6 leagues to the eastward of Cape Blaize, being an elbow of the largest of St. George's islands, in N. lat. 29. 38. There is a large shoal running out from it a considerable way, but how far has not yet been ascertained. The coast between it and Cape Blaize, forms a kind of hollow bay, with deep soundings and a soft bottom. There are two islands to the N. W. of St. George's Cape; that nearest to it is small, and remarkable for a clump of straggling trees on the middle of it; the other is pretty large, and of a triangular form, and reaches within 3 leagues of Cape Blaize, having a passage at each end of it for small craft into the bay, between these islands and the river Apalachicola; but this bay is full of shoals and oyster-banks, and not above two or three feet water at most, in any of the branches of that river.

GEORGE, FORT, was situated on Point Comfort, at the mouth of James R. and 5 miles N. E. of Crancy island, at the mouth of Elizabeth R. in Virginia. See *Comfort*.

GEORGE, FORT KING, an ancient fort in Georgia, which stood 5 miles N. E. of the town of Darien, in Liberty co. situated at the head of a creek which flows into the ocean opposite Sapelo I. It is now in ruins.

GEORGE, LAKE, in East Florida, is a dilatation of the river St. Juan, or St. John, and called also Great Lake. It is about 15 miles wide, and generally about 15 or 20 feet deep, excepting at the entrance of the river, where lies a bar, which carries 8 or 9 feet water. The lake is beautified with two or three fertile islands. The largest is about 2 miles broad, and commands a most delightful and extensive prospect of the waters, islands, E. and W. shores of the lake, the capes, the bay and mount Royal; and to the S. the view is very extensive. Here are evident marks of a large town of the aborigines, and the island appears to have been once the chosen residence of an Indian prince. On the site of this ancient town stands a very pompous Indian mount, or conical

pyramid of earth, from which runs in a straight line, a grand avenue or Indian highway, through a magnificent grove of magnolias, live oaks, palms and orange trees, terminating at the verge of a large, green, level savanna. From fragments dug up, it appears to have been a thickly inhabited town. See *St. John's river*.

GEORGE, LAKE, lies to the southward of lake Champlain, and its waters lie about 100 feet higher. The portage between the two lakes is a mile and a half; but with a small expense might be reduced to 60 yards; and with one or two locks might be made navigable through, for batteaux. It is a most clear, beautiful collection of water; 36 miles long, and from 1 to 7 wide. It embosoms more than 200 islands, some say 365; very few of which are any thing more than barren rocks, covered with heath, and a few cedar, spruce and hemlock trees, and shrubs, and abundance of rattle-snakes. On each side it is skirted by prodigious mountains; from which large quantities of red cedar are annually carried to New-York for ship-timber. The lake is full of fishes, and some of the best kind, as the black or Oswego bass, also large speckled trouts. It was called lake Sacrament by the French, who, in former times, were at the pains to procure this water for sacramental uses in all their churches in Canada; hence probably it derived its name. The remains of Fort George stand at the S. end of the lake, about 14 miles N. by W. of Fort Edward, on Hudson river. The famous fort of Ticonderoga, which stood on the N. side of the outlet of the lake, where it discharges its waters into lake Champlain, is now in ruins. See *Champlain* and *Ticonderoga*.

GEORGES, ST. an island and parish belonging to the Bermuda isles, in the West-Indies. N. lat. 32. 45. W. long. 63. 30.

GEORGE'S, ST. a large and deep bay on the W. side of Newfoundland island. N. lat. 48. 12.

GEORGE'S BANK, ST. a fishing bank in the Atlantic ocean, E. of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. It extends from N. to S. between 41. 15. and 42. 22. N. lat. and between 67. 50. and 68. 40. W. long.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. was one of the principal

principal British settlements in the bay of Honduras. It was taken by the Spaniards during the American war, but retaken by the British soon after.

The British settlements on the Mosquito shore, and in the bay of Honduras, were surrendered to the crown of Spain, at the Spanish convention, signed at London, the 14th of July, 1786.

GEORGE'S RIVER, ST. in St. Mary's co. Maryland, is a very broad but short creek, whose mouth lies between Piney Point and St. Mary's R. on the N. bank of the Potowmack, opposite the island of the same name.

GEORGE'S RIVER, ST. in Lincoln co. district of Maine, or rather an arm of the sea, lies about 2 leagues S. W. of Penobscot bay. Four leagues from the mouth of this river stands Thomaston. This river is navigable for brigs and ships of a large burden up to the narrows; and from thence about 4 miles higher, to nearly the head of the tide, for sloops and schooners of 80 or 90 tons. It is about half a league wide up to the narrows. Of late several considerable vessels have been built in this river, which are employed in coasting, and sometimes in foreign voyages. There are now owned in this river, though it does not in all exceed 4 leagues in length, 1 brig, 2 top-sail schooners, and 9 sloops: In all about 1100 tons. The navigation, however, is generally interrupted in winter, when not only the streams through the country, but the salt water rivers are locked up until spring. Fish abound here, of almost all kinds, in their season; and even lobsters, oysters, clams, and other delicacies of the aqueous kind, are plenty in this river.

GEORGE'S, ST. a village nearly in the centre of Newcastle co. Delaware, on a creek of its own name, which falls into Delaware R. 4 miles below, a little above Reedy Island. It is 17 miles S. by W. of Wilmington, and 45 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGES, ST. the capital of the island of Grenada, in the West-Indies; formerly called Fort Royale, which name the fort still retains. It is situated on a spacious bay, on the W. or lee-side of the island, not far from the S. end, and possesses one of the safest and most commodious harbors in the British W. Indies, which has lately been fortified

at a very great expense, and declared a free port. This town was destroyed by a dreadful fire in 1771, and on November 1, 1775, it met with the like misfortune; and the loss was valued at £.500,000. The town now makes a very handsome appearance, has a spacious square or parade; the houses are built of brick, and tiled or slated; some few are built of stone, excepting the warehouses and dwelling-houses round the harbor, which are mostly wooden buildings. These are in a great measure separated from the town by a very steep and rocky hill, the houses on which, with the trees which serve for shade, have a romantic appearance. The town is computed to contain about 2000 inhabitants, many of whom are wealthy merchants. This was its situation before the insurrection of the negroes; of its present state we have not authentic information.

GEORGETOWN, the chief town of Sussex co. Delaware, is situated 16 miles W. S. W. of Lewistown, and 103 S. of Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houses, and has lately been made the seat of the county courts.

GEORGETOWN, a post town in Maryland, situated in Kent co. on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, of about 30 houses. It is 9 miles from the mouth of the river Sasfraras, being seated on the S. side opposite to Frederick, 60 N. E. of Chester, and 65 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Fayette co. Pennsylvania, situated on the S. E. side of Monongahela R. at the mouth of George's creek. Here a number of boats are annually built for the trade and emigration to the western country. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Union.

GEORGETOWN, a post town and port of entry, in Montgomery co. Maryland, and in the territory of Columbia. It is pleasantly situated on a number of small hills, upon the northern bank of Potowmack R.; bounded eastward by Rock creek, which separates it from Washington city, and lies 4 miles from the capitol, and 8 N. of Alexandria. It contains about 230 houses, several of which are elegant and commodious. The Roman Catholics have established a college here, for the promotion of general literature, which is at present in a very flourishing state. The building being found inadequate to contain the
number

number of students that applied, a large addition has been made to it. Georgetown carries on a small trade with Europe and the W. Indies. The exports in one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 128,924 dollars. It is 46 miles S. W. by W. of Baltimore, and 148 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, in Lincoln co. district of Maine, is situated on both sides of Kennebeck R. It was incorporated in 1716, is the oldest town in the county, and contains 1333 inhabitants. It is bounded southerly by the ocean, westerly by the towns of Harpswell and Brunswick, N. westerly by Bath, and easterly by Woolwich; being entirely surrounded by navigable waters, excepting about 2 miles of land, which divides the waters of Winnagance creek, a part of the Kennebeck, from an arm or influx of Casco bay, called Stephen's R.

The entrance at the mouth of Kennebeck R. is guided on the E. by Parker's island, belonging to this township. It contains about 28,000 acres of land and salt marsh, and is inhabited by more than one third part of the people of the township. This was the spot on which the Europeans first attempted to colonize New-England, in the year 1607. It is a part of what was called Sagadahock; and the patentees of the Plymouth company began here to lay the foundation of a great state. They sent over a number of civil and military officers, and about 100 people. By various misfortunes they were forced to give up the settlement, and in 1608, the whole number who survived the winter returned to England.

There was a tradition among the Norridgewalk Indians, that these planters invited a number of the natives, who had come to trade with them, to draw a small cannon by a rope, and that when they were ranged in a line, the white people discharged the piece, and thereby killed and wounded several of them. The resentment of the natives at this treacherous murder, obliged the Europeans to reembark the next summer. Georgetown is 15 miles S. of Pownalborough, and 170 N. by E. of Boston.

GEORGETOWN, a post town of Georgia, in the co. of Oglethorpe, 50 miles S. W. of Augusta, surrounded by a poor

country; but, nevertheless, exhibits marks of growing prosperity.

GEORGETOWN, a large maritime district in the lower country of S. Carolina, situated in the S. E. corner of the state; bounded N. E. by the state of N. Carolina, S. E. by the ocean, S. W. by Santee river, which divides it from Charleston district, and N. W. by Camden and Cheraw districts. It is about 112 miles from N. to S. and 63 from E. to W. and is divided into the parishes of All Saints, Prince George, and Prince Frederick. It contains, according to the census of 1790, 22,122 inhabitants, of whom 13,131 are slaves. It sends to the state legislature 10 representatives and 3 senators, and pays taxes to the amount of £.3585-12-6.

GEORGETOWN, a post town, port of entry, and capital of the above district, is situated on a spot near which several streams unite their waters, and form a broad stream called Winyaw bay, 12 miles from the sea. See *Pedee River*. Its situation connects it with an extensive back country of both the Carolinas, and would be a place of vast importance, were it not for a bar at the entrance of Winyaw bay, which interrupts the entrance of vessels drawing above 11 feet water, and is in many respects a dangerous place. It contains above 300 houses, built chiefly of wood. The public buildings are a court-house, gaol, and academy; 3 churches, of which the Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists have one each. There is here a small trade to the West-Indies. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1795, were to the value of 21,511 dollars. It is 60 miles N. E. by N. of Charleston, 127 S. W. of Wilmington, N. Carolina, and 681 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 33. 24. W. long. 79. 35.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of N. America, is situated between 30. 37' and 35. N. lat. and between 80. 8. and 91. 8. W. long. being about 600 miles in length, and on an average 250 in breadth. It is bounded E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by E. and W. Florida; W. by the river Mississippi; N. E. and N. by S. Carolina and the Tennessee state. It was formerly divided into parishes, afterwards into 3 districts, but lately into two districts, viz. Upper and Lower, which are subdivided into 24 counties as follow; In the Lower district:

district are Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, M'Intosh, Effingham, Scriven, and Burke. The counties in the Upper District are Montgomery, Washington, Hancock, Greene, Franklin, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Wilkes, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferson, Jackson, Bullock, Columbia, and Richmond. The principal towns are Augusta, formerly the seat of government, Savannah, the former capital of the state, Sunbury, Brunswick, Frederica, Washington, and Louisville, which is the metropolis of the state; and here are deposited the records of the state, such of them as a late legislature did not order to be publicly burnt.

The principal rivers which water Georgia are, Savannah, which separates it from S. Carolina; Ogeechee river, which runs parallel with the former, and Alatomaha, which runs parallel with the others. Besides these and their numerous branches, there is Turtle river, Little Sitilla, Great Sitilla, Crooked R. and St. Mary's, which forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States. The rivers in the middle and western parts will be noticed under the head of *Georgia Western Territory*. All these are stored with a great variety of fish, as rock, mullet, whiting, shad, trout, drum, bass, catfish, white, brim and sturgeon; and the bays and lagoons are supplied with oysters, and other shell-fish, crabs, shrimps, &c. The clams, in particular, are large, their meat white, tender, and delicate. The shark and great black stingray are insatiable cannibals, and very troublesome to the fishermen. The chief lake or marsh is Ekanfanoka, by some called Ouaquaphenogaw, which is 300 miles in circumference.

The eastern part of the state, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St. Mary's, a tract of country more than 120 miles from N. to S. and from 50 to 80 E. and W. is level, without a hill or stone. At the distance of about 40 or 50 miles from the sea board, or salt marsh, the lands begin to be more or less uneven, until they gradually rise to mountains. The vast chain of the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, which commence with the Kaats Kill, near Hudson R. in the state of New-York, terminate in Georgia, 60 miles S. of its northern

boundary. From the foot of this mountain spreads a wide extended plain, of the richest soil, and in a latitude and climate well adapted to the cultivation of most of the productions of the south of Europe, and of the East-Indies. In the low country, near the rice swamps, bilious complaints and fevers of various kinds are pretty universal, during the months of July, August, and September; but the fertility of the soil, and the ease with which it is improved, are a sufficient inducement to settlers, and an unfailing source of wealth. Before the sickly season approaches, the rich planters, with their families, remove to the sea-islands, or some elevated, healthy situation, for the benefit of the fresh air. In the winter and spring, pleurisies, peripneumonies, and other inflammatory disorders, occasioned by violent and sudden colds, are considerably common, and frequently fatal. Consumptions, epilepsies, cancers, palsies, and apoplexies, are not so common among the inhabitants of the southern as northern climates.

The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen; nor is vegetation often prevented by severe frosts. Cattle subsist tolerably well during the winter, feeding in the woods and savannas, and are fatter in that season than in any other. In the hilly country, which begins about 50, and in some places 100 miles, from the sea, the air is pure and salubrious, and the water plenty and good. From June to September the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer commonly fluctuates from 76. to 90. In winter from 40. to 60. The most prevailing winds are S. W. and E.; in winter N. W. The E. wind is warmest in winter and coolest in summer. The S. wind in summer and fall particularly, is damp, sultry, unelastic, and of course unhealthy. In the S. E. parts of this state, which lie within a few degrees of the torrid zone, the atmosphere is kept in motion by impressions from the trade winds. This purifies the air; so that it is found to have salutary effects on consumptive habits.

In the low lands are the rice fields. In the interior and hilly parts, wheat, Indian corn, and the other productions more common to the northern states. Rice is at present the staple commodity

of the state; tobacco, wheat and indigo are the other great articles of produce. Besides these the state yields cotton, silk, corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, olives, pomegranates, &c. The forests consist of oak, hickory, mulberry, pine, cedar, &c. The whole coast is bordered with islands; the principal of which are Skidaway, Waffaw, Ossabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, &c. These islands are surrounded by navigable creeks, between which and the main land is a large extent of salt marsh, fronting the whole state, not less, on an average, than 4 or 5 miles in breadth, intersected with creeks in various directions, admitting, through the whole, an inland navigation, between the islands and the main land, from the N. E. to the S. E. corners of the state. The E. sides of these islands are, for the most part, clean, hard, sandy beaches, exposed to the wash of the ocean. Between these islands are the entrances of the rivers from the interior country, winding through the low salt marshes, and delivering their waters into the sounds, which form capacious harbors of from 3 to 8 miles over, and which communicate with each other by parallel salt creeks.

The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvement. The islands in their natural state are covered with a plentiful growth of pine, oak, hickory, live oak [an uncommonly hard and very valuable wood] and some red cedar. The soil is a mixture of sand and black mould, making what is commonly called a grey soil. A considerable part of it, particularly that whereon grow the oak, hickory and live oak is very rich, and yields on cultivation, good crops of indigo, cotton, corn, & potatoes. The soil of the main land, adjoining the marshes and creeks is nearly of the same quality with that of the islands: except that which borders on those rivers and creeks, which stretch far back into the country. On these, immediately after you leave the salts, begin the valuable rice swamps; which, on cultivation, afford the present chief staple of commerce.

The soil between the rivers, after you leave the sea board, and the edge of the swamps, at the distance of 20 or 30

miles, changes from a grey to a red color, on which grows plenty of oak and hickory, with a considerable intermixture of pine. In some places it is gravelly, but fertile, and so continues for a number of miles gradually deepening the reddish color of the earth, till it changes into what is called the Mulatto soil, consisting of a black and red earth. The Mulatto lands are generally strong, and yield large crops of wheat, tobacco, corn, &c. To this kind of land succeeds by turns a soil nearly black and very rich, on which grow large quantities of black walnut, mulberry, &c. This succession of different soils continues uniform and regular, though there are some large veins of all the different soils intermixed; and what is more remarkable, this succession, in the order mentioned, stretches across this state nearly parallel with the sea coast, and extends through the several states, nearly in the same direction, to the banks of Hudson river.

Cotton was formerly planted here, only by the poorer class of people, and that only for family use. They planted two kinds, the *annual* and the *West-Indian*; the former is low, and planted every year; the balls are large, and the phlox long, strong, and perfectly white. The latter is a tall perennial plant, the stalk somewhat shrubby, several of which rise up from the root for several years successively; the stems of the former year being killed by the winter frosts. The balls of the West-India cotton are not quite so large as the other, but the phlox or wool is long, extremely fine, silky and white. A plantation of this kind will last several years, with moderate labor and care. The culture of cotton is now much more attended to; several indigo planters have converted their plantations into cotton fields. A new species is about to be introduced into this state, the seed of which was lately brought by Capt. Josiah Roberts from Waitahoo, one of the Marquesa islands in the S. Pacific ocean, and sent to a gentleman in Georgia by a member of the Historical Society in Boston. This cotton is of a very fine texture, and it is expected will prove a considerable acquisition to the southern states. The cotton at present raised in Georgia, is distinguished by some into two kinds, the green and

and black seed; the former is planted in the *Upper Country*; the latter on the sea-islands and adjacent lands, and was brought, about the year 1788, from the Bahamas. And there is now a prospect, that in a few years the States of S. Carolina and Georgia may be able to raise more than *ten millions* of pounds of cotton annually for exportation. Most of the tropical fruits would flourish in this State, with proper attention. The south-western part of this State, and the parts of East and West Florida, which lie adjoining, will, probably, in some future time, become the vineyard of America. The chief articles of export are rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber, naval stores, leather, deer-skins, snake-root, myrtle and bees wax, corn, and live stock. The planters and farmers raise large flocks of cattle, from 1,000 to 1,500 head, and some more. The value in sterling money, of the exports of Georgia, in the year 1755, was 15,744*l*.—in 1772, 121,677*l*.—in 1791, value in dollars 491,472—in 1792, 458,973—in 1793, 501,383—in 1794, 676,154, and in 1796, 950,158. In 1790, the tonnage employed in this State was 28,540, and the number of American seamen 11,225. In return for her exports Georgia receives W. India goods, teas, wines, cloathing, and dry goods of all kinds. From the northern States, cheese, fish, potatoes, apples, cider, and licoes. The imports and exports are principally to and from Savannah, which has a fine harbour, and is the place where the principal commercial business of the State is transacted. According to the census of 1790, the number of inhabitants amounted to 82,548, of whom 29,264 were slaves. The increase by immigration and otherwise, has been very considerable since. The different religious sects are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. They have but few regular ministers among them. The citizens of Georgia have lately revised and altered their constitution, and formed it upon a plan similar to the federal Constitution of the United States. The literature of this State, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which, if ever carried into effect, will be very advantageous to the State. A college with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted in Louisville, a high and healthy part of the

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country, near the centre of the State. There is also provision made for the institution of an academy in each county of the State, to be supported from the same funds, and considered as parts and members of the same institution, under the general superintendence and direction of a president and board of trustees, selected for their literary accomplishments from the different parts of the State, and invested with the customary powers of corporations. This institution is denominated *The University of Georgia*. The funds for the support of literary institutions are principally in lands, amounting in the whole to 50,000 acres, a great part of which is of the best quality, and at present very valuable; together with nearly 6000*l*. sterling in bonds, houses, and town lots in Augusta. Other public property to the amount of 1000*l*. in each county, has been set apart for the purposes of building and furnishing their respective academies. The funds originally designed to support the literary orphan-house, founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, are chiefly in rice plantations and negroes. On the death of the Countess of Huntingdon, to whom Mr. Whitefield bequeathed this property, as trustee, the legislature, in the year 1792, passed a law vesting it in 13 commissioners, with powers to carry the original intention of Mr. Whitefield into execution; and in compliment to the Countess, the seminary is styled Huntingdon College.

This State was first settled in the year 1732, and was the only colony settled at the expense of the crown.

GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY. Under this name is included all that part of the State of Georgia which lies west of the head waters of those rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. This extensive tract of country embraces some of the finest land in the United States, is intersected with a great number of noble rivers, which may be seen by an inspection of the map, and is inhabited (except such parts wherein the Indian title has been extinguished) by three nations of Indians, viz. the Muskogulge or Creek, the Chactaws, and Chickataws. The Cherokees also have a title to a small portion of the northern part of this territory, on the Tennessee river. These nations together can furnish between

tween 8 and 9000 warriors. About 2000 families of white people inhabit those parts of this territory where the Indian title has been extinguished, chiefly at the Natchez, and the Yazoo river, on the banks of the Mississippi, and a considerable number on the Tombigbee river, and scattered among the Creek Indians. This territory, for reasons which will hereafter appear, has lately become an object of much public attention and inquiry, in Europe, as well as in the United States; and on this account, the following description of it and statement of facts relative to the sale of certain parts of it, and the claims of the United States, &c. have been collected and arranged with great care from the most authentic sources that can be obtained, and given under this head for the information of the public.* This Territory, lying between the 31st and 35th degrees of N. latitude, is not subject to the extremes of heat or cold; the climate is temperate and delightful through the year; and except in low grounds, and in the neighbourhood of stagnant waters, is very healthful. White frosts, and sometimes thin ice, have been seen as far S. as the 31st degree of latitude; but snow is very uncommon in any part of this territory. A person residing at the Natchez writes to his friend, in the eastern part of Georgia, that "this country affords the best spring water; every person almost is in blooming health."† Others who have visited it,

* The sources whence the author has derived his information, in drawing up the following account, are Capt. Thomas Hutchins's "Historical narrative and topographical description of Louisiana and West-Florida," comprehending also many of the rivers and settlements in the Georgia Western Territory; published in 1784. Private letters and journals; minutes taken from verbal descriptions of gentlemen of veracity and intelligence who have resided in that country. The journals and laws of the State of Georgia—State papers, and Reports both printed and M. S. of Congress, and of Agents of the several companies who have purchased lands in this territory.

† The letter here alluded to contains the following paragraphs: "Our navigation is excellent; our high lands preferable to Beach Island, when in its bloom; stock is as easy come at as where you are; lands are rising fast, and I expect will be very high in a few years. The canes in common, on the high lands, larger than in the river-swamps, [meaning in the eastern part of Georgia] from 30 to 35 feet high, and upwards, and in many places stand so thick, that one can scarcely walk a mile in half an hour. Some families must be coming to this most flourishing country in the world. I wish you to advise any of my relations you see to come with all haste; if they can get here, and are turned out naked in the world, in one year they might be fixed again. I am sure

‡ Alluding to a remarkably fertile island in the eastern part of Georgia, in the neighbourhood of the writer's correspondent, and with which both were well acquainted.

say of that part of the territory which borders on the Mississippi, that "the water is good for 20 miles back from the river, and the country healthy and pleasant, and of all others that they have seen the most desirable." Mr. Hutchins, speaking of the same tract, says, "the climate is healthy and temperate, the country delightful and well watered, and the prospect is beautiful and extensive; variegated by many inequalities, and fine meadows, separated by innumerable copses, the trees of which are of different kinds, but mostly of walnut and oak. The elevated, open, and airy situation of this country, renders it less liable to fevers and agues (the only disorders ever known in its neighbourhood) than some other parts bordering on the Mississippi, where the want of a sufficient descent to convey the waters off, occasions numbers of stagnant ponds whose exhalations infect the air." Another traveller describes the country between the Tombigbee and the Coosa and Alabama as being healthy, well watered with many pleasant rivulets, affording delightful situations for settlements, and the water pure and very good.

To give a just view of the rivers, and to ascertain the advantages derived from them to this Territory, it is necessary to trace them from their mouths in the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi bounds this territory on the W. The free navigation of this noble river is now enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States. It empties, by several mouths of different depths, from 9 to 16 feet, into the Gulf of Mexico, in about lat. 29 N. The bars at the mouth of this river frequently shift; after passing them into the river, there is from 3 to 10 fathoms of water, as far as the S. W. pass; and thence to the Missouri, a distance of 1,142 computed miles, from 12, 15, 20, and 30 fathoms is the general depth.

In ascending the Mississippi there are extensive natural meadows, with a prospect of the Gulf of Mexico on each side, the distance of 32 miles, to a place called

could I have time to say as much as I wish to say, you would be with me this fall. I could venture to almost promise, if you would be wife and come, to make good any deficiencies you might find in the place." The Author is in possession of the original letter, above mentioned, which has every mark of authenticity; and the above extracts are inserted, as containing the simple, honest description of a plain farmer; and on which more dependence is to be placed, than on the most elaborate and elegant descriptions, of interested individuals.

called *Detour-aux-Plaquemines*, in *W. Florida*. Thence 20 miles to the settlements, the banks are low and marshy, generally overflowed and covered with thick wood, palmetto bushes, &c. apparently impenetrable by man or beast. Thence to *Detour-des-Anglois*, at the bend of the river, the banks are well inhabited; as also from hence to *New-Orleans* 18 miles, which distance there is a good road for carriages. Vessels pass from the mouth of this river to *New-Orleans* 105 miles, in 7 or 8 days, commonly; sometimes in 3 or 4.

From *New-Orleans*, the capital of *Louisiana*, there is an easy communication with *West-Florida* by *Bayouk Creek*, which is a water of lake *Ponchartrain*, navigable for vessels drawing four feet water, six miles up from the lake, to a landing-place two miles from *New-Orleans*. For nearly 50 miles, as you proceed up the river, both its banks are settled and highly cultivated, in part by emigrants from *Germany*, who furnish the market with indigo of a superior quality, cotton, rice, beans, myrtle wax, and lumber. In 1762, some rich planters attempted the cultivation of canes and the making of sugar, and erected mills for the purpose. This sugar was of an excellent quality, and some of the crops were large; but some winters proving so severe as to kill the canes, no dependence can be placed on the culture of that article.

The settlements of the *Acadians*, which were begun in the year 1763, extend on both sides of the river, from the *Germans*, to the river *Ibberville*, which is 99 miles above *New-Orleans*, and 270 from *Pensacola*, by way of lakes *Ponchartrain* and *Maurepas*.

At *Point Coupee*, 35 miles above the *Ibberville*, are settlements extending 20 miles on the *W. side* of the river, which, 30 years ago, had 2,000 white inhabitants, and 7,000 slaves, who were employed in the cultivation of tobacco, indigo, Indian corn, &c. for the *New-Orleans* market, which they furnished also with poultry, and abundance of squared timber, staves, &c.

Mr. Hutchins, from his personal knowledge, describes the country on both sides of the *Mississippi*, between the latitudes 30 and 31, bordering on *Georgia*, as follows:

“Although this country might produce all the valuable articles raised in

other parts of the globe, situated in the same latitudes, yet the inhabitants principally cultivate indigo, rice, tobacco, Indian corn, and some wheat; and they raise large stocks of black cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, and poultry. The sheep are said to make the sweetest mutton in the world. The black cattle, when fat enough for sale, which they commonly are the year round, are driven across the country to *New-Orleans*, where there is always a good market.

This country is principally timbered with all the different kinds of oak, but mostly with live-oak, of the largest and best quality, uncommonly large cypresses, black walnut, hickory, white ash, cherry, plum, poplar trees, and grape vines; here is found also a great variety of shrubs and medicinal roots. The lands bordering the rivers and lakes, are generally well wooded, but at a small distance from them are very extensive natural meadows, or savannas, of the most luxuriant soil, composed of a black mould, about one and a half feet deep, very loose and rich, occasioned in part, by the frequent burning of the savannas; below the black mould is a stiff clay of different colours. It is said, this clay, after being exposed some time to the sun, becomes so hard, that it is difficult either to break or bend, but when wet by a light shower of rain, it slackens in the same manner as lime does when exposed to moisture, and becomes loose and moulders away, after which it is found excellent for vegetation.”

After passing the 31st degree of *N. lat.* from *W. Florida* into *Georgia*, you enter what is called the *Natchez Country*, bordering on the *Mississippi*. Fort *Rosalic*, in this country, is in *lat.* 31 40, 243 miles above *New-Orleans*.

“The soil of this country is superior to any of the lands on the borders of the river *Mississippi*, for the production of many articles. Its situation being higher, affords a greater variety of soil, and is in a more favourable climate for the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. than the country lower down, and nearer to the sea. The soil also produces in equal abundance, Indian corn, rice, hemp, flax, indigo, cotton, pot-herbs, pulse of every kind, and pasturage; and the tobacco made here, is esteemed preferable to any cultivated in other parts of *America*. Hops grow wild; all kinds of European fruits arrive

to great perfection, and no part of the known world is more favourable for the raising of every kind of stock. The siliing grounds, which are clothed with grass and other herbs of the finest verdure, are well adapted to the culture of vines: the mulberry trees are very numerous, and the winters sufficiently moderate for the breed of silk worms. Clay of different colours, fit for glass works and pottery, is found here in great abundance; and also a variety of stately timber, fit for house and ship building, &c."

Another gentleman, well informed,* says, "The lands on the Mississippi, extending eastward about 20 miles, are hilly, without stones or sand, extremely rich, of a deep black soil, covered thick with canes, white and black oak, walnut, hickory, ash, some sugar maple, beech, and dogwood; that there are very few streams or springs of water; that the water is not good, and tastes as if impregnated with sulphur; that the country is much infested with insects; that the land is high and bluff three-fourths of the distance along the river Mississippi, and a part overflowed and drowned." But it is apprehended that this description is not perfectly just, so far as it applies to the scarcity and badness of the water; as a gentleman of respectable character, who resided 9 months at the Natchez, says, "The lands on the Mississippi are more level, and better watered, than is above represented; and that the water is good, and the country healthy and remarkably pleasant."

This country was once famous for its inhabitants, the Natchez Indians; who, from their great numbers, and the improved state of society among them, were considered as the most civilized Indians on the continent of America. Nothing now remains of this nation but their name, by which their country continues to be called. The district of the Natchez, as well as all along the eastern bank of the Mississippi to the river Iberville, was settling very fast by emigrations from the northern States, till the capture of the British troops on the Mississippi, 1779, put an entire stop to it.

"From fort Rosalie to the Petit Goufre is 31½ miles. There is a firm rock on the east side of the Mississippi for near a mile, which seems to be of the nature of lime-stone. The land near

* Mr. Isaac Perry, of Burke county, Georgia.

the river is much broken and very high, with a good soil, and several plantations on it. From the Petit Goufre to Stoney river, is 4½ miles. From the mouth to what is called the fork of this river, is computed to be 21 miles. In this distance there are several quarries of stone, and the land has a clay soil, with gravel on the surface of the ground. On the north side of this river, the land in general is low and rich; that on the south side is much higher, but broken into hills and vales; but here the low lands are not often overflowed; both sides are shaded with a variety of useful timber. At the fork, the river parts almost at right angles, and the lands between and on each side of them are said to be clay and marl soil, not so uneven as the lands on this river lower down. From Stoney river to Louisa Chitto, or Big Black river, is 10 miles. This river, at the mouth, is about 30 yards wide, but within, from 30 to 50 yards, and is said to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues. About a mile and a half up this river, the high lands are close on the right, and are much broken. A mile and a half further, the high lands appear again on the right, where there are several springs of water, but none as yet have been discovered on the left. At about 8 miles further, the high lands are near the river, on the left, and appear to be the same range that comes from the Yazoo cliffs. At six miles further, the high lands are near the river on both sides, and continue for two or three miles, but broken and full of springs of water. This land on the left was chosen by Gen. Putnam, Capt. Enos, Mr. Lyman, and other New-England adventurers, as a proper place for a town; and, by order of the governor and council of West-Florida, in 1773, it was reserved for the capital. The country round is very fit for settlements. For four or five miles above this place, on both sides of the river, the land is rich, and not so much drowned, nor so uneven, as some parts lower down. About six miles and a half further, there is a rapid water, stones and gravel bottom, 160 yards in length; and in one place a firm rock almost across the river, and as much of it bare, when the water is at a moderate height, as confines the stream to nearly 20 feet; and the channel is about four feet deep.

From the Loufa Chitto to the Yazoo Cliffs, is 40 miles. From this cliff the high lands lie north-eastward and south-south-eastward, bearing off from the river, full of cane and rich soil, even on the very highest ridges. Just at the S. end of the cliffs, the bank is low, where the water of the Mississippi, when high, flows back and runs between the bank and high land, which ranges nearly northerly and south-south-easterly to the Loufa Chitto, occasioning much wet ground; cypress swamp, and stagnant ponds. From the Cliffs, is seven miles and a half to the river Yazoo. The mouth of this river is upwards of 100 yards in width, and was found by Mr. Gaul to be in lat. 32 37, and by Mr. Purcell in 32 28 N. The water of the Mississippi, when the river is high, runs up the Yazoo several miles, and empties itself again by a number of channels, which direct their course across the country, and fall in above the Walnut Hills. The Yazoo runs from the N. E. and glides through a healthy, fertile and pleasant country, greatly resembling that about the Natchez, particularly in the luxuriance and diversity of its soil, variety of timber, temperature of climate, and delightful situation. It is remarkably well watered by springs and brooks; many of the latter afford convenient seats for mills. Further up this river the canes are less frequent, and smaller in size, and at the distance of 20 miles there are scarcely any. Here the country is clear of under-wood, and well watered, and the soil very rich, which continues to the Chaftaw and Chickasaw towns, on the eastern and north-western branches of Yazoo river. These branches unite 50 miles from the Mississippi, following the course of the river; the navigation to their junction, commonly called the Fork, is practicable with very large boats in the spring season, and with smaller ones a considerable way further, with the interruption of but one fall, where they are obliged to make a short portage, 20 miles up the N. W. branch, and 70 miles from the Mississippi. The country in which the Chaftaw and Chickasaw towns are situated, is said to be as healthy as any part of the continent, the natives scarcely ever being sick. Such of them as frequent the Mississippi, leave its banks as the summer approaches, lest they might partake of the fevers that sometimes visit the low, swampy

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lands bordering upon that river. Wheat, it is said, yields better at the Yazoo than at the Natchez, owing probably to its more northern situation. One very considerable advantage will attend the settlers on the river Yazoo, which those at the Natchez will be deprived of, without going to a great expence; that is, the building with stone, there being great plenty near the Yazoo, but none has yet been discovered nearer to the Natchez than the Petit Goufre, or Little Whirlpool, a distance of about 31 miles. Between this place and the Balize, there is not a stone to be seen any where near the river. Though the quantity of good land on the Mississippi and its branches, from the Bay of Mexico to the river Ohio, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, is vastly great, and the conveniences attending it; so likewise we may esteem that in the neighbourhood of the Natchez, and of the river Yazoo, the flower of it all.

About a mile and a half up the Yazoo river, on the N. side, there is a large creek, which communicates with the Mississippi above the river St. Francis, about 100 leagues higher up, by the course of the river. It passes through several lakes by the way. At the distance of 12 miles from the mouth of the river Yazoo, on the S. side, are the Yazoo hills. There is a cliff of solid rock at the landing place, on which are a variety of broken pieces of sea-shells, and some entire. Four miles further up, is the place called the Ball Ground, near which a church, fort St. Peter, and a French settlement, formerly stood. They were destroyed by the Yazoo Indians in 1729. That nation is now entirely extinct." {Hutchins.}

From about 20 miles eastward of the Mississippi, to Half way or Pearl river, the distance of about 60 miles, (some say less) is "a fine, level country, very fertile, and better watered than nearer the Mississippi. There is some mixture of sand with loam, the timber the same, with the addition of black-jack, and post-oak. This tract is interspersed with what the French call *Prairies* or *Savannes*, which are extensive intervals of 1,000 and 2,000 acres of excellent land, of a deep black soil, free of all timber and trees. It is this kind of land which the Indians cultivate. From the Mississippi to this river, there are no Indians. To a tract of this country, extending along

along the Mississippi from the 31st degree of latitude to the Yazoo river, at the S. end, 30 miles wide, and narrowing as you proceed northerly to the width of 15 miles, the Indian title has been extinguished. It was at first purchased by the English; but they, not having completed the payment for it, before it fell into the hands of the Spaniards, they, (the Spaniards) in the year 1792, paid the balance. At Walnut Hills, the Spaniards have a fort, which, according to treaty, is to be given up (if not already done) to the United States. To the country N. of the Yazoo, the Indian title is not yet extinguished. About one half of the southern part, a distance of about 50 miles up the Yazoo, is owned by the Choctaws, the northern half by the Chickasaws." The gentleman who gives the above information, and who was in this country in the year 1792, says, "that the Yazoo is about 90 yards wide; is boatable 100 miles; that he crossed the country by different routes, 3 or 4 times from the Mississippi to the Tombigbee; passed over the Yazoo several times; went up and down the river on the shore, and says that the lands to the E. of the Yazoo (the distance of about 100 miles) are very excellent."

Pearl river is about 40 yards wide; a branch of it passing E. of the Natchez and nearest, in Cox's map, bears the name of Buffalo river. On the E. side of Pearl river, commence the Choctaw settlements, and extend thick to the Chickasaw Hay river; thence, about 40 miles eastward, the settlements are sparse, and extend near to the Tombigbee. This is a numerous nation, containing about 3000 hunters, a peaceable and friendly people. The country inhabited by these Indians is noted in Cox's map, to be "poor and barren land, covered generally with long-leaved pine." Other accounts represent it as much the same as that between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers, with the addition of some pine land, and better watered. The streams on which the Choctaws are settled, as laid down on Cox's map, are, proceeding from W. to E. the Homachitta, (called by Purcell Hoshaphatcha) Choctaw, and Souhawtee, which unite, and the main stream retains the name of Homachitta till it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. This is probably the

same river that Hutchins calls Pascagoula; which see. The head branches of this river spread extensively through the northern part of this Territory, chiefly westward of the Choctaw nation. White, or Bluff river, on Cox's map, appears to rise in about lat. 33 N. takes a course to the E. of the Choctaws, and empties into the Tombigbee, some distance below the head of the tide water, and is laid down as about the size of Pearl river.

From the compact settlements of the Choctaws eastward to the western branches of the Tombigbee, the land is tolerably good; the timber generally oak and pine, with some hickory, well watered and level. Of this kind is the country a distance of about 40 miles W. of the western branches of the Tombigbee; thence to the Tombigbee, the land is more uneven, interspersed with large savannas, and the whole generally good land, and pretty well watered; the water, however, has a limy taste. The natural growth much the same as on the Mississippi. The intervals, or as they call it in this country, the *bottom lands*, are generally about a mile wide on the river, extremely rich, and thickly overgrown with canes. This general description will apply to the whole tract belonging to the "Georgia Mississippi Company." Mr. Cox, on his map, remarks that, "On the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers there are bodies of fine rich land, but low down, towards Mobile Bay, unhealthy."

We have now arrived eastward to the Mobile, the principal river in this territory. "On the bar at the entrance of the bay of Mobile, there is only about 15 or 16 feet water; two-thirds of the way through the bay, towards the town of Mobile, there is from 2 to 3 fathoms; & the deepest water to be depended on in the upper part of the bay is only 10 or 12 feet, and in many places not so much. Large vessels cannot go within 7 miles of the town." [Hutchins.] "This bay is about 30 miles long, and from 10 to 12 wide. The tide flows 60 or 70 miles above this bay, and is so far navigable for sea vessels. Thence 150 or 200 miles north, is good boat navigation, smooth water, generally 100 to 150 yards wide, and 8 to 10 feet deep." [M. S. Minutes from Mr. Perry.] "The bay of Mobile terminates a little to the north-eastward of the town, in a number of marshes and

and lagoons; which subject the people to fevers and agues, in the hot season.* The river Mobile, as you ascend it, divides into 2 principal branches, about 40 miles above the town; one of which, called the Tanlaw, falls into the east part of the bay; the other empties itself close by the town, where it has a bar of 7 feet; but there is a branch a little to the eastward of this, called Spanish river, where there is a channel of 9 or 10 feet, when the water is high; but this joins Mobile river about 2 leagues above the town. Two or three leagues above the Tanlaw branch, the Alabama river falls into Mobile river, after running from the north-east a course of about 130 miles; that is, from Alabama fort, situated at the confluence of the Coosa, and Talipoosee, both very considerable rivers; on which and their branches are the chief settlements of the Upper Creek Indians. The French fort at Alabama was evacuated 1763, and has not since been garrisoned. Above the confluence of Alabama and Mobile, the latter is called the Tombigbee river, from the fort of Tombigbee, situated on the west side of it, about 96 leagues above the town of Mobile. The source of this river is reckoned to be about 40 leagues higher up, in the country of the Chickasaws. The fort of Tombigbee was taken possession of by the English, but abandoned again in 1767, by order of the commandant of Pensacola. The river is navigable for sloops and schooners about 35 leagues above the town of Mobile. The banks, where low, are partly overflowed in the rainy seasons, which adds greatly to the soil, and adapts it particularly to the cultivation of rice. The sides of the river are covered in many places with large canes, so thick that they are almost impenetrable; there is also plenty of remarkable large red and white cedar, cypress, elm, ash, hickory, and various kinds of oak. Several people have settled on this river, who find the soil to answer beyond expectation. The lands near the mouth of the Mobile river are generally low; as you proceed upwards, the land grows higher, and may with propriety be divided into three stages. First, low rice lands, on or near the banks of the river, of a most excellent quality. Secondly,

what are called by the people of the country, second low lands, or level flat cane lands, about 4 or 5 feet higher than the low rice lands. And, thirdly, the high upland or open country. The first, or low lands, extend about an half or three-quarters of a mile from the river, and may almost every where be easily drained and turned into most excellent rice fields, and are capable of being laid under water at almost all seasons of the year. They are a deep black mud or slime, which have in a succession of time been accumulated, or formed by the overflowing of the river. The second low grounds being, in general, formed by a regular rising of about 4 or 5 feet higher than the low lands, appear to have been originally the edge of the river. The second class or kind of land is in general extremely rich, and covered with large timber and thick strong canes, extending in width upon an average three-quarters of a mile, and in general a perfect level. It is excellent for all kinds of grain, and well calculated for the culture of indigo, hemp, flax, or tobacco. At the extremity of these second grounds, you come to what is called the high or uplands, which is covered with pine, oak, and hickory, and other kinds of large timber. The soil is of a good quality, but much inferior to the second or low land. It answers well for raising Indian corn, potatoes, and every thing else that delights in a dry soil. Further out in the country again, on the west side of this river, you come to a pine barren, with extensive reed swamps and natural meadows or savannas, which afford excellent ranges for innumerable herds of cattle. On the east of the river Mobile, towards the river Alabama, is one entire extended rich cane country, not inferior, perhaps, to any in America. Whenever portages are made between the Mobile and Tennessee river, or their branches, which are probably but a few miles apart, the Mobile will be the first river for commerce (the Mississippi excepted) in this part of the world, as it affords the shortest and most direct communication to the sea." [Hutchins.]

In addition to, and confirmation of, the above account of Capt. Hutchins, several other gentlemen of intelligence who have been in this country, say that "the Tombigbee is navigable for sea vessels 60 miles into the State of Georgia;

* Mr. Cox, in his map, extends Mobile Bay some distance north of the 31st degree of latitude. Other accounts say this bay does not extend into the State of Georgia.

gia ;”* others, that “it is navigable in boats of 20 tons up to the junction of 10 and 20 Mile Creek. The Alabama and Coosa are navigable for boats of 40 tons, as high as the big shoals of Coosa river. The principal rivers which meander through this tract of country, are Seprey’s and Cape Brake rivers, both which fall into the Tombigbee, and are navigable for boats as high as the 33d degree of latitude; and the Cawhawbon river, which falls into Alabama river, below the junction of Coosa and Oakfuskee, are boatable as far N. as the rivers last mentioned. The soil on the E. side of Tombigbee, is of a reddish cast, producing naturally oak, hickory, and abundance of very high grass. The country appears well calculated for the culture of wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley. The bottoms or intervals on the rivers are not subject to inundations, and are exceedingly rich. The country is well watered with good wholesome water. Further north, the country becomes uneven and somewhat hilly, that part particularly which divides the waters of Tombigbee from Tennessee river, but as you descend to a lower latitude, the country is more level; and down about the mouth of Cape Brake river, and thence across to the Alabama, is almost one entire cape brake.”

“The ridge which divides the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers is stony, and the soil inferior to that on the rivers; of this description also is the country lying between the Cawhawbon and Alabama rivers; but the bottom lands on the water courses are exceedingly rich. The country is pleasant and healthy, being generally overgrown with high grass, well calculated for farming, particularly for raising cattle. There are many extensive and rich bottoms of cane land on the Alabama. The river which falls into the Tombigbee next above Seprey’s river, has much rich land on its banks, and is boatable some distance in small boats, and spreads into many branches, through a pleasant, healthy, and well watered country.” [Coxe’s M. S. Letter.] As you advance eastward of the Alabama, in the Territory we are describing, you come first to the Escambia river, and then to the Chatto Hacha, or Pea river, which Capt. Hutchins thus describes—“The

river Escambia is the most considerable that falls into the Bay of Pensacola. See *Escambia River*. The Chatto Hacha or Pea river, which also heads in the Georgia Western Territory, empties from the N. E. into Rose Bay, which is 30 miles long and from 4 to 6 broad. The bar at the entrance into the bay has only 7 or 8 feet water, at deepest; but, after crossing the bar, has 16 or 17 feet. The mouths of the river (for almost all the southern rivers have several mouths) are so shoal, that only a small boat or canoe can pass them. Mr. Hutchins ascended this river about 75 miles, and found that its banks very much resembled those of Escambia. Further east are the Appalachicola, Flint, and Alabama rivers, which are described under their respective heads.

The northern parts of this Territory are watered by the great bend of the Tennessee, and its tributary streams. This noble river bends southward as far as latitude 34 15, according to Capt. Hutchins’ map, and divides, into nearly equal parts, the purchase of the *Tennessee Company*. North of the Tennessee, in this purchase, there is not an Indian inhabitant. From the south, the Tennessee, in its course through Georgia, receives, besides smaller streams, the Hiwassee, Chiccamauga, and Occochappono or Bear Creek, which are described under their respective heads. Travelers speak of the lands on the bend of the Tennessee, in terms of the highest commendation.

Of the territory described above, the State of Georgia, by act of their legislature, passed Jan. 7, 1795, sold about twenty-two millions of acres to four different companies, whose names and the limits of their respective purchases, as defined by the act, follow.

1. “All that tract or parcel of land including islands, beginning on Mobile bay, where the lat. 31 N. of the equator intersects the same, running thence up the said bay to the mouth of the lake Tennessee; thence up the said lake Tennessee, to the Alabama river, including Curreys and all other islands therein; thence up the said river Alabama, to the junction of the Coosa and Oakfuskee rivers; thence up the Coosa river, above the Big Shoals, to where it intersects the latitude of 34 N. of the equator; thence a due W. course to the Mississippi river; thence

* Col. Hamanord, late surveyor gen. of Georgia.

thence down the middle of the said river, to the latitude of 32 40; thence a due E. course to the Dan or Tombigbee river; thence down the middle of the said river to its junction with the Alabama river; thence down the middle of the said river to Mobile Bay; thence down the said Mobile Bay, to the place of beginning, shall be sold unto James Gunn, Matthew M'Allister, and George Walker, and their associates, called *The Georgia Company*."

2. "All that tract of country, including islands, within the following boundaries, viz. beginning on the river Mississippi, at 31 18 N. lat. thence a due E. course to the middle of Dan or Tombigbee river; thence up the middle of the said river to N. lat. 32 40; thence a due W. course along the Georgia Company line, to the river Mississippi; thence down the middle of the same, to the place of beginning, shall be sold to Nicholas Long, Thomas Glascock, Ambrose Gordon, and Thomas Cummings, and their associates, called *The Georgia Mississippi Company*."

3. "All that tract of country, including islands, within the following boundaries, viz. beginning at the Mississippi river, where the northern boundary line of the State strikes the same; thence along the said northern boundary line, due E. to the Tennessee river; thence along the said Tennessee river, to the mouth of Bear Creek; thence up Bear Creek, to where the parallel of latitude 25 British statute miles S. of the northern boundary line of the State intersects the same; thence along the last mentioned parallel of latitude, across Tombigbee or Twenty Mile Creek, due W. to the Mississippi river; thence up the middle of the said river, to the beginning, shall be sold to John B. Scott, John C. Nightingale, and Wade Hampton, called *The Upper Mississippi Company*."

4. "All that tract of land, including islands, within the following boundaries, viz. beginning at the mouth of Bear Creek, on the S. side of Tennessee river; thence up the said creek to the most southern source thereof; thence due S. to lat. 34 10 N. thence due E. 120 miles; thence a due N. course to the Great Tennessee river; thence up the middle of the said river to the northern boundary line of the State; thence a due W. course along the said line to where it

intersects the Great Tennessee river, below the Muscle Shoals; thence up the said river to the place of beginning, shall be sold to Zachariah Cox, Mathias Maher, and their associates, called *The Tennessee Company*."

The same law enacts also, "that all lands lying westward and southward of the eastern boundary of the several Companies' purchases, and not included therein, estimated at one-fourth of the whole lands lying westward and southward of the eastern boundary of the said purchases, and supposed to contain 7,250,000 acres, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be reserved and set apart to, and for the use and benefit of this State, to be granted out, or otherwise disposed of, as future legislatures may direct." [*Act of Georgia Legislature of Jan. 7th, 1795.*]

The purchase-money, amounting to 500,000 dollars, was duly paid by the respective Companies, into the State treasury of Georgia, agreeably to the terms of the act. This land was soon after sold by the original Companies, to various gentlemen, principally in the Middle and Eastern States. The sale of this territory excited a warm and violent opposition in Georgia. The act authorising this sale, was by certain leading men in the State, declared to be "an usurped act,—repugnant to the principles of the Federal Constitution, and of the Constitution of Georgia—opposed to the good of the State, and obtained by fraud, atrocious speculation, corruption and collusion." In consequence of these representations, a determination was formed by a powerful party, to set aside and annul, at the succeeding session of the legislature, this offensive, "usurped act." Efforts were accordingly made, and with success, to obtain a legislature suited to the accomplishment of their designs. Accordingly, on the 13th of Feb. 1796, an act was passed declaring the above-mentioned "usurped act" null and void; and all the grants, rights and claims arising therefrom, of no validity or effect; and that the said territory was the sole property of the State." To complete the utter annihilation of this odious act, as far as possible, the legislature ordered, that, in their presence, and that of the public officers of the State, the several records, documents and deeds, in the several public offices, should be "expunged from the faces

faces and indexes of the books of record of the State; and the enrolled law, or usurped act, publicly burnt." All this was accomplished three days after the passing of the act. These unprecedented proceedings were attended and followed with most disagreeable and tumultuary effects. The original purchasers of these lands, the then holders, and all those who had been immediately concerned, who had by this time become a numerous and respectable body, scattered through the United States, were, for the moment, thrown into an unpleasant dilemma, and for a time this business was the general topic of conversation. The title to the lands purchased by the above named companies, has been still further embarrassed by a claim brought forward in behalf of the United States. As it may be matter of curiosity to the reader, and perhaps of interest, to examine into the title of the several companies to their respective purchases, under existing circumstances, a summary statement of the claims, and of the facts and arguments in their support, (though foreign to the express design of this work) is annexed to the APPENDIX, to which the reader is referred.

GEORGIA, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, contains 340 inhabitants. It is situated on Lake Champlain, opposite to the N. end of South Hero Island, and joins Milton on the S. and St. Alban's on the north. La Moille river crosses the extremity of the S. E. corner of this township.

GEORGIA, *Southern*, a cluster of barren islands, in the South Sea, and E. of the coast of Terra del Fuego; about lat. 54 35 S. and long. 36 30 W. One of them is between 50 and 60 leagues in length.

GERARDSTOWN, a neat little town, situated in Berkely co. Virginia, containing about 30 or 40 houses; 10 miles from Martinsburg, and 254 from Philadelphia.

GERMAN, a township in Fayette co. Pennsylvania.

GERMAN FLATS, the chief township of Herkemer co. taken from that of Montgomery, in New-York. By the census of 1790, it contained 1307 inhabitants, including 20 slaves; by the State census of 1796, 4194 inhabitants, of whom 684 are electors. It lies on the south side of Mohawk river, opposite Herkemer. It is 24 miles E. of

Whitestown, and 60 miles west of Schenectady.

GERMANTOWN, (N. Y.) in Columbia co. containing 516 inhabitants. In 1796, it had 75 qualified voters.

GERMANTOWN, in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, is situated 7 miles north of Philadelphia city, and was esteemed the second town in the country, until several inland towns eclipsed it, by superior establishments and number of inhabitants. It is a corporation, consisting chiefly of High and Low Dutch, and contains about 250 houses, chiefly of stone, some of which are large, elegant and commodious; built chiefly on one street, about two miles in length. The public buildings are a German Calvinist and Lutheran church, a Friend's meeting-house, and an academy. Knit stockings, of cotton, thread and worsted, are manufactured here by individuals to a considerable extent, and of an excellent quality. It is an ancient town, pleasantly situated, and by its vicinity to the metropolis, well adapted for manufactures. Here is the principal congregation of the Mennonists, and the mother of that sect in America. They derive their name from Menno Simon, a learned man of Witmars, in Germany, one of the reformers, born in 1505. Some of his followers came into Pennsylvania, from New-York, in 1692. There are about 4000 of them in the State. They do not, like the Tunkers, believe in general salvation; yet, like them, they will neither swear nor fight, nor bear any civil office, nor go to law, nor take interest for money, though many break that rule. They use great plainness in their dress, &c. and practise many of the rites of the primitive Christian church. This town is also rendered famous, by the battle fought in it, on the 4th of Oct. 1777.

GERMANTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Stokes co. N. Carolina. It is situated near the Town Fork of Dan river, and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 528 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GERMANTOWN, the chief town of Hyde co. in Newbern district, N. Carolina.

GERMANY, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

GERRISH Island, a small isle near Cape Neddock, close to the main land of the District of Maine.

GERRY, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1786, and contains 14,000 acres of land, on which are 740 inhabitants. It is 30 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 65 N. W. by W. of Boston.

GETTYSBURGH, a small town in York co. Pennsylvania, situated at the head of Rock Creek, one of the head waters of the Monocacy, and contains about 30 houses. It is 9 miles north of the Maryland line, 8 miles from Millerstown, 15 from Abbotstown, 36 from Williamsport in Maryland, and 118 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GIBBWAYS, an Indian tribe residing in Upper Canada, on the east side of Detroit river, opposite to Fort Gibraltar.

GIBRALTER, an ancient town in the province of Venezuela, in Terra Firma. It is situated on the south-eastern side of Maracaibo Lake. The country in its vicinity is well watered with rivers, and bears the best quality of cacao, and very large cedars. The best Spanish tobacco is made here, called Tabago de Maracaibo, from which the valuable snuff is made, vulgarly called *Mackaba* snuff. The air, however, is so unhealthy, that very few but labourers live in the town; the wealthier sort resorting to Merida or Maracaibo.

GILL, a new township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the west bank of Connecticut river, a little below the mouth of Miller's river, on the opposite side, and named after his Honor, Moses Gill, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

GILLORI, an island on the coast of West-Florida, is divided from Dauphin Island by a narrow channel, through which a boat may pass with some difficulty; and between Gillori and the main land, on the west side of Mobile Bay, there is a chain of small islands, and oyster shells, through which is a passage of 4 feet called *Passé au Heron*.

GILMANTOWN, a township in Strafford co. New-Hampshire, south-westerly of Lake Winnipiseogee, and 52 miles N. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727, and contained 775 inhabitants in 1775; and in 1790, 2613.

GILSON, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, containing 298 inhabitants. It is situated on the E. side of Ashuelot river, and joins Keene on the south.

GINGER Island, one of the smaller

Virgin Isles, situated between the Round Rock on the north, and Cooper's Isle on the south, between which is the King's Channel. N. lat. 18 5, W. long. 62 53.

GIRTY's Town, an Indian village in the N. W. Territory, near the head of the navigable water or landing on St. Mary's river, where the Indians ceded at the treaty of Greenville, a tract of 2 miles square to the United States.

GLADE Road, at Bonnets' tavern, 4 miles from Bedford, on the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh Forks; the southernmost is called the Glade Road; the northernmost the *Old*, or *Forbes's Road*, and goes by Ligonier. These roads unite 28 miles from Pittsburgh. In the *Glades*, a tract of country at the entrance of the Alleghany Mountains, they cannot raise corn, as the earth is subjected to frost from Sept. to June.

GLADY Creek, a small stream which flows through the east bank of Little Miami river in the N. W. Territory.

GLAIZE, Au, a S. S. W. branch of the Miami of the Lake, which interlocks with St. Mary's river. By the treaty at Greenville, the Indians have ceded to the United States a tract of land 6 miles square, at the head of its navigable waters, and 6 miles square at its confluence with the Miami, where Fort Desfance now stands.

GLASGOW, a new county in Newbern district, N. Carolina, taken from Dobbs' co. It is bounded N. by Edgcomb, S. by Lenoir, E. by Pitt, and W. by Wayne.

GLASTONBURY, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, having only 34 inhabitants. It has good intervalle lands, and lies N. E. of Bennington, adjoining.

GLASTONBURY, a handsome little town in Hartford co. Connecticut, situated on the east side of Connecticut river, opposite to Weathersfield, and of which it formed a part until 1690. In the township are 2 meeting-houses; and on Roaring Brook and other small streams are 17 mills of different kinds and 1 forge.

GLOUCESTER House, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, is situated in New South Wales, on the N. side of the waters which form a communication through a chain of small lakes, between Winnepeg Lake and Albany river. Henley House lies N. E. of this, nearer the mouth of Albany river, in James' Bay. N. lat. 54, W. long. 87 30.

GLOUCESTER,

GLOUCESTER, or *Cape-Ann*, a town-ship in Essex co. Massachusetts, whose east point forms the north side of the bay of Massachusetts. It contains 5317 inhabitants, and is divided into 5 parishes, and has besides a society of Universalists. This is a post-town and port of entry. The harbour is very open and accessible to large ships; and is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the Commonwealth. At the harbour, properly so called, are fitted out annually from 60 to 70 bankers; and from Squam and Sandy Bay, two small out ports, the bay fishery is carried on with great spirit, and to a large amount. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted in value to 229,613 dollars. Thatcher's Island, on which are two lights of equal height, lies close to the S. E. side of the township, which is itself joined to the continent by a beach of sand which is very rarely overflowed by the water. There is a very fine white sand here fit for making glass. The harbour is defended by a battery and citadel erected in 1795. It is 16 miles N. E. by E. of Salem, and 34 N. E. of Boston.

GLOUCESTER, the north-westernmost township, and the largest, in Providence co. Rhode-Island, having Connecticut on the west, and Massachusetts on the north; and contains 4025 inhabitants.

GLOUCESTER County, in New-Jersey, is bounded north by Burlington co. south by Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May counties, east by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by Delaware river. Its length on the Delaware is about 30 miles, & on the sea the line is about 22 miles. Great and Little Egg harbour rivers are both navigable for vessels of 200 tons about 20 miles from their mouths. See *Egg Harbour*. The streams which fall into Delaware river are navigable for small vessels, a few miles up from their mouths, and afford some shad, rock, herrings, and perch. The adjacent islands are Red Bank, Pett, and Old Man's Creek Islands. The first of which is famous in the history of the American war, for the desperate defence the garrison upon it made, to prevent the British fleet from passing up to Philadelphia. The soil of this county is a mixture of sand and loam, and the tract bordering on the Delaware is in a high state of cultivation. The chief

productions are beef, pork, fish, hay, corn, lumber, butter, cheese, &c. It is divided into 10 townships, viz. Woodbury, Waterford, Newtown, Gloucester Township, Gloucester Town, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Egg Harbour, and Galloway. The first 8 lie along the Delaware, and the other two on the ocean. Mulicus river divides this county from Burlington, and is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons. Maurice river rises here, runs southerly about 40 miles through Cumberland co. into Delaware Bay, is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 15 miles, and for shallops 10 miles farther. It contains 13,172 free inhabitants, and 191 slaves. There are found in this county quantities of bog iron ore, which is manufactured into pig and bar iron, and hollow ware. Here is also a glass-house. Chief town, Woodbury, 9 miles S. of Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, a small town in the above county, on the east side of Delaware river, 3 miles below Philadelphia. It was formerly the county town, but has now scarcely the appearance of a village.

GLOUCESTER, a post-town in Virginia, situated in the county of its own name, on a point of land on the N. side of York river, partly opposite York-Town, 17 miles distant.

GLOUCESTER County, in Virginia, is fertile and well cultivated, bounded N. by Piankitank river, which separates it from Middlesex, east by Mathews co. and Chesapeake Bay, N. W. by King and Queen, S. and S. W. by York river, which divides it from York co. It is about 55 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 13,493 inhabitants, including 7063 slaves. The low lands here produce excellent barley, and Indian corn, the staple produce of the county. Tobacco is little attended to.

GLOUCESTER House, in the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, is on the N. side of Musquacabaston Lake, 120 miles west of Osnaburgh house. N. lat. 51 24, W. long. 86 59.

GLOVER, a township in Vermont, in Orleans co. north-east of Craftsborough, adjoining.

GLYNN County, in the Lower district of Georgia, bounded east by the ocean, north by Alatamaha river, which separates it from Liberty co. and south by Camden co. It contains 413 inhabitants, including 215 slaves. Chief town, Brunswick.

GNADENHUETTEN,

GNADENHUETTEN, or *Gnadenhutten*, a settlement of the Moravians, or United Brethren, on Muskingum river, opposite to Salem, in the lands which belonged to the Mahikan Indians. In 1746 it was a pleasant town, inhabited by Christian Indians, where were a chapel, missionary's house, and many Indian houses. This together with Schoenbrun and Salem were reserved by Congress, by an ordinance, May 20, 1785, for the Christian Indians formerly settled there; Sept. 3, 1788, it was resolved that the plat of each town should make up 4,000 acres, and the grant was made to the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.—Also the name of a Moravian settlement on the south-west bank of Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania, about 29 miles north-west of Bethlehem.

GNADENHUETTEN NEW, a Moravian settlement on Huron river, which runs south-easterly into Lake St. Clair, in the north-west territory. It is about 22 miles from Lake St. Clair, and 28 north-west of Detroit.

GOAT Island, in the State of Rhode-Island, a small islet, opposite to the town of Newport, and on which is Fort Washington. The fort has been lately repaired, and a citadel erected in it. The fort has been ceded to the United States.

GOAVE LE PETIT, one of the west jurisdictions of the French part of St. Domingo. It contains 5 parishes, is the unhealthiest part of the colony, the inhabitants being subject to constant fevers, occasioned by the badness of the waters. Its dependencies, however, are healthy, and remarkable for the culture of coffee. Exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year; 27,090lbs white sugar—655,187lbs brown—807,865lbs coffee—50,053lbs cotton—and 210lbs indigo. The town of the same name is situated on the narrowest part of the south-western peninsula, on the north side of the neck.

GOELANS, POINT AU, a promontory on the north side of Lake Ontario, about 33 miles south-westerly of Fort Frontinac.

GOFFSTOWN, in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, on the western bank of Merrimack river, 3 miles from Amuskeag Falls, and 60 miles west of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1,275 inhabitants. Some pieces of baked earthen ware have

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been found in this township, from which it is supposed that the Indians had learned the potters' art; but of what antiquity these remnants are, is uncertain.

GOLDEN Island lies at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in South America, N. lat. 9°. W. lon. 77° 10'.

GOLD River, situated in Terra Firma, on the isthmus of Darien, southward of the river Santa Maria; affording much gold dust, from whence it has its name.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a post-town in Hancock county, District of Maine, containing 267 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1789, is the south-easternmost town in the county. On the waters of its harbour is the town of Washington. It is 47 miles easterly of Penobscot, 188 south-east of Portland, and 330 north-east of Boston. N. lat. 44° 19'.

GOLPHINGTON, the chief town of Washington county, Georgia, is situated near the head of Ogeechee river, about 26 miles east-south-east of Occonee town, 37 south-west of Augusta, and 50 north-west of Louisville.

GONAIVES, a bay in the island of Hispaniola, south-eastward of Cape St. Nicholas, in about 19° 33' N. lat.

GOOCHLAND, a county in Virginia, surrounded by Louisa, M'Nanna, Henrico, Hanover, and Powhatan counties. It is about 40 miles long and 14 broad, and contains 9,053 inhabitants, including 4,656 slaves.

GOOD HOPE, a Danish colony in West Greenland, in N. lat. 61°.

GOOSE Creek, a river which falls into Potowmac river, about a mile south-east of Thorpe, in Fairfax county, Virginia.

GOOSEBERRY Mountain, in New-York State, lies on the west bank of Hudson's river, about 4 miles south of Fort George.

GOOSEBERRY Islands and Rocks, on the coast of Essex county, Massachusetts, have been the occasion of the loss of many valuable vessels. To prevent such accidents in future, seamen may attend to the following particular information, which is here inserted for their benefit. The north part of Gooseberry great rock with the north of Cat Island, bears S. 54 W. from the beacon on Baker's Island. The western Gooseberry S. 41 W. the distance nearly three-fourths of a mile. The northern part of the western Gooseberry is view-
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ed from the beacon over the point of land running out from it. The eastern Gooseberry bears S. 26 W. and it is shoal as far as the western breaker. The eastern breaker lies S. 35 E. and the western breaker S. 29 E. The eastern breaker is about the same distance from the beacon, as the western Gooseberry, but the eastern Gooseberry falls within that distance. Satan appears S. 32 W. and halfway rock S. 3 W. at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The inner part of Cat Island is above 2 miles from the beacon, and with the beacon to the southward the Gooseberry rock bears only 12 minutes. The western dry breaker extends from 28 to 32; and the eastern from 31 to 32. Halfway rock with the beacon from Cat Island is 65 to the southward.

COKE *Island*, discovered by Capt. Cook, in his last voyage. N. lat. 64° W. long. 169° .

GORTA, ST. MARIA LA, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, N. lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$ W. long. 135° .

GEORGIANA, the name originally given in the charter, to a tract of country in the Province of Maine.

GONAIVE, an island in the bay of Leogane, in the western part of the island of St. Domingo. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ leagues long, and uniformly about 3 broad, except a very small part at each extremity. *Petite Gonaive*, an isle about 2 miles each way, is separated from the south-east corner of the former, by a channel 3 miles wide. Gonaive is $13\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W. by N. W. of Port-au-Prince; and its west point is $33\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E. by N. of Cape Dame Marie.

GONAIVES, a sea-port in the same island, at the head of a bay of its own name, on the north side of the bay of Leogane. The town is situated on the great road from Port de Paix to St. Mark, 16 leagues south-east of the former and 15 N. by E. of the latter, N. lat. $19^{\circ} 27'$ W. long. from Paris $75^{\circ} 21' 30''$.

GORGONA, a small island of the South Sea, about 12 miles W. of the coast of Peru, S. lat. $3^{\circ} 20'$.

GORHAM, a township in Cumberland county, Maine, on the north-east side of Saco river, 15 miles from Pepperelborough at the mouth of the river, and 130 miles N. by E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 2,244 inhabitants.

GOSCHGOSCHUENCK, a town of the Delawares, consisting of 3 villages situated on the banks of the Ohio. Its name signifies *the habitation of owls*, from the number of these birds who resort here.

GOSHEN, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, between Cummington and Conway, 14 miles north of Northampton, and 112 W. by N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1781, and contains 681 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, a township in Addison county, Vermont, adjoining to Salisbury on the west, and 21 miles N. E. by E. of Mount Independence.

GOSHEN, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

GOSHEN, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, famous for the production of excellent cheese. It is 7 miles N. by N. W. of Litchfield, and 50 northward of New-Haven.

GOSHEN, the most considerable town in Orange county, New-York, about 58 miles north of New-York city, 20 W. by S. of New-Windfor, and 30 W. by S. of Fish-Kill. This town is pleasantly situated, containing about 60 or 70 houses, an academy, court-house, gaol, and Presbyterian church. The township contains 2,448 inhabitants; of whom 316 are electors.

GOSHOSHINK, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, situated on Alleghany river, about 15 miles above Venango, or Fort Franklin.

GOSPORT, formerly called *Appledore*, a fishing town on Star Island, one of the isles of Shoals, belonging to Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, containing 93 inhabitants. It lies about 12 miles E. S. E. of Piscataqua harbor. See *Shoals*.

GOTHAM, a small village in Maryland, about 4 or 5 miles north of Baltimore city.

GOVANDORE, a bay on the coast of Chili, in South-America.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a town belonging to the province of Honduras, or Comaiagua, and audience of Guatimala. It is situated at the mouth of a river upon a rocky mountain, which has some gold mines in its neighbourhood. It was built the same year as was Valladolid, the capital, (from which it lies about 27 leagues to the west) for the security of the miners. Also a cape on this coast discovered by Columbus, N. lat. $14^{\circ} 36'$ W. long. $84^{\circ} 11'$.

GRAFTON County, in New-Hampshire, is bounded north by Canada; south by the counties of Strafford, Hillsborough, and Cheshire; west by the State of Vermont, and east by the District of Maine. It comprehends nearly as much territory as all the other four counties, but is by no means so thickly settled. It is divided into 30 townships, and 17 locations, and contains 13,472 inhabitants, of whom 21 are slaves. The increase of population since the enumeration of 1790 has been great.

GRAFTON, a township in the county of its name in New-Hampshire, 13 miles S. E. of Dartmouth college and 19 S. W. of Plymouth. It was incorporated in 1778, and contains 403 inhabitants. *Lapis specularis*, commonly calledising-glais, of the best quality, is found in this town, in a mountain about 20 miles eastward of Dartmouth college. It is found adhering to the rocks of white or yellow quartz, and lying in laminæ, like sheets of paper. It is found in other places in the State in smaller pieces.

GRAFTON, the *Hassanamisco* of the Indians, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 900 inhabitants; 40 miles S. W. of Bolton, 8 easterly of Worcester, and 34 N. W. of Providence.

GRAINGER, FORT, stands on the N. side of the mouth of Holston river in Tennessee.

GRAINGER, the name given to a new county, in the district of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, formed of parts of the counties of Knox, Jefferson and Hawkins, and called after the maiden name of the Lady of Gov. William Blount.

GRAISO, L'ANCE LA, a settlement in Louisiana.

GRANADA, or *Grenada*, the most southerly of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies, situated between $11^{\circ} 58'$ and $12^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. and between $61^{\circ} 20'$ and $61^{\circ} 35'$ W. long. about 20 leagues N. W. of Tobago, and 20 N. of New Andalusia, on the continent of America; 30 leagues S. W. of Barbadoes, and 70 from Martinico. Its extreme length is about 28 miles, and its breadth 13 miles. It contains about 80,000 acres of land; of which (although no less than 72,141 acres paid taxes in 1776, yet) the quantity under cultivation never exceeded 50,000 acres. The face of the country is mountainous, but not inaccessible in

any part; and it abounds with springs and rivulets. The exports of the island and its dependencies in 1776, were valued at the ports of shipping, to be worth 600,000 sterling. The sugar was the produce of 106 plantations; and they were worked by 12,293 negroes; which was more than a hoghead of Muscovado sugar of 16cwt. from the labour of each negro, old and young, employed in its cultivation and manufacture—a return unequalled by any other British island in the West-Indies, St. Christopher's excepted. The exports of 1787 were inferior: by the prices in London, the value of the cargoes was, however, £614,908 : 9 : 3 and consisted of the following articles shipped off in 188 vessels, viz. 175,548cwt. 9lbs. sugar—670,390 gallons of rum—4,300 gallons molasses—8,812cwt. 2qrs. 4lbs. coffee—2,716cwt. 3qrs. 18lbs. cocoa—2,062, 427lbs. cotton—2,810lbs. indigo; besides hides, dying woods, &c. The exports to the American States, included in the above sum, amounted to £24,597 4s.

This island is divided into six parishes, St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John; and its chief dependency, Cariacou island forms a 7th parish. Besides St. George's, the capital, the other towns are inconsiderable villages, generally situated at the bays or shipping places in the several parishes. Besides the capital, Grenville, or La Bay, is a port of entry, with distinct revenue officers, independent of St. George's. The white population has decreased considerably since Granada and the Granadines were in possession of the British. In 1771, there were above 1,600; in 1777 only 1,300, and now there are not above 1,000: of which number, two-thirds are incorporated into five regiments of militia, including a company of free blacks or mulattoes, attached to each. There are likewise about 500 regular troops on the British establishment. The free people of colour amount to 1,115. In 1785 there were 23,926 negro slaves. The above was the state of the island prior to the late insurrection.

A chain of mountains crosses the island from N. to S. The air is good; and the soil fruitful in all productions common to the climate. Several of the rivers have their source in a lake of a circular form, called Grand Etang, in the highest ground

ground in the island. The high road which runs nearly the whole length of the island is very near it; and on the opposite side of the road, in this elevated spot, is a genteel tavern, for the accommodation of travellers. Here the air is always cooled by refreshing breezes; and the prospect is delightful and extensive. On the sea-coast, about half way from St. George's to Goave, some of the high rocks are formed into basaltic columns from 20 to 30 feet high, and appear like regular mason work, impaired by time.

Granada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage in 1498. The Caribbees were a numerous and warlike people, who happily remained in peaceful obscurity until the year 1650; soon after which the French, by a series of enormities, exterminated that devoted people. Granada was ceded to Great-Britain in 1763, was taken by the French during the American war, and at the peace of 1783 was restored to Great-Britain.

GRANADA, a town of Nicaragua and audience of Guatemala, in South-America. It is seated 70 miles from the sea, on a lake of the same name, by means of which the inhabitants carry on a great trade. John David, a Dutchman, pillaged this town in the last century with 90 men, when opposed by at least 800 inhabitants. N. lat. $11^{\circ} 28'$; W. long. 87° .

GRANADA, NEW, a province of Terra Firma, South-America. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron. Santa Fe de Bogota is the capital.

GRANADILLOES, or *Grenadines*, a knot of dangerous islands and rocks near the leeward islands, where the greatest channel is but 3 or 4 leagues broad. They lie about the 18th degree of latitude, and are a range of small islands and rocks dependent on Granada. This archipelago, whose length is about 14 leagues, contains 23 islands fit to produce cotton, coffee, indigo, and even sugar. The air is healthy, but there are no running springs of fresh water. The most considerable at the N. end of the chain is not above two leagues from St. Vincent, and is called Becouya, or Bequia; but the French called it Little Martinico. Besides this, there are the islands of Moskitos and Canaouan; Frigate and Union Islands are between Becouya and Cariacou. The Grison, and the

Diamond on Rhonde Islands, are the two principal ones among those which fill up the interval between Cariacou and Granada.

GRANBY, a township in Essex county, Vermont.

GRANBY, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, E. of South-Hadley, about 90 miles westerly of Boston; was incorporated in 1768, and contains 596 inhabitants.

GRANBY, a township in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the line which separates Connecticut from Massachusetts. It was formerly a part of Symsbury, and is 18 miles north of Hartford.

GRANBY, a small town on the Congaree, in S. Carolina, about 2 miles below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers. Here a curious bridge has been built, whose arches are supported by wooden pillars, strongly secured in iron work, fixed in the solid rock. Its height is 40 feet above the level of the water. The centre arch is upwards of 100 feet in the clear, to give a passage to large trees which are always brought down by the floods. The ingenious architect has the toll secured to him by the Legislature for 100 years.

GRANDE, a river in South-America, in Peru, near Cayanta; remarkable for its sands enriched with gold dust.

GRAND BAY, on the S. W. coast of Newfoundland island, 19 leagues north-easterly of North Cape in the island of Cape Breton.

GRANDE RIVIERE, a settlement in a hilly tract of the island of St. Domingo, $6\frac{1}{2}$ leagues south-west of Fort Dauphin, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. by E. of St. Raphael, in the Spanish part of the island, N. lat. $19^{\circ} 34'$, W. long. from Paris $74^{\circ} 30'$.—Also the name of a small river, in the same island, which rises at Limonade, and empties into the sea at St. Morin, 5 leagues east of Cape Francois.

GRANDE SEAUX, an Indian nation, who inhabit south of the Missouri, and can furnish 800 warriors.

GRAND *Fathers*, several large detached mountains in the south-east corner of Tennessee, in which are the head waters of French Broad and Cataba rivers.

GRAND *Isles*, are two large islands in Lake Champlain; each about 8 or 10 miles long, and each forms a township belonging to Vermont. See *South Hero*, and *North Hero*.

GRAND *Island*, at the mouth of Lake Ontario,

Ontario, is within the British territories, having Roebuck and Forest islands on the south-west, and the Thousand Isles on the north-east. It is 20 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles.

GRAND Island, in Lake Superior, lies on the north side of the lake.

GRAND Island, in Niagara river, is about 6 miles long and 3 broad. The south end is 4 miles north of Fort Erie; and its northern extremity 3 miles south of Fort Slusher, and nearly 14 south of Niagara fort.

GRAND Lake, in the province of New Brunswick, near the river St. John's, is said to be 30 miles in length, 8 or 10 in breadth, and in some places 40 fathoms deep.

GRAND MANAN Island, lies 6 miles S. by S. E. of Campo-Bello Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite to Passamaquoddy Bay, on the eastern border of the United States.

GRAND River runs a north-west course into Lake Erie, 20 miles below the Forks, 80 miles south-west of Presque Isle.

GRANGE, Cape La, or Cape Monte Christ, on the north side of the island of St. Domingo. It is a high hill, in the form of a tent, and may be seen by the naked eye at Cape Francois, from which it is 14 leagues E. by N. A strip of land joins it to the territory of Monte Christ; so that at a distance it seems to be an island. The cruisers from Jamaica often lie off here. This cape lies in lat. $19^{\circ} 54' 30''$ N. and long. $74^{\circ} 9' 30''$ W. from Paris; and with Point de Dunes forms the mouth of the bay of Monte Christ; which see.

GRANVILLE, a fine township in Annapolis county, Nova-Scotia. It lies on the north side of Annapolis river, on the Bay of Fundy, and is 30 miles in length; first settled from New-England.

GRANVILLE, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, about 14 miles west of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1754, and contains 1979 inhabitants.

GRANVILLE, a township in Washington county, New York, containing 2240 inhabitants, of whom 422 are electors.

GRANVILLE County, in Hillsborough district in North-Carolina, has the State of Virginia north, and contains 10,982 inhabitants, of whom 4163

are slaves. Chief town, Williamsburg. *GRANVILLE*, a flourishing town in Kentucky.

GRASS, a river in New South Wales.

GRATES, a point of land on the east side of Newfoundland Island.

GRAVE CREEK, on the Ohio, 12 miles down the river from Wheeling. Here is a mound of earth, plainly the work of art, called an Indian grave. It is of a conical form, in height about 80 feet. It ascends in an angle of about 80° . The diameter at the top is about 60 feet; the margin enclosing a regular concave, sunk about 4 feet in the centre. Near the top stands an oak, about 3 feet in diameter. It is said the Indians have no tradition what nation ever buried their dead in this manner. On examination, these mounds have been found to contain a chalky substance, supposed to be bones of the human kind.

GRAVESEND, PORT OF, is situated on the south-western side of the island of Jamaica, in a large bay. It has two channels; the Leeward and the Main Channel, and affords good anchorage for large vessels.

GRAVESEND, a small village in King's county, Long-Island, New-York, 7 miles N. by E. of the city. The township of its name contains 426 inhabitants.

GRAY, a post-town in the District of Maine, in Cumberland county, 15 miles N. by W. of Portland. The township was incorporated in 1778, and contains 577 inhabitants.

GREAT BANK of NEWFOUNDLAND. This noted fishing bank extends from north to south, and is almost of a triangular shape. Between it and the island on the west is a broad channel of deep water. It lies between $41^{\circ} 0'$ and $50^{\circ} 24'$ N. lat. and between $49^{\circ} 45'$ and $54^{\circ} 45'$ W. long.

GREAT BEAR LAKE, a water which runs westward, and flows into M'Kenzie's river in the north-west part of N. America; not far from the arctic circle. Its mouth is 250 yards wide.

GREAT ALLIGATOR DISMAL. See *Dismal*.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a township in the south-western part of the State of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, lying south of Stockbridge, 150 miles west of Boston, and 26 E. by S. of Hudson city, New-York.

GREAT FAMINE, a river in New-York which rises in the mountains near the

the source of Oneida river, and flows N. W. by W. to Lake Ontario. Its mouth is 10 miles south-westerly from the mouth of Black river.

GREAT EGG Harbour, &c. See *Egg Harbour*.

GREAT ISLAND in Piscataqua harbour, New-Hampshire.

GREAT KANHAWAY, a large river which flows through the eastern bank of the Ohio in $39^{\circ} 5' N.$ lat. nearly 500 yards wide at its mouth. The current is gentle for about 10 or 12 miles, when it becomes considerably rapid for upwards of 60 miles farther, where you meet with the first falls, when it becomes impossible to navigate it from the great number of its cataracts.

GREAT MECATINA, an island on the Labrador coast. Its southern extremity lies in $50^{\circ} 43' N.$ lat.

GREAT PELICAN Island. See *Pelican*.

GREAT SODUS. See *Sodus*.

GREAT SWAMP, between Northampton and Lucern counties, in Pennsylvania. This swamp, on examination and survey, is found to be good farm land; thickly covered with beach and sugar-maple.

GREAT RIDGE, one of the ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, which separates the waters of the Savannah and Alamaha.

At the south-east promontory of the Great Ridge is that extraordinary place called Buffaloe Lick, distant about 80 miles from Augusta. It occupies several acres of ground. A large cane swamp and meadows, forming an immense plain, lie south-east from it; in this swamp Mr. Bartram thinks the branches of the Great Ogeeche take their rise. The Lick is nearly level, and lies between the head of the cane swamp, and the ascent of the Ridge. The earth, from the superficies to an unknown depth, is an almost white or cinerous coloured, tenacious, fattish clay, which all kinds of cattle lick into great caves, pursuing the delicious vein. Mr. Bartram could not discover any thing saline in its taste, but an insipid sweetness. Horned cattle, horses, and deer, are immoderately fond of it; inasmuch that their excrement, which almost totally covers the earth to some distance round this place, appears to be perfect clay; which when dried by the sun and air, is almost as hard as brick.

GREAT SPRINGS, is an amazing foun-

tain of transparent, cool water, situated near the road, about mid-way between Augusta and Savannah. It breaks suddenly out of the earth at the basis of a moderately elevated hill or bank, forming at once a basin near 20 yards over, ascending through a horizontal bed of soft rocks, chiefly a testaceous concretion of broken, entire, and pulverized sea-shells, sand, &c. constituting a coarse kind of lime-stone. The ebullition is copious, active, and continual, over the ragged apertures in the rocks, which lie seven or eight feet below, swelling the surface considerably, immediately above it; the waters descend swiftly from the fountain, forming at once a large brook, six or eight yards over, and five or six feet deep. There are multitudes of fish in the fountain of various tribes; chiefly the several species of bream, trout, catfish, and garr, which are beheld continually ascending and descending through the rocky apertures. Bartram, from whose travels the above is taken, observes, that he crossed no stream or brook of water within 12 or 15 miles of this fountain, but had in view vast savannahs, swamps, and cane meadows, which he conjectures are the reservoirs which feed this delightful grotto.

GREENE, a county in Washington district, State of Tennessee.

GREEN, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Washington county in the same State.

GREEN, a post-town in Lincoln county, in the District of Maine, situated on the east side of Androscoggin river, 31 miles W. by S. of Pittston, 39 north of Portland, and 164 N. by E. of Boston, containing 639 inhabitants.

GREEN, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises in Mercer county, has a gentle current, and is navigable nearly 150 miles. Its course is generally west; and at its confluence with the Ohio is upwards of 200 yards wide. Between the mouth of Green river and Salt river, a distance of nearly 200 miles, the land upon the banks of the Ohio are generally fertile and rich; but, leaving its banks, you fall into the plain country, which is considered as little better than barren land. On this river are a number of Salt springs or licks. There are three springs or ponds of bitumen near this river, which do not form a stream, but empty themselves into a common reservoir, and when used in lamps, answers all

all the purposes of the best oil. Vast quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks; and many of the settlers manufacture their own gunpowder.

GREEN BAY, or *Puan Bay*, a south-western branch of Lake Michigan. See *Michigan*, *Puan*, and *Winnebago*.

GREEN, a small river which rises in the town of Marlborough in Vermont, and falls into Connecticut river above Deerfield, in Massachusetts.

GREEN BRIAR, a large and fertile county of Virginia, surrounded by Bath, Randolph, Harrison, Kanhaway, Botsourt, and Montgomery counties. It is about 100 miles long and 45 broad; and together with Kanhaway county, which was formerly a part of it, contains 6,015 inhabitants, including 319 slaves. There is a large cave on Rich Creek in this county, the earth at the bottom of which is strongly impregnated with sulphur. Many such are to be found on Green Briar river. The chief town is Lewisburg. At *Green Briar* court-house is a post-office, 30 miles W. by S. of Sweet Springs, and 103 west of Staunton.

GREEN BRIAR River runs a S. W. course, and falls into the eastern side of the Great Kanhaway, at the place where that river breaks through the Laurel Ridge, and opposite to the mouth of New river, in N. lat. 38°.

GREENBURGH, a township in Westchester county, New-York, containing 1400 inhabitants, of whom 122 are slaves, and 164 are electors.

GREENBUSH, a township in Rensselaer county, New-York; 164 of its inhabitants are electors.

GREENCASTLE, a town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, situated near the Conegocheague creek. Here are about 80 houses, 2 German churches, and a Presbyterian church. It is 11 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg, and 156 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GREENE, a county in Kentucky, extending from Ohio river on the north, to Tennessee State on the south, and bordering west on the Mississippi river, and east upon Hardin and Jefferson counties.

GREENE, a county in Washington district in the State of Tennessee, having 7,741 inhabitants, of whom 454 are slaves. Greenville college has been established by law in this county. It is situated between two small northern branches of Nolachucky river, about 15 miles N. W. by W. of Jonesborough,

and 54 east of the mouth of French Broad river.

GREENE, a township in Tioga county, New-York, on the east side of Chenango river.

GREENE, a county in the upper district of Georgia, bounded west by the upper part of Oconee river, east by Wilkes county, and south by that of Washington. It contains 5,405 inhabitants, including 1,377 slaves. Chief town, Greensborough.

GREENFIELD, a handsome flourishing town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, about 4 miles north of Deerfield, and 114 W. by N. of Boston. The township lies on the west bank of Connecticut river, was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1,498 inhabitants. A company was incorporated in 1796 to build a bridge over Connecticut river, to connect this town with Montague.

GREENFIELD, a township in Saratoga county, New-York; 380 of the inhabitants are electors.

GREEN Island, or *Serpent Island*, one of the lesser Virgin islands, which is claimed by the Spaniards, and situated near the east end of Porto-Rico.

GREEN Island Harbour lies on the western end of the island of Jamaica. It furnishes good anchorage, having Davis's Cove on the north-east, and Half-Moon and Orange bays on the south-west.

GREENLAND, a town in Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, in the vicinity of the ocean, 5 miles southerly from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1713, and contains 634 inhabitants.

GREENLAND. This extensive country properly belongs to neither of the two continents; unless, as seems probable, it be united to America to the northward of Davis's Straits. It is bounded by Davis's Straits on the west; to the northward by some unknown ocean, or by the north pole; east, by the Icy Sea, and a strait which separates it from Iceland; south-east by the Atlantic ocean; south it terminates in a point called Farewell, in N. lat. 59°. The western coast, which is washed by Davis's Straits, is high, rocky, bad land, which rears its head, close to the sea, in lofty mountains covered with snow, and inaccessible cliffs, and meets the mariner's eye 40 leagues at sea. The Greenlanders, reckoned to amount to about 7,000, live to the southward of the

the 62d degree of N. lat. or as the inhabitants are wont to say, in the south; but no Europeans live there, so that those parts are but little known. The European colonies have fixed themselves to the northward of lat. 62°.

The astonishing mountains of ice in this country, may well be recorded among its greatest curiosities. Nothing can exhibit a more dreadful, and at the same time a more dazzling appearance, than those prodigious masses of ice that surround the whole coast in various forms, reflecting a multitude of colours from the sun-beams, and calling to mind the enchanting scenes of romance. Such prospects they yield in calm weather; but when the wind begins to blow, and the waves to rise in vast billows, the violent shocks of those pieces of ice, dashing one against another, fill the mind with horror.

As this country is covered, in most places, with everlasting ice and snow, it is easy to imagine that it must be extremely cold. Among the vegetables of this cold country, are sorrel of various sorts, angelica, wild tansey, scurvy grass in great quantities, wild rosemary, dandelions in plenty, and various sorts of grass; whortleberries and cranberries grow here. Europeans have sown barley and oats, which grow as high and as thrifty as in warmer climates, but seldom advance so far as to ear, and never, even in the warmest places, to maturity, because the frosty nights begin too soon. Unfruitful as this country is, it affords food for some, though but few kinds of beasts, which furnish the natives with food and raiment. Of the wild game are white hares, rein-deer, foxes, and white bears, who are fierce and mischievous, seals, &c. The Greenlanders have no tame animals but a species of dogs, who resemble wolves. The Greenlanders believe in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and have very singular and romantic notions concerning a future state.

West Greenland was first peopled by Europeans in the eighth century. At that time a company of Icelanders, headed by one Ericke Rande, were by accident driven on the coast. On his return he represented the country in such a favourable light, that some families again followed him thither, where they soon became a thriving colony, and bestowed on their new habitation the

name of *Graenland* or *Greenland*, on account of its verdant appearance. This colony was converted to Christianity by a missionary from Norway, sent thither by the celebrated Olaf, the first Norwegian monarch, who embraced the true religion. The Greenland settlement continued to increase and thrive under his protection, and in a little time the country was provided with many towns, churches, convents, bishops, &c. under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim. A considerable commerce was carried on between Greenland and Norway; and a regular intercourse maintained between the two countries till the year 1406, when the last bishop was sent over. From that time all correspondence was cut off, and all knowledge of Greenland has been buried in oblivion.

The colony, from its first settlement, had been harassed by the natives, a savage people, agreeing in customs, garb and appearance, with the Esquimaux. (See New-Britain.) This nation, called *Schrellings*, *Skraelingues*; or dwarfish people, from their small stature, at length prevailed over the Iceland settlers, who inhabited the western district, and exterminated them in the 14th century; insomuch that when their brethren of the eastern district came to their assistance, they found nothing alive but some cattle and flocks of sheep running wild about the country. The *Schrellings* have a tradition that these were likewise exterminated, and affirm that the ruins of their houses and villages still appear. There are reasons, however, for believing that there may be still some descendants of the ancient Iceland colony remaining in the eastern district, though they cannot be visited by land, on account of the stupendous mountains, perpetually covered with snow, which divide the two parts of Greenland; whilst they have been rendered inaccessible by sea, by the vast quantity of ice driven from Spitzbergen, or East-Greenland, one would imagine that there must have been some considerable alteration in the northern parts of the world since the 15th century, so that the coast of Greenland is now become almost totally inaccessible, though formerly visited with very little difficulty. Numerous attempts have been made in the last and present century to discover the eastern district, but they have all proved abortive.

live. In these attempts ore has been found, every hundred lbs. of which yielded 26 ounces of silver; and sand, from which an eminent chemist extracted pure gold.

It is thought the only practicable method of reaching that part of the country will be to coast north about in small vessels, between the great flakes of ice and the shore; as the Greenlanders have declared, that the currents continually issuing from the bays and inlets, and running southwestward along the shore, hinder the ice from adhering to the land; so that there is always a channel open, through which vessels of small burden might pass, especially if lodges were built at suitable distances on the shore, for the convenience and direction of the adventurers.

The Greenland fishery is productive, and chiefly engrossed by the British and Dutch nations. In 1785 the former employed 153 ships in the whole fishery, and the Dutch 65.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains extending N. N. E. to S. S. W. and dividing the waters which flow easterly into Connecticut river, from those which fall westerly into Lake Champlain, Lake George, and Hudson's river. The ascent from the east to the top of the Green Mountain in Vermont, is much easier than from the west, till you get to Onion river, where the mountain terminates. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New-York line. The natural growth upon this mountain, is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of *Ver Mons*, Green Mountain. On some parts of this mountain snow lies till May, and sometimes till June. The chain extends through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and terminates in New-Haven. Kellington Peak, the highest of these mountains, is about 3,454 feet above the level of the ocean.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-town, and chief town of Greene county, Georgia, 30 miles from Lexington, and 78 W. by S. from Augusta.

GREENSBOROUGH, a thriving village in Caroline county, Maryland; on the west side of Choptank Creek, about seven miles north of Danton, and 22 miles S. E. by S. of Chester.

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GREENSBOROUGH, a new township in Orleans county in Vermont. It adjoins to Minden on the north-west, and Wheelock on the south-east, and contains only 19 inhabitants.

GREENSBURG, a post-town, and the capital of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. It is a neat pretty town, situated on a branch of Sewickly Creek, which empties into Youghiogany river. Here are 100 dwelling houses, a German Calvinist church, a brick court-house, and a stone gaol. It is 31 miles S. E. by E. of Pittsburg, and 270 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

GREENSVILLE, a county of Virginia, encompassed by Brunswick, Southampton, and Sussex counties, on the west, north, and east, and by the State of North-Carolina on the south. It is about 24 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 6,362 inhabitants, of whom 3,620 are slaves.

GREENVILLE Court-House, in Virginia, stands on Kick's Ford, 25 miles from Southampton, and 61 from Norfolk.

GREENVILLE, a county in Washington district, S. Carolina; situated in the N. W. corner of the State; bounded east by Spartanburg county, in Pinckney district; south, by Pendleton; west, by the State of Georgia, and that tract of country which the State of South-Carolina ceded to the United States; and north, by the State of North-Carolina. It contains 6,503 inhabitants, of whom 606 are slaves. Taxes £192 : 6 : 8. The lands are mountainous and hilly, and well watered, and the climate healthy and agreeable.

GREENVILLE, a post-town of South-Carolina, and chief town of Cheraws district; situated on the west side of Great Pedee river, in Darlington county. It contains about 30 houses, a court-house, gaol, and academy. It is 55 miles E. N. E. of Camden, 90 N. E. by E. of Columbia, 135 N. by E. of Charleston.

GREENEVILLE, a post-town, and the chief town of Pitt county, North-Carolina; situated on the south bank of Tar river, distant from Ocrecoke Inlet 110 miles. It contains about 50 houses, a court-house and gaol; also a seminary of learning, called the Pitt Academy. It is 23 miles from Washington and 25 miles from Tarborough.

GREENEVILLE, a small post-town in Greene

Greene

Greene county, in the State of Tennessee, situated on the west side of the north-easternmost branch of Nolachucky river, about six miles N. by E. of Greenville college, 26 miles north-west of Jonesborough, 75 east of Knoxville, and 653 south-west of Philadelphia.

GREENVILLE, a fort and settlement in the N. W. Territory, on the south side of a north-western branch of the Great Miami, six miles north-west of Fort Jefferson on the same branch, and about 23 miles south-east of Fort Recovery. It is a picketed fort, with bastions at each angle, and capacious enough to accommodate 2,000 men. Here the American legion had their head-quarters in the late war with the Indians. It was established by the late Maj. Gen. A. Wayne in 1793, and here he concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations, on the 3d of August, 1795.

GREENVILLE BAY, or *La Bay*; a town and port of entry on the east or windward side of the island of Granada. It has about 60 dwelling-houses, a church, and several rich stores of India and European goods, and plantation utensils. The situation is low, and rather unhealthy.

GREENWICH, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754, contains 1045 inhabitants. It is 20 miles easterly of Northampton, and 75 westerly of Boston.

GREENWICH, a township, the second in rank in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, situated on the east bank of Delaware river, opposite to Fort Mifflin, 3 miles N. by E. of Woodbury, and 6 south-east of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a township in Suffolk county, New-Jersey, on the east side of Delaware river, in a mountainous country, about 5 miles north-easterly of Easton, in Pennsylvania, and 31 south-west of Newton, the shire town. It contains 2,035 inhabitants, of whom 64 are slaves.

GREENWICH, a town in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, on the north-west bank of Cohanzey creek, about 3 miles from its mouth in Delaware Bay. Here are about 80 houses, and a Friend's meeting-house. It is 15 miles south-easterly of Salem, and 66 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a maritime township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and the south-westernmost of the State, lies about 50 miles west of New-Haven, and 40

east of New-York city. Its sea-coast on Long Island Sound, and that of the township of Stamford on the eastward, has a number of isles and rocks bordering the inlets of the sea and mouths of the creeks. Byram river passes through this town, the largest of the small streams which water it, and only noticeable as forming part of the line between Connecticut and New-York.

This tract was purchased of the native Indians in 1640, and settled under the government of the New Netherlands (now New-York) and was incorporated by Peter Stuyvesant in 1665, who was then governor of the New Netherlands. This town falling within the bounds of Connecticut, was afterwards granted to eight persons by that colony.

GREENWICH, in Rhode Island; see *East-Greenwich*.

GREENWOOD, a township in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Also, a township in Mifflin county in the same State.

GREEN Woods, a vast forest of state-pines in Litchfield county, Connecticut, which cover the face of a part of that county. These are clothed in green bearded moss, which being pendant from the boughs, screens many of the trees from the eyes, and gives to the whole a gloomy, wild, and whimsical appearance.

GREGORIA, ST. a town of New-Mexico, situated on the east side of Rio Bravo, a few leagues north of St. Antonio.

GREGSTOWN, a village in Somerset county, New-Jersey, on the east side of Millstone river, 6 miles north-easterly of Princeton, and about 9 south-west of New-Brunswick.

GRENADA. See *Granada*.

GRES, CAPE AU, a promontory on the eastern side of the Mississippi in the N. W. Territory, 8 leagues above the Illinois river, and the tract of country so called extends 5 leagues on that river. There is a gradual descent back to delightful meadows, and to beautiful and fertile uplands, watered by several rivulets, which fall into the Illinois river, between 30 and 40 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, and into the latter at Cape au Gres. The distance from the Mississippi to the Illinois across the country, is lessened or increased, according to the windings of the former river;

river; the smallest distance is at Cape au Gres, and there it is between 4 and 5 miles. The lands in this intermediate space between the above two rivers are rich, almost beyond parallel, covered with large oaks, walnut, &c. and not a stone to be seen, except upon the sides of the river.

If settlements were begun here, the French inhabitants acknowledge that the Spanish settlements on the other side of the Mississippi would be abandoned; as the former would excite a constant succession of settlers, and intercept all the trade of the upper Mississippi.

GRISON, one of the smaller Granadillas, situated between Diamond island and Cariacou. It is uninhabited, having no fresh water.

GROS MORNE stands in the middle of the north peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, between the mountain and the head waters of a river which falls into the sea 4 leagues to the north, and a league and a half west of Port de Paix. It is equally distant, 11 leagues north-east of Point Paradis, and north-west of Les Gonaives. N. lat. $19^{\circ} 46'$, W. long. from Paris $75^{\circ} 13'$.

GROTON, a township in Caledonia county, in Vermont, is situated westward of and adjoining to Ryegate township on Connecticut river, and 9 miles north-westerly of Stephen's Fort on that river. It contains 45 inhabitants.

GROTON, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 35 miles N. W. of Boston, and contains 1,840 inhabitants.

GROTON, a township in New-London county, Connecticut, having Fisher's Island Sound on the southward, and Thames river on the west; which separates it from New-London, to which it formerly belonged. It was incorporated in 1795, and consists of two parishes, containing 3,946 inhabitants. In 1770 there were 140 Indians here; 44 of whom could read, and 17 were church members. On a height, on the bank of the Thames, opposite New-London city, stood Fort Griswold, memorable for being stormed on the 6th of September, 1781, by Benedict Arnold, a native of Connecticut, after he had become a traitor to his country. Here 70 men, the flower of the town, were put to the sword, after they had surrendered themselves prisoners. The compact part of the town was burnt at the same time,

and sustained losses to the amount of £23,217. Fort Griswold defends the harbour of New-London.

GROVE Point forms the north side of the mouth of Saslafras river, in Cheapeake Bay, 5 miles south-south-west of Turkey Point.

GROVER'S Creek, in the State of Tennessee, lies 7 miles from King's Spring, and 2 from the foot of Cumberland Mountain.

GRYALVA, a river in the province of Chiapa, in New Spain, which is said to breed certain amphibious beasts not to be found in any other place. They resemble monkeys, and are spotted like tigers; they hide themselves generally under water, and if they see any man or beast swim by, they twist their tails about a leg or arm to draw them to the bottom; and yet it has never been observed that they eat them.

GRYSON, a new county of Virginia, taken from Montgomery, which bounds it on the north. It has the State of N. Carolina, south, Henry and Wythe counties on the east and west.

GUACANA, a village in New Spain, near the mountain Jeruyo, which was destroyed by a volcano in that mountain, in 1760.

GUACOCKINGO, a town in New Spain, 30 miles south-east of Mexico.

GUADALAJARRA, or *Guadalaxara*, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old Mexico or New Spain, and its capital, an episcopal city of the same name, both large and beautiful. The city was built anno 1531, by one of the family of the Guzmanns; and the bishopric, which was before settled at Compostella, was translated thither in 1570. It is situated on a delightful and fertile plain, watered with several streams and fountains, not far from Baranja river. The air of the country is temperate, and the soil so fertile, that it yields 100 to one; and all the fruits of Europe grow in luxuriance and abundance. N. lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, W. long. $104^{\circ} 49'$. The province is watered by the Guadalaxara river.

GUADALAXARA, or *Great River*, in Mexico or New Spain, rises in the mountains of the valley of Toloccan, where stands the city of Guadalajara, or Guadalaxara, the capital of New Galicia. After running a course of more than 600 miles, it empties into the Pacific Ocean, in the 22d degree of N. lat.

It has stupendous falls, 15 miles south of the city of its name.

GUADALOUPE, a small island on the coast of California, in N. lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, W. long. 118° .

GUADALOUPE, one of the Caribbe islands in the West-Indies belonging to France, having been settled by them in 1635. The natives called it *Caracucita* and *Caracucira*. Columbus gave it its present name, from the resemblance of its mountains to those of that name in Spain. It is situated in $16^{\circ} 20'$ N. lat. and in 62° W. long. about 30 leagues north of Martinico, and almost as many south of Antigua, being 45 miles long, and 38 broad. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, or rather a narrow channel, through which no ships can venture; but the inhabitants pass it in a ferry-boat. Its soil is equally fertile, and in the same productions with that of Martinico. This island was taken by the British in 1759; but was restored at the treaty of peace in 1763. It was taken by the same power in 1794, but was retaken by the French in the close of the same year. Here is a high burning mountain, which abounds with sulphur, and smoke issues out from sundry clefts and chinks. The negroes who sell brimstone fetch it from this mountain. Many years ago this island produced 46 million pounds of sugar, 21 millions of coffee, 320,000 of cotton, and 8,000 pounds of cocoa.

GUAGAQUIL. See *Guayaquil*.

GUAIRA, a bay in Terra Firma, S. America, in the North Sea.

GUAIRA, a Spanish province in the east division of Paraguay, in S. America. Its city is Ciudad Real, called also Guaira, and Oliveros.

GUAMALIES, a province in the jurisdiction of the abp. of Lima, in S. America, and empire of Peru, begins 80 leagues north-east of Lima, and extends along the centre of the Cordillera. The Indian inhabitants apply themselves to weaving, and making a great variety of baizes, serges, and other stuffs, with which they carry on considerable trade with the other provinces.

GUAMAN VILLAS, a jurisdiction under the abp. of Lima, 7 leagues from Guamanga. It is highly fertile, abounding with corn, fruits, pastures, cattle in great quantities, and all manner of esculent vegetables. The Indians here are equally industrious as those above men-

tioned, making baizes, corded stuffs, &c. which they send to Cusco and other provinces.

GUAMANGA, or *Guamanca*, or *St. Juan de la Vittoria*, a city of Peru, about 60 leagues south-east of Lima, and having Pisco between it and the sea. It was founded by Pizarro, in 1539. The houses are all of stone, covered with slates. There are in it 3 elegant churches, several convents, and a rich hospital; being the seat of a bishop, under the abp. of Lima, the seat of a governor, and the capital of a small province. The air is wholesome and temperate. The soil produces wheat, and the meadows breed numerous herds of cattle. There are in the province mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, and sulphur. The famous quick-silver mines of Guancavelica are 9 or 10 leagues from this city. S. lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$, W. long. $72^{\circ} 36'$.

GUANAHANI, or *St. Salvadore*. See *Cat Island*.

GUANA PATINA, a volcano near Arequipa, in the valley of Quilea, in S. America, and empire of Peru; whose eruption, assisted by an earthquake, laid Arequipa in ruins in 1600.

GUANCHA BELICA, a jurisdiction subject to the abp. of Lima, in Peru, 30 leagues north of the city of Guamanga; has very rich quick-silver mines, but otherwise very barren. See *Guanzavelica*.

GUANCHACO, a port or harbour in Peru, S. America, about 2 leagues north of Truxillo, and the channel of its maritime commerce, situated in $8^{\circ} 6'$ S. lat. in the South Sea.

GUANTA, a jurisdiction north-north-west of Guamanga 4 leagues, in the empire of Peru; under the abp. of Lima. Its rich silver mines are nearly exhausted.

GUANZAVELICA, or *Guancavelica*, a town of Peru in South-America, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich and abounds in mines of quick-silver; 120 miles north-east of Pisco, and 175 south-east of Lima. S. lat. 13° , W. long. $88^{\circ} 36'$. The famous quick-silver mines called *Guanzavelica*, or *El Asiento de Oropezo*, not far from the above town, near the city of Oropezo, were discovered by the Spaniards in 1566, and produce annually a million pounds of quick-silver, which is transported by land to Lima, afterwards to Arica, and thence to Potosi, where they make use of it to melt and refine the silver; and it yields

to the Spanish treasury 40,000 ducats a year, besides other emoluments. The quick-silver is found in a whitish mass resembling brick illly burned. This substance is volatilized by fire, and received in steam by a combination of glass vessels, where it condenses by means of a little water at the bottom of each vessel, and forms a pure heavy liquid.

GUANUCO, or *Guanugo*, a city and the capital of its jurisdiction, in the abp. of Lima, in Peru, which begins 40 leagues from Lima. It was a settlement made by the first conquerors, but the city is now in a mean condition. Several kinds of jellies and sweetmeats are made here, and sold to other provinces. It is 192 miles north-east of Lima. S. lat. $10^{\circ} 21'$, W. long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

GUARA, a town in its own jurisdiction on the road from Truxillo to Lima, containing about 200 houses. It has a parish church, and a convent of Franciscans, surrounded by fine plantations, and delightful improvements. At the south end of Guara stands a large tower with a gate, and over it a kind of redoubt. This tower is erected before a stone bridge, under which runs Guara river. It lies in S. lat. $11^{\circ} 31' 36''$. Not far from this town are still to be seen a great many ruinous remains of the edifices of the Yncas or Incas; such as walls of palaces, large dykes, by the sides of spacious highways, fortresses, and castles, erected for checking the inroads of the enemy.

GUARCHI, a jurisdiction 6 leagues east of Lima, in Peru, extends itself above 40 leagues along the Cordilleras, abounding in grain and fruits. It has some silver mines, but as the metal is indifferent, few are wrought.

GUARICO, a town situated on the north side of the Island of St. Domingo, but more commonly called *Cape Francois*; which see.

GUARMA, a maritime town of Peru, in South-America. South lat. $10^{\circ} 10'$. West long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

GUARMOY, a small maritime town of Peru, in South-America. It is the residence of a corregidore; has a good harbour, and lies 134 miles north-west of Lima, S. lat. $18^{\circ} 3' 53''$.

GUASCO, a river of Chili in South-America.

GUASTACA, or *Panuco*, (which see) a province which borders on New Leon and Mexico, in which province are grain,

cochineal, and some very rich silver mines. All the shores are low, overflowed, unhealthy, and full of salt marshes.

GUATAVITA, a lake in Terra Firma, South-America, near the city of *Santa Fe de Bagota*; which see.

GUATIMALA, *Audience and Province of*, in New Spain, is about 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Chiapa and Vera Pax; on the south and west by the South Sea, and on the east by Honduras. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it, and the native Indians profess Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions.

There is a great chain of high mountains, which runs across it from east to west, and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is, however, very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal cotton, indigo, honey, some balsam and woad. The merchandize of the province is generally conveyed to the port of St. Thomas in the bay of Honduras, to be sent to Europe. The way across this province to the South Sea is about 65 leagues, and is the next to that from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. This province is called by the Indians *Quatuemallac*, which signifies a *rotten tree*.

St. Jago de Guatimala, the capital city, is situated in a valley, through the midst of which runs a river between two burning mountains. In 1541 this city was ruined by a dreadful tempest, and a number of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. It was rebuilt at a good distance from the volcano, and became a large and rich town, with a bishop's see, and an university; but it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1773. It contained about 60,000 inhabitants of all colours, and was immensely rich, but there are no traces of it left. The loss was valued at 15 millions sterling; and it was the third city in rank in Spanish America. In this dreadful earthquake 8,000 families instantly perished. New Guatimala is built at some distance, is well inhabited, and carries on a great trade. N. lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $90^{\circ} 30'$.

GUAXACA, a province in the audience of Mexico, in New Spain, N. America, and its capital city of the same name. It reaches from the bay of Mexico

ico on the north to the South Sea, having the province of Tlascala on the north-west, and those of Chiapa and Tabasco on the south-east. It extends nearly 95 leagues along the South Sea, 50 along the bay of Mexico, and near 120, say some, along the confines of Tlascala, but not above 50 on those of Chiapa. The air here is good, and the soil fruitful, especially in mulberry trees; so that it produces more silk than any province in America. Except the valley of Guaxaca (which is famous for giving the title of Marques del Valle to Ferdinand Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico) the greatest part is mountainous, yet abounding with wheat, cattle, sugar, cotton, honey, cocoa, plantanes and other fruits. It has rich mines of gold, silver, and lead; and all its rivers have gold in their sands. Cassia, cochineal, crystal, and copperas abound also here. Vanilla, a drug, used as a perfume to give chocolate a flavor, grows plentifully in this province. There were in this province 120 monasteries, besides hospitals, schools, and other places of public charity, 150 considerable towns, besides upwards of 300 villages. But now the province is said to be thinly inhabited.

GUAXACA, the capital of the last mentioned province, is a bishop's see, and the residence of a governor. It lies 230 miles south of the city of Mexico, 120 west of Spirito Santo, and 132 south of the gulf of Mexico, and of Vera Cruz, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca, which is 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth; and on the road leading through Chiapa to Guatemala. This city contains a very stately cathedral, and several thousand families, both Spaniards and Indians. It carries on a considerable trade with the N. and S. seas. The river is not fortified, so that it lies open to invasion. The Creolian clergy here are bitter enemies to the Spanish clergy. According to some, the proper name of Guaxaca is *Antiquera*; but this last, others make a separate town and bishop's see also, situated about 80 miles to the S. W. It is said to have a stately cathedral, adorned with many large and high pillars of marble, each of which is one entire stone. It is situated in N. lat. $18^{\circ} 2'$, W. long $101^{\circ} 10'$. Guaxaca is situated, according to some, in N. lat. $17^{\circ} 45'$, W. long. 100° .

GUAYALAS, a province and jurisdiction in the archbishopric of Lima, in

Peru, S. America; extends along the centre of the Cordilleras, begins 50 leagues N. N. E. of Lima; produces grain, fruits, and pasture for cattle.

GUAYANA, a town in the province of Paria, in Terra Firma, South-America, about 175 miles S. E. by E. of Calabanza, and 75 south of the mouth of the gulf of Paria.

GUAYAQUIL, called by some *Guiaquil*, by others *Guayaquil* and *Guaya-kal*, a city, bay, harbour, and river, in Peru, South-America. Guayaquil city is the second of Spanish origin, being as ancient as 1534; is situated on the west side of the river Guayaquil, north of the island of Puna at the head of the bay, and about 155 miles S. S. W. of Quito, in $2^{\circ} 11'$ south lat. $79^{\circ} 17'$ west long. Ciudad Vieja, or Old Town, was its first situation, but it was removed about a quarter of a league in 1693 by Orellana; and the communication over the great ravins or hollows of water, preserved between the old and new towns by a wooden bridge of half a quarter of a league. The city is about two miles in extent; is defended by three forts, two on the river near the city, and the third behind it, guarding the entrance of a ravin. The churches, convents, and houses are of wood. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants—Europeans, creoles and other casts; besides a number of strangers drawn hither by commercial interests. The women here are famed for their personal charms, polite manners, and elegant dress. The salt creek here abounds with lobsters and oysters; but the fish in the neighbourhood are not esteemed, being full of bones, and unpalatable. But this place is most noted for a shell-fish called *turbine*, no bigger than a nut, which produces a purple reckoned to exceed all others in the world, and to vie with that of the Tyrians. It is called the purple of Punta, a place in the jurisdiction of Guayaquil. With this valuable and scarce purple, they dye the threads of cotton, ribbands, laces, &c. and the weight and colour are said to exceed according to the hours of the day; so that one of the first preliminaries to a contract is to settle the time when it shall be weighed. The dye is only the blood of the fish, pressed out by a particular process; and the cotton so dyed is called by way of eminence *caracollillo*.

The

The river Guayaquil is the channel of its commerce; and the distance of the navigable part of it, to the custom-house of Babahio is reckoned about 24 leagues. The commerce of this place is considerable; the productions of the country alone form the most considerable part of it; these are cocoa, timber, salt, horned cattle, mules, and colts; Guinea pepper, drugs, and lana de ceibo, a kind of wool, the product of a very high and tufted tree of that name, being finer than cotton. It is used for mattresses and beds.

GUAYARA, LA, a maritime town, and one of the chief of Caraccas, in South-America.

GUAYNA, a town in the interior part of Brazil on Parana river, a short distance south of the tropic of Capricorn.

GUIANA, a large country of South-America, between the rivers Orocoko and Amazon. The sea-coast is partly possessed by the Dutch and French. See *French America* or *Cayenne*; and *Dutch America* or *Dutch Guiana*. The most considerable of the Indian nations of Guiana are the Charibbees, the Arraques, the Yaos, and the Galibis. These are well proportioned, for the most part, are swarthy, and go naked. The Charaibes, or Caribbees are enterprising, and so cautious of surprize, that they post out-guards and centinels with as much care and art as the Europeans. They are said to have been formerly cannibals. The Galibis are more addicted to peace; they manufacture hammocks and cotton beds, and are very ingenious. Such as are near the Europeans have learnt to handle fire-arms. The Charaibes in the West-Indies are thought to derive their origin from these nations. The Charaibes of Guiana still fondly cherish the tradition of Sir Walter Raleigh's alliance; and to this day preserve the English colours which he left with them at parting, above 180 years since.

GUIANDOT, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Cumberland Mountain, and running a N. by W. course about 80 miles, falls into the Ohio river, about 34 miles below the Great Kanaway. It is said to be 60 yards wide at its mouth, and as many miles navigable for canoes.

GUIARA, a town of Terra Firma, on the Caracoa coast. Its harbour is 212 miles east of Maracaibo, where, in the years 1739 and 1743, the British were

twice repulsed, and lost some men in attacking this place. S. lat. $10^{\circ} 39'$ W. long. $66^{\circ} 1'$.

GUILDHALL, a township in Essex county in Vermont, is situated on Connecticut river, and contains 158 inhabitants. It is opposite the mouth of Israel river in New-Hampshire.

GUILFORD, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

GUILFORD, a township in Windham county, Vermont, on the west bank of Connecticut river, and opposite to the mouth of Ashuelot river in New-Hampshire. It has Hinsdale on the south-east, and the State of Massachusetts on the south, and contains 2432 inhabitants.

GUILFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, in New-Haven county, situated on the south side of Long-Island Sound, about 18 miles E. by S. of New-Haven city. The township is large and is divided into 5 parishes, and was settled in 1639. It was called *Menunsatuck* by the Indians.

GUILFORD County, in Salisbury district, North-Carolina, is bounded east by Orange, west by Rowan, south by Rockingham county, and north by the State of Virginia. It is noted for the extensive and rich tracts called New Garden, Buffaloe and Deep river lands. It contains 7191 inhabitants, inclusive of 576 slaves. Chief town, Martinville.

GUILFORD Court-House. See *Martinville*. It is on the post-road from Halifax to Salisbury, 48 miles south-west of Hillsborough, and 61 eastward of Salisbury.

GUINET, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

GULF OF FLORIDA, or *New Bahama Channel*, is bounded on the west by the peninsula of East-Florida, and on the east by the Bahama Islands. It is generally about 40 miles wide, and extends from the 25th to the 28th degree of N. latitude.

GULF STREAM. This remarkable phenomenon is a current in the ocean which runs along the coast, at unequal distances from Cape Florida to the Isle of Sables and the banks of Newfoundland, where it turns off and runs down through the Western islands; thence to the coast of Africa, and along that coast in a southern direction, till it arrives at, and supplies the place of these waters carried by the constant trade-winds from the coast

coast of Africa towards the west, thus producing a constant circulating current. This stream is about 75 miles from the shores of the southern States, and the distance increases as you proceed northward. The width of it is about 40 or 50 miles, widening towards the north. Its common rapidity is three miles an hour. A north-east wind narrows the stream, renders it more rapid, and drives it nearer the coast. North-west and west winds have a contrary effect. The Gulf Stream is supposed to be occasioned by the trade-winds that are constantly driving the water to the westward, which being compressed in the Gulf of Mexico, finds a passage between Florida and the Bahama Islands, and runs to the north-east along the American coast. This hypothesis is confirmed by another fact: It is said that the water in the Gulf of Mexico is many yards higher than on the western side of the continent in the Pacific Ocean. It is highly probable that the sand carried down by great rivers into bays, and the current out of these bays meeting with the Gulf Stream, by their eddies, have formed Nantucket Shoals, Cape Cod, George's Bank, the Island of Sable, &c.

Skilful navigators, who have acquired a knowledge of the extent to which this stream reaches on the New-England coast, have learnt, in their voyages from Europe to New-England, New-York, or Pennsylvania, to pass the banks of Newfoundland in about 44° or 45° N. lat. to sail thence in a course between the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, and the shoals and banks of Sable Island, George's Bank and Nantucket, by which they make better and quicker voyages to America.

GUNPOWDER, a river of the western shore of Maryland, whose chief branches unite a little above Joppa, and empty into Chesapeake Bay, about 12 miles above Patapsco river. It is navigable only a few miles, by reason of falls.

GUNPOWDER NECK, near the head of Chesapeake Bay, is a curious peninsula formed by Gunpowder river and Bush river.

GURNET, THE. See *Duxborough*.

GUYSBOROUGH, or *Manchester*, a township in Nova-Scotia, on Chedabucto Bay, 10 leagues north-west of Cape Canso, and 40 leagues eastward of Halifax, contained 250 families in 1783.

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HA BRAGA, formerly called *Fort Dauphin*, a fort in the island of Cuba.

HACHA, RIO DE LA, or *La Hacha*, a province, its chief town, and a river, in Terra Firma or Castile del Oro, in South-America. The province is surrounded on two sides by the ocean, viz. on the N. and N. W. and on the third eastward by the gulf of Venezuela. The town is situated at the mouth of the river, and on its west side, on a little hill about a mile from the sea. The soil about it is very rich; and abounds with productions common to the climate, also European plants and fruits; well supplied with salt springs, veins of gold, and some gems of great value. The harbour is none of the best, being exposed to the north winds. It is about 8 leagues from New Salamanca, and 18 from Cape Vela, N. by E. and 246 miles east of Carthagena. Here the Spanish galleons touch at their arrival in South-America, from whence expresses are sent to all the settlements, to give them notice of it. In 1595 it was surprised and sacked by Sir Francis Drake. N. lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. 72° .

HACKETSTOWN, a small post-town in Suffex county, New-Jersey, on the north-west side of Musconecunk river. It is about three miles above the mineral spring near Roxbury, on the opposite side of the river, 22 miles W. by N. of Morristown, 16 S. W. by W. of Suffex court-house, and 120 N. N. E. of Philadelphia.

HACKINSACK, a river of New-Jersey which rises in New-York, and runs a southerly course four or five miles west of Hudson's river. It unites with Passaic river at the head of Newark Bay, and is navigable about 15 miles.

HACKINSACK, the chief town in Bergen county, New-Jersey, is situated near the west bank of the above river, 20 miles north-west of New-York city. The inhabitants are mostly Dutch. The houses are chiefly built of stone, in the old Dutch taste. Here are four public buildings, a Dutch and Episcopal church, a court-house, and a flourishing academy. The people, who are mostly farmers, carry their produce to New-York.

HADDAM, a town of Connecticut, the second in rank in Middlesex county, situated on the west side of Connecticut

Connecticut river, 18 or 20 miles from its mouth, and 10 miles south-east of the city of Middletown. This township, including East-Haddam, on the opposite side of the river, was purchased of the Indians, May 20th, 1662. A spot in East-Haddam was famous for Indian *Pawaws*, and was subject for many years to earthquakes and various noises, which the first settlers, agreeable to the superstitious ideas of that age, attributed to these *Pawaws*. An old Indian being asked what was the reason of such noises in this place?—answered, “The Indian’s God was very angry because the Englishmen’s God came here.” These noises are now frequently heard.

HADDONFIELD, a small town in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, 9 miles S. E. by E. of Philadelphia, and 17 from Burlington.

HADLEY, a pleasant town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, lying on the east side of Connecticut river, nearly opposite Northampton, 20 miles north of Springfield, and 97 west of Boston. The town consists of two long spacious streets, which run parallel with each other, and with the river. The township contains 882 inhabitants.

HAGARSTOWN, now called *Elizabeth-Town*; which see. It has a considerable trade with the western country, and has between two and 300 houses. It is situated in Washington county, Maryland; is a post-town, 26 miles north-west of Fredericktown, 73 N. W. by W. of Baltimore, and 22 S. by W. of Chambersburg in Pennsylvania.

HALBUT POINT, the north-east point of Cape Anne, in Massachusetts.

HALES, a location in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, having 9 inhabitants.

HALF MOON, an extensive township in Albany county, New-York. It contains 3,600 inhabitants; of these, 128 are slaves, and 563 are qualified electors. *Waterford*, a neat, compact, thriving village of about 70 or 80 houses, two miles E. N. E. of the Cohoez, and 12 miles north of Albany, on the north bank of the most northerly branch of Mohawk river and on the west bank of the Hudson, is situated in this township.

HALIFAX, a county in the eastern part of the British province of Nova-Scotia. It contains Halifax, the capital; the townships of Londonderry, Truro, Onslow, Colchester, Lawrence, Southampton, Canso, and Tinnmouth.

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The inhabitants are chiefly Irish, Scotch and New-Englanders. It has numerous bays, and rivers; the chief of the latter are Shabennacadie, which is a boatable river, the Petitcodiac, Memramcook, &c. See Nova-Scotia.

HALIFAX, the capital of the province of Nova-Scotia, in the county of its name, was settled by a number of British subjects in 1749. It is situated on a spacious and commodious bay or harbour, called Chebucto, of a bold and easy entrance, where a thousand of the largest ships might ride with great convenience and safety. The town is built on the west side of the harbour, on the declivity of a commanding hill, whose summit is 236 feet perpendicular from the level of the sea. The town is laid out into oblong squares; the streets parallel and at right angles. The town and suburbs are about two miles in length; and the general width a quarter of a mile. It contained in 1793 about 4000 inhabitants and 700 houses. At the northern extremity of the town, is the king’s naval yard, completely built and supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. The harbour of Halifax is reckoned inferior to no place in British America for the seat of government, being open and accessible at all seasons of the year, when almost all other harbours in these provinces are locked up with ice; also from its entrance, situation and its proximity to the bay of Fundy, and principal interior settlements of the province.

This city lying on the south coast of Nova-Scotia, has communication with Pictou, 68 miles to the north-east on the gulf of St. Lawrence, by a good cart-road, finished in 1792. It is 12 miles northerly of Cape Sambre, which forms in part the entrance of the bay; 27 south-easterly of Windsor, 40 N. by E. of Truro, 80 N. E. by E. of Annapolis on the bay of Fundy, and 157 south-east of St. Ann, in New-Brunswick, measuring in a straight line. N. lat. 44° 40', W. long. 63° 15'.

HALIFAX, a fort in the town of Winslow, in Lincoln county, Maine, erected by order of Governor Shirley in 1754. It stands on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebastacook with the Kennebeck, 30 miles below Sandy river.

HALIFAX, a township in Windham county, Vermont, 23 miles E. by S. of Bennington,

Bennington, has Marlborough on the north, and the Massachusetts line south. It contains 1309 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, situated 35 miles south-east of Boston. It was incorporated in 1734, and contains 664 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, a village or settlement on the east side of Susquehannah river, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles north of Harrisburg.

HALIFAX, one of the middle districts of North-Carolina, bounded north by the State of Virginia, east by Edenton district, west by Hillsborough, and south by Newbern. It is divided into 7 counties, viz. Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgecomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash, which contain 64,630 inhabitants, including 25,402 slaves. Besides smaller streams, the Roanoke passes through this district in a south-east course, and the Pamlico has its source in it. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, a county of the above district, bounded north by Northampton, south by Edgecomb, east by Bertie, and west by Warren. It contains 7459 inhabitants, and 6506 slaves. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, the chief town of the above county, and of the district of its name in North-Carolina, is a post-town, pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Roanoke, about six miles below the falls, regularly laid out, and besides dwelling houses, has a court-house and gaol. It is 36 miles north of Tarborough, 28 miles from Greenville court-house, 147 north-east of Fayetteville, 75 S. by W. of Petersburg, Virginia, and 383 S.W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36° 13'.

HALIFAX, a county in Virginia, bordering on the State of North-Carolina. It is about 42 miles long and 39 broad, and contains 14,722 inhabitants, including 5565 slaves.

HALLAM, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.

HALLOWELL, a flourishing post-town in the District of Maine, and the shire town of Lincoln county, situated in N. lat. 44° 16', at the head of the tide waters on the west side of Kennebeck river. An academy is established here with a considerable fund in lands. The court-house here is 12 miles S. by W. of Vassalborough, 30 N. by W. of Wis-

castet, 40 north-east of New-Gloucester, and 195 N. by E. of Boston. *Hallowell Hook* lies on the same side of the river, three miles below the town, and five north of Pittston. The whole township contains 1194 inhabitants.

HAMBATO, a principal assiento, or jurisdiction in the province of Quito, in Peru. It is situated in 1° 41' S. lat. and 12 miles west of the city of Quito; and has 6 small villages in its dependence. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in weaving stuffs, and in knitting.

HAMDEN, or *Hamden*, a township in New-York State, bounded north by land ceded to Massachusetts, south by the north line of Pennsylvania, and east by Sidney. Susquehannah river passes in a west course through both towns. The centre of the town lies 13 miles W. by S. of the mouth of Chenengo river.

HAMBURG, a small post-town of New-Jersey, 18 miles from Goshen in New-York, and 20 from Newtown or Suffex court-house.

HAMBURG, a handsome town in Burke's county, Pennsylvania, seated on the east side of Schuylkill. Here are about 50 or 60 houses, a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is 18 miles N. by W. of Reading, and 70 north-north-west of Philadelphia. North lat. 40° 34', west long. 76°.

HAMDEN, a township in New-Haven county, Connecticut, about eight miles north of New-Haven city.

HAMILTON, a cape on the north end of Newfoundland Island.

HAMILTON. There are three townships of this name in Pennsylvania; one in each of the counties of York, Franklin, and Northampton.

HAMILTON, a settlement in Vermont on the Canada line.

HAMILTON, in Herkemer county, New-York, a township 12 miles square, 20 south of old Fort Schuyler, a level township of good land, fast settling.—Oriskè or Olhiske creek, a water of Mohawk, and Chenung, a water of Susquehannah, rise in this township. In 1796 there were 1202 inhabitants, of whom 196 were electors.

HAMILTON, a town or settlement lately laid out in Albany county, New-York, in the extensive township of Water Vliet, formerly called the *Glass Factory*; and has its present name in honour of that

that great patron of American manufactures, the late secretary of the treasury of the United States of America. It lies 10 miles west of Albany, two miles from the Schenectady road; and is one of the most decisive efforts of private enterprize in the manufacturing line, as yet exhibited in the United States. The glass manufactory is now so well established, and so happily situated for the supply of the northern and western parts of the State of New-York, as well as Vermont and Canada, that it is to be expected the proprietors will be amply rewarded for their great and expentive exertions. The glass is in good reputation. Here are two glass-houses, and various other buildings, curious hydraulic works to save manual labour, by the help of machinery. A copious stream runs through the heart of the settlement which lies high; and being surrounded by pine plains, the air is highly salubrious. The great Scholastic road traverses the settlement. A spacious school-house, and a church of an octagon form are soon to be erected.

In the neighbourhood of these glass works, a block was cut out of an ancient tree, not many years ago, containing evident marks of an axe or some edge tool, made 185 years ago, determined according to the usual and certain mode of ascertaining the age of trees. The block is preserved in Albany as a curiosity. Henry Hudson ascended the river which bears his name, as high as Albany, in the autumn of 1609, 187 years ago, and these marks were probably made by some of his men.

HAMILTON FORD lies near the mouth of Bullock's Creek in North-Carolina. This was the route pursued by Tarleton, after his defeat at Cowpens, in January, 1781.

HAMILTON, a district in the State of Tennessee, situated on the waters of the Holston and Clinch; bounded south by Tennessee river, and separated from Mero district on the west by an uninhabited country. It contains the counties of Knox, Jefferson, Bloant, Sevier, and Grainger.

HAMILTON, a county of the N. W. Territory, erected Jan. 2, 1790, "beginning on the bank of the Ohio river at the confluence of the Little Miami; and down the said Ohio river to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up said Miami to the Standing Stone, Forks, or

branch of said river; and thence with a line to be drawn due E. to the Little Miami, and down said Little Miami river to the place of beginning."

HAMILTON, FORT, stands on the east side of the Great Miami, in the N. W. Territory; 25 miles south of Fort St. Clair, and 25 north of Cincinnati. It is a stockaded fort, capable of containing 200 men. The situation is as advantageous for defence as pleasing to the eye. It is built upon a narrow neck of land, commanding the Miami on the north-west, and a prairie and sheet of water on the north-east, about a mile wide, and 2½ miles long. The soil near it is rich and fertile; and forage may be got by repeated mowings of natural grafs.

HAMILTON, a port in the Bermuda Islands.

HAMMEL'S TOWN, a town in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, five miles from Susquehannah river, and 85 from Philadelphia. It contains a German church, and about 35 dwelling houses.

HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE. See *Prince Edward County, Virginia.*

HAMPSHIRE, an extensive, populous and wealthy county in Massachusetts, made a shire in 1662. It is in many parts mountainous and hilly, and extends across the State from north to south; bounded north by the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont, south by the State of Connecticut, east by Worcester county, and west by Berkshire. It contains 60 townships, 9181 houses, 9617 families, and 59,681 inhabitants. Its principal towns lie on both sides of Connecticut river, which intersects it from north to south. These are Springfield, West-Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Northfield. It is generally of a fertile soil, and produces the necessaries of life, and some of its luxuries in great plenty.

HAMPSHIRE, a county in Virginia, bounded N. and N. W. by the Patowmack river, which divides it from the State of Maryland. It is about 60 miles long and 50 broad, and contains 7346 inhabitants, including 454 slaves. It is well watered by Patowmack and its south branch. Iron ore and coals have been discovered on the banks of this river. Chief town, Romney.

HAMPSTEAD, a town in Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, about 34 miles westerly of Portsmouth. It was incorporated

porated in 1749, and contained in 1775, 768 inhabitants; in 1790, 724.

HAMPSTEAD, a town on Long Island, New-York, nine miles easterly of Jamaica, and 23 miles eastward of New-York city. In this town is an extensive and remarkable plain, called *Hampstead Plain*. See *Long Island*.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in Georgia, about four miles from Savannah, and about a mile from another village called Highgate. The inhabitants are gardeners, and supply the town with greens, pot herbs, roots, &c.

HAMPTON, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, three miles north-east of Windham, of which it was formerly a parish, but lately incorporated.

HAMPTON, EAST, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 457 inhabitants, and situated 105 miles west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1785.

HAMPTON, EAST, on the east end of Long Island, (New-York) a half shire town of Suffolk county. It has 3260 inhabitants; and in it is Clinton Academy, which in 1795 had 92 students.

HAMPTON, a township on the sea-coast of New-Hampshire, on the eastern side of Rockingham county, and called *Winnicomet* by the Indians. It was settled under Massachusetts, and incorporated in 1638. In 1775 it contained 862 inhabitants, and in 1790, 853. It is 12 or 14 miles S. by W. of Portsmouth, and eight south-east of Exeter. In 1791, a canal was cut through the marshes in this town, which opens an inland navigation from Hampton through Salisbury into Merrimack river, for about eight miles; loaded boats may pass through it with ease and safety.

HAMPTON FALLS, a small town taken from the above town, lying on the road which leads from Exeter to Newbury-Port, six miles south-easterly of the former, and eight northerly of the latter. In 1775 it contained 645, and in 1790, 541 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1712.

HAMPTON, a township in the northern part of Washington county, New-York, having Skeensborough on the west. It has 463 inhabitants, of whom 107 are electors.

HAMPTON, the capital of Elizabeth county, in Virginia, also a port of entry and post-town, situated at the head of a bay which runs up north from the mouth

of James river, called *Hampton Road*, five miles north-west of Point Comfort. It contains about 30 houses, an episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The value of its exports of grain, lumber, staves, &c. amounted to 41,997 dollars in one year, ending September 30, 1794. This town was anciently called *Kecough-ton* by the Indians. It is 18 miles north of Norfolk, 22 south-east of York-Town, 93 east-fourth-east of Richmond, and 205 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

HANCOCK'S HARBOUR, called by the Indians *Clioquet*, is situated about 20 leagues east-fourth-east of Nootka, in N. lat. 48° 30', west long. from Greenwich 125° 26'. The entrance of this harbour is about five miles in length, and has good anchorage; about it are scattered a number of islands, and several sand-banks or spits. It has also a number of fine coves. The land round the harbour is generally uneven, rocky and mountainous; covered however with pine, fir, spruce, cedar, hemlock, cypress and other trees of a remarkable size. The climate here is much milder than in the same latitude on the eastern side of the continent; the frost in winter being seldom so severe as to prevent vegetation. An easterly wind is considered here as a prognostic of a storm, and west winds bring fair weather. Deer, racoons, wolves, bears, squirrels, martins, land otters, beaver and wild-cats are the animals which inhabit the forests. The amphibious animals are the common seal, and the sea-otter. The skin of the latter is very valuable. The inhabitants are said to be cannibals. This and other places of the same name have their appellation in honour of the late Governor Hancock, of Massachusetts.

HANCOCK, a river of Washington island, on the north-west coast of North-America, called *Mashcet* by the Indians, discovered by Captain Crowell in 1791. It empties into the sea from the north end of the largest island. At its mouth it is nearly two and an half nautical miles wide; and a considerable size ten miles up. It has at its mouth five fathoms water, gradually increasing in breadth; and for 7½ miles up, to Goose Island, has not less than ten fathoms. Captain Ingraham examined it about 12 miles; but by the information of the natives, he judged that it communicates with Skitiki's Bay, or near it, on the east side of the islands. It is by far the

the most eligible for a new settlement, of any place the Captain had seen on the coast. The land is low and apparently very fertile; and the river abounds with salmon. Were a good house erected on some of the pleasant spots it would have every appearance of being long settled. Beautiful bushes and grafs occupy the skirts of the woods. The mouth of the river is in north lat. $54^{\circ} 7'$, west long. $131^{\circ} 54'$.

HANCOCK, a township in Addison county, Vermont.

HANCOCK, a large maritime county of the District of Maine, bounded north by Lower Canada, south by the ocean, east by Washington county, and west by Lincoln county. It is 190 miles long from north to south, and nearly 60 broad. It contains 24 townships and plantations; of which Penobscot and Castine are the chief. The number of inhabitants is greatly increased since 1790. At that time there were 9549 souls. It is remarkably well watered by Penobscot river and its branches, Union river, and other smaller streams. The northern part of the county sends its waters in one stream from numerous branches, in a N.E. course to St. John's river. On the sea-coast are many harbours and inlets, hid by a multitude of fertile islands; the largest of these in a S.W. direction from Goldsborough, are Mount Desart, Swan Isles, Vinal Haven, Haut Isle, Deer, and Islesborough; all situated in Penobscot Bay. Great part of the county is yet unsettled. The towns along the sea-coast, and on the banks of Penobscot and Union rivers, are the most fertile and populous. Castine is the shire town. See *Maine* and *Penobscot*.

HANCOCK, a township in Lincoln county, Maine, embosomed by the Kennebeck and Sebasticook rivers, bounded N.W. by Canaan, and 7 miles north of the confluence of the two rivers. It contains 278 inhabitants.

HANCOCK, a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, situated between two western branches of Contoocook river, 14 miles east of Keene, and between 60 and 70 W. by S. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 634 inhabitants.

HANCOCK, a long, narrow and mountainous township on the New-York line, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, having the towns of Lanesborough and

Partridgefield on the northward, and Pittsfield on the S. It was incorporated in 1776, has 1211 inhabitants, and lies 20 miles N. by W. of Lenox, and 150 W. of Boston.

HANCOCK, a small post-town of Maryland, situated in Washington county, on the N. bank of Patowmack river, between Conoloway and Little Conoloway creeks, about 25 miles S. E. of Bedford in Pennsylvania, 34 N. E. of Old Town in Maryland, and 119 N. W. of Baltimore.

HANCOCK, a new county in the upper district of Georgia.

HANNAH BAY House, a factory of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the south end of James' Bay in North-America, and on the eastern side of Harricanaw river, 45 miles E. by S. of Moose Fort, and 18 below a house on the same river.

HANNAH'S-TOWN, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 4 miles N. N. E. of Greensburg, and on the road from Bedford to Pittsburg; 54 miles N. W. by W. of the former, and 26 east of the latter.

HANNIBAL, a military township in the State of New-York, on lake Ontario, 10 miles S. by W. of Fort Oswego.

HANOVER, a bay in the sea of Honduras, situated on the east side of the peninsula of Yucatan, from which it receives the waters of the Rio Honde. The tract of land between the river Honde and the Balize was ceded by the Spanish king to the king of Great-Britain, at the peace of 1783, for the purpose of cutting and carrying away logwood. See *Babia de Chetumal*.

HANOVER, a township in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Also a township in Washington county. East and West Hanover, are two townships in Dauphine county in the same State.

HANOVER, or *M'Allister's-Town*, a post-town in York county, Pennsylvania, situated between Cadorus creek, and a branch of Little Conewago, which flows into the Susquehannah. It contains nearly 300 dwelling houses, and a German and Lutheran church. It is 7 miles north of the Maryland line, 18 miles south-west of York, and 106 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

HANOVER, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 25 miles S. E. from Boston; was incorporated in 1727, and contains 1,083 inhabitants.

HANOVER, a post-town of New-Hampshire,

Hampshire, situated on the east side of Connecticut river in Grafton county. *Dartmouth College*, in this town, is situated on a beautiful plain, about half a mile, from the river, in $43^{\circ} 43'$ N. lat. and in $72^{\circ} 14'$ W. long. from Greenwich. It derives its name from William, Earl of Dartmouth, one of its principal benefactors, and was founded in the year 1769 by the late Dr. Eleazer Wheelock. The funds of the college consist chiefly of lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increasing in value in proportion to the growth of the country; 1,200 acres lie contiguous to the college; and are capable of the best improvement; 12,000 lie in Vermont. A tract of 8 miles square was granted by the assembly of New Hampshire in 1789. The revenue of the college, arising from the lands, in 1793, amounted annually to £140. By contracts then made, they would amount, in four years after, to £450; and in 12 years to £650. The income from tuition is about £600 per annum. The number of under-graduates is, on an average, from 150 to 180. A grammar school of about 50 or 60 scholars is annexed to the college. The students are under the immediate government and instruction of a president, who is also professor of history, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of languages, and two tutors. The college is furnished with a handsome library and a philosophical apparatus tolerably complete. A new college edifice of wood, 150 by 50 feet, and three stories high, was erected in 1786, containing 36 rooms for students. Its situation is elevated, healthful and pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect to the west. There are three other public buildings, belonging to the college, and a handsome congregational meeting-house has lately been erected, in which the commencement exercises are exhibited. It is 32 miles north of Charleston, 115 N. W. by W. of Portsmouth, 138 N. W. of Boston, and 373 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

HANOVER, a township in Morris county, New-Jersey. In a ridge of hills in this township are a number of wells, 40 miles from the sea in a straight line, which regularly ebb and flow about 6 feet twice in every 24 hours. It is about 16 miles N. W. of Elizabeth-Town, and joins upon Morristown.

HANOVER, a county of Virginia, lying between Pamunky and Chickahominy rivers. Its length is about 48 miles, and its breadth 22; and contains 14,754 inhabitants, including 8,223 slaves. It abounds with lime-stone.

HANOVER, a small town of Virginia, of the above county, situated on the west side of the Pamunky, in which is an academy. It is 6 miles from New-Castle, 22 N. E. by E. of Richmond, and 110 N. N. W. of Washington city.

HANTS, a county of Nova-Scotia, beginning about 30 miles from Halifax, contains the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, and Newport; several valuable tracts remain unsettled. The road from Halifax runs part of the way between Windsor and Newport, and has settlements on it at small distances. The county is about 20 miles square, and is well watered. The rivers St. Croix, Kenetcoot, and Cocmigen empty into the Avon, and are all navigable except the last. The Cacaguet and Cobeguit are navigable 40 miles for vessels of 60 tons.

HAPAEI, 4 small islands among the Friendly Isles, in the South Sea.

HARDIN, a new county in the State of Kentucky, bounded N. E. by Washington and Lincoln, N. W. and W. by Nelson and Greene, and S. E. by Logan counties.

HARDWICK, a township in Caledonia county, in Vermont.

HARDWICK, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 25 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 70 S. W. of Boston. It is separated from New-Braintree and Ware by Ware river. There are within this town 245 houses, 1,725 inhabitants, 5 corn and 4 saw mills, and two clothiers' works.

HARDWICK, a township in Suffex county, New-Jersey, nearly 10 miles S. W. of Newton.

HARDWICK, a small town of Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeechee river, and about 18 miles S. by W. of Savannah. It has lately been made a port of entry.

HARDY, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Hampshire. It is about 60 miles long, and 40 in breadth, and contains 7,336 inhabitants, including 369 slaves. Chief town, Moorfield.

HARDYSTON, a township in Suffex county, New-Jersey, containing 2,393 inhabitants, including 26 slaves.

HARE Bay, a large bay on the east coast of Newfoundland.

HARE Indians inhabit near M^cKenzie's river in the N. W. part of North-America.

HARFORD County, in Maryland, is bounded north by York county in Pennsylvania; east by Susquehannah river and Chesapeake Bay. The chief waters within the county are Bush river and Deer creek; on which are 16 mills of different kinds. On the former and its branches are the towns of Harford, Abington, Coopftown, and Belle-Air. The other towns are Havre de Gras at the mouth of Susquehannah, and Joppa below the forks of Gunpowder.

It contains 14,976 inhabitants, including 3,417 slaves. Chief town, Belle-Air.

HARFORD, or *Bush-town*, in Harford county, Maryland, lies at the head of the tide waters of Bush river, between Binani's and James's runs; the former separating it from Abington. It has few houses, and is falling to decay since the courts of justice have been removed to Belle-Air. It is 9 miles S. E. of Belle-Air, and 25 N. E. by E. of Baltimore.

HARLEM, a township in Lincoln county, Maine, incorporated in 1796. It was formerly called *Jones's Plantation*.

HARLEM, of *East River*, a river which connects Long-Island Sound with North, or Hudson river, and forms York-Island.

HARLEM, a division of New-York county in the northern part of York-Island, which contains 803 inhabitants, including 189 slaves. The village of its name stands 9 miles northerly of New-York city, and 4 S. W. of West-Chester. It is opposite to the west end of Hell Gate.

HARMAN'S Station, in Kentucky, is a fort on the east side of the west branch of Big Sandy river. On the opposite side of this branch is the Great Salt Spring. Harman's Station is about 20 miles south of Vancouver's fort.

HARMAR, a well constructed fort in the N. W. Territory, situated at the mouth of the Muskingum. It has 5 bastions, and 3 cannon mounted, and is garrisoned by 4 companies. It is conveniently situated to reinforce any of the posts up or down the river Ohio. The place is remarkably healthy.

HARMONY, a village in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, close on the line of New-York, on the north side of Star-

ucca creek, a water of the east branch of Susquehannah river. Between this and Stockport on Delaware river, distant 18 miles E. S. E. there is a portage. It is about 140 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, and 130 N. W. of New-York. N. lat. 41° 58'.

HARPETH, a small boatable river in Tennessee, which, after a N. N. W. course of about 40 miles, falls into Cumberland river, 19 miles N. W. of Nashville.

HARPERSFIELD, a township in Otsego county, in New-York, bounded S. W. by Unadilla township, and 32 miles S. E. of Cooperstown; 155 of its inhabitants are electors. Through this town runs the great post-road from Hudson to Williamsburgh, 62 miles west of Hudson city.

HARPLE, a township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

HARPSWELL, a township in Cumberland county, District of Maine, incorporated in 1753, and contains 1071 inhabitants. It is bounded easterly by Georgetown; from which it is separated by a navigable river. The people here are opening a communication by a canal between the waters of Kennebeck river and those of Casco Bay, through the arm of the sea called Stevens's river. The point called Merryconeag, projecting itself into the bay together with the island Sebascodagan, and several other small islands, are incorporated and form this township. The waters round this island extend to within two miles of the waters of the Kennebeck, and thus form what is called Small Point.

HARRINGTON, a township in Bergen county, New-Jersey.

HARRISBURG, a post-town, and the capital of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, is situated on the N. E. bank of Susquehannah river. It is laid out regularly, and contains about 300 houses; of which several are neat and convenient; some of brick and others of stone. In 1789, it contained 130 houses, a stone gaol, and a German church. At that period it had been settled about 3 years. It is 107 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, 53 W. S. W. of Reading, and 17 E. N. E. of Carlisle. N. lat. 40° 16'.

HARRISON, a township in West-Chester county, New-York, containing 1004 inhabitants; of whom 115 are electors, and 54 slaves.

HARRISON, a county in the western part

part of Virginia, bounded N. by Ohio county, N. E. by Monongalia, S. by Greenbriar, and S. W. by Kenhawa. Its length is about 120 miles, its breadth 80; and the number of inhabitants 2,080, including 67 slaves. Chief town, Clarksburg.

HARRISON, a new county in the N. E. part of the State of Kentucky, N. of Bourbon.

HARRODSBURG, or *Harrodsstown*, a post-town in Mercer county, Kentucky, at the head of Salt river, which contains about 20 houses, and is 10 miles S. W. of Danville, 30 S. by W. of Frankfort, and 82½ S. W. of Philadelphia.

HARTFORD, a township in Windsor county, Vermont, on Connecticut river, opposite the town of Lebanon, in New-Hampshire. It contains 988 inhabitants.

HARTFORD, a township on the east bank of Genesee river, in New-York State, 40 miles W. of Geneva, and 67 S. E. by E. of Fort Niagara.

HARTFORD, a fertile and populous, though hilly county, in Connecticut, bounded N. by the State of Massachusetts; S. by part of Middlesex and New-Haven counties; E. by Tolland, and W. by Litchfield county. It is about 34 miles from N. to S. and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is 30 miles. It is divided into 15 townships, and contains 38,029 inhabitants, including 263 slaves. Chief town, Hartford city.

HARTFORD City, the capital of Connecticut, lies on the west bank of Connecticut river, in the county and township of its own name, 50 miles north-westerly from the mouth of the river, at Saybrook Bar, in Long Island Sound; and thus far the tide flows. The township is 6 miles square, bounded N. by Windsor, N. E. by East-Windsor, W. by Farmington, E. by East-Hartford, S. E. by Glastenbury, and S. by Wethersfield. The town is divided by a small stream called Little River, with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge connecting the two divisions of the town. The city is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. Its buildings are an elegant state-house, lately built, 2 churches for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and between 400 and 500 dwelling-houses; a number of which are handsomely built with brick. The inhabitants amount to upwards of 4,000. A bank was incorporated in

1792, with 100,000 dollars capital, number of shares 250. The corporation have the power to extend their capital to 500,000 dollars. A woollen manufactory was established here and encouraged by the State, but has not succeeded. The town is advantageously situated for trade, has a fine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing business, and is a rich, flourishing, commercial town.

This town was first settled in the year 1636, by Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker, who, with their adherents, removed from Massachusetts. The Dutch had then a trading house at the confluence of Mill and Connecticut rivers. They soon relinquished the settlement, and their lands were confiscated by a commission from the Commonwealth of England in 1653. A point of land, which formed part of their possessions, is still called Dutch Point. It is 40 miles N. E. by N. of New-Haven, 55 N. W. of New-London, 124 S. W. of Boston, 128 N. E. of New-York, 223 N. E. of Philadelphia, 502 from Richmond, 376 from Washington city, 1044 from Augusta, and 1018 from Frankfort in Kentucky. N. lat. 41° 44', W. long. 73° 4'.

HARTLAND, a township of Connecticut, the north-easternmost in Litchfield county.

HARTLAND, a township in Windsor county, Vermont, situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, 11 miles below the 15 mile Falls.

HARVARD, a township in the eastern part of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 23 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 35 north-easterly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1732, by this name, in honour of the founder of Harvard University in Cambridge. It has 1400 inhabitants.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. See *Cambridge*.

HARWICH, a township on Cape Cod, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, lying between Yarmouth and Chatham, about 88 miles S. E. of Boston, containing 2392 inhabitants. It extends quite across the cape, which is here about 6 miles over. Their marine business lies chiefly in the fishery. The remains of the Indians of this township are only 6 or 7 souls. They live at *Potannumaguet*.

HARWICH, a township in Rutland county, Vermont, containing 165 inhabitants.

HARWINGTON, a post-town of Connecticut,

necticut, in Litchfield county, 8 miles E. of Litchfield, and 24 W. by N. of Hartford.

HATBOROUGH, a small town in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N. E. side of Pannepack Creek, which runs into Delaware river about 5 miles above Frankfort. It contains about 20 houses.

HATCHA CONES. See *Pearl River*.

HATCHI. See *Pearl River*.

HATCHY, a navigable river in the State of Tennessee, runs westerly into the Mississippi, about 19 miles N. of Wolf river, and is about 80 yards wide 7 miles from its mouth.

HATFIELD, a very pleasant town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, situated on the west bank of a bend of Connecticut river where it is 80 rods wide, 5 miles north of Northampton, and 100 west of Boston. It lies chiefly on one street, and contains 103 houses, and 703 inhabitants. Here are two ferries on Connecticut river; the one to Hadley, the other to Amherst. North of the ferry to Amherst, the river meets with a bed of rocks, which lessens its breadth 20 or 30 rods—no fall, but a large eddy at high water.

HATTERAS is the most remarkable and dangerous cape on the coast of N. America. This point extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N. Carolina, in $35^{\circ} 15'$ N. lat. The water is very shoal at a great distance from the cape, which is remarkable for sudden squalls of wind, and for the most severe storms of thunder, lightning and rain, which happen almost every day, during one half the year. At the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's approaching this coast, the shoals in the vicinity of Hatteras were found so dangerous, so extensive, and so shallow, many of them covered with not more than 5 or 6 feet water, that no vessels, in that latitude, ventured within 7 leagues of the land.

At present the out-shoals, which lie about 14 miles S. W. of the cape, are but of 5 or 6 acres extent, and where they are really dangerous to vessels of moderate draught, not above half that extent. On the shoalest part of these is about 10 feet at low water; and here, at times, the ocean breaks in a tremendous manner, spouting, as it were, to the clouds, from the violent agitation of the Gulf Stream, which touches the eastern edge of the banks, from which

the declivity is sudden, that is to say, from 10 fathoms to no soundings. On the spot above mentioned, which is firm sand, it has been the lot of many a good vessel to strike; in a gale of wind, and go to pieces. In moderate weather, however, these shoals may be passed over, if necessary, at full tide, without much danger, by vessels not drawing more than 8, 9, or 10 feet water. From this bank, formerly of vast extent, and called the *Full Moon Shoal*, a ridge runs the whole distance to the cape about a N. W. course, is about half a mile wide, and at low water has generally, 10, 11 and 12 feet water. There are gaps at equal intervals, affording channels of about 15 or 16 feet water. The most noted of these is about a mile and a half from the land, and is at least two miles and a half wide, and might at full sea be safely passed by the largest ships; but is rarely used except by coasting vessels. It may be easily known by a range of breakers always seen on the west side, and a breaker head or two on the eastern side; which, however, are not so constant, only appearing when the sea is considerably agitated. A little north of the cape is good anchoring in 4 or 5 fathoms; and with the wind to the westward, a boat may land in safety, and even bring off casks of fresh water, plenty of which is to be found every where on the beach, by digging a foot or two, and putting a barrel into the sand.

HATTON'S FORD, on Tugelo river, a village 16 miles from Pendleton court-house, in S. Carolina, and 17 from Franklin court-house, in Georgia.

HAUT ISLE is the southernmost of the large islands in Penobscot Bay, in Lincoln county, District of Maine.

HAVANNAH, a strongly fortified seaport town, on the northern side of the island of Cuba, capital of the island, 191 miles almost directly S. of Cape Florida, and consequently commands the gulf of that name. Its great strength, importance, and happy situation, occasion it to be called the key of the West-Indies. It is famous for its harbour, which is so large that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet the mouth is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. The entrance into the harbour is well defend-

ed by forts and platforms of great guns. The town, situated on the west side of the harbour, contains above 2000 houses with a great number of rich churches and convents. It is a place of great commerce; the residence of the governor of the island, and other royal officers, the bishop of St. Jago, and most men of fortune belonging to the island. It was taken by the British in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is 30 miles W. of the town of Santa Cruz, and 54 miles from Cape Sed. N. lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, W. long. $82^{\circ} 13'$.

HAVERFORD, a township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

HAVERHILL, a post-town of New-Hampshire, and the capital of Grafton county, situated on the east side of Connecticut river, in Lower Coos. It has between 40 and 50 compact houses, a well constructed court-house, and a congregational church. This township was incorporated in 1763, and contains 552 inhabitants. In it is a bed of iron ore, which has yielded some profit to the proprietor, also a quarry of free-stone, fit for hearths and chimney pieces. It has also a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and many other excellent mill seats. It is opposite to Newbury in Vermont, 35 miles above Dartmouth college, 119 miles N. W. of Portsmouth.

HAVERHILL, a handsome post-town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, situated on the N. side of Merrimack river, across which is an elegant bridge, connecting this town with Bradford, 650 feet long and 34 wide. It has 3 arches, of 180 feet each, supported by 3 handsome stone piers, 40 feet square; also a draw of 30 feet, over the channel of the river. Haverhill has a considerable inland trade, lying about 32 miles N. by W. of Boston, and 12 miles from Newburyport, at the mouth of the river, and about 28 S. W. of Portsmouth in New-Hampshire. It lies chiefly upon two streets; the principal of which runs parallel with the river. Vessels of 100 tons burden can go up to it. Travellers are struck with the pleasantness of the situation; and a number of neat and well finished houses give it an air of elegance. Here are two churches, one for Congregationalists and one for Baptists; 3 distilleries, one of which has lately undergone a laudable transmutation into a brewery. Some vessels are

annually built here, and several are employed in the West-India trade. A manufactory of sail-cloth was begun here in 1789, and is said to be in a promising way. The trade of the place, however, is considerably less than before the revolution. The whole township contains 330 houses, and 2,408 inhabitants.

HAVERSTRAW BAY, called by some *Haversham*, in Hudson's river, 38 miles above New-York city, spreads S. of Stony Point, and before the town of its own name, is 10 miles long and about 3 wide.

HAVERSTRAW, a township in Orange county, New-York, situated on the W. side of the above bay, 35 miles N. of New-York city. It contains 4,826 inhabitants, of whom 98 are qualified electors, and 238 slaves.

HAVRE DE GRACE, or **GRAS**, a post-town and port of entry in Harford county, Maryland, on the W. side of Susquehanna river, at its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. It contains about 40 houses, 250 inhabitants, and is the port of entry for all the shores of Chesapeake Bay above Turkey Point. It is 6 miles W. by S. of Charleston in Cecil county, 37 N. E. of Baltimore, and 65 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 39'$.

HAW, a water of Cape Fear which unites with Deep river. It may be rendered navigable for 50 miles. See *Savannah River*.

HAWKE, a township in Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, was incorporated in 1760, and contained in 1775, 504, and in 1790, 420 inhabitants.

HAWKINS, a county in Washington district, in Tennessee, having 6,970 inhabitants, inclusive of 807 slaves. Chief town, Roger'sville.

HAWKINS Court-House, in Tennessee, is 25 miles from Free-stone Gap, 72 from Abingdon, and 178 from Danville in Kentucky.

HAWK'S BAY, on the coast of West-Florida, westward of the mouth of Mobile Bay, is between Pelican and Dauphin islands. There is a broad channel of 11 and 12 feet water, afterwards safe anchorage in 4 fathoms, good holding ground, and sheltered from most winds; on which account it is very convenient for small vessels.

HAWKE'S HARBOUR is an arm of Igornachois Bay, Newfoundland Island.

HAWLEY, a township in Hampshire county,

county, Massachusetts, 120 miles westerly of Boston. Previous to its incorporation in 1792, it was called *Plantation No. 7*, and had 539 inhabitants. It is composed of parts of several adjoining towns, and is about 20 miles N. W. of Northampton.

HAYCOCKS, a small isle in Delaware river, about 7 miles below Easton, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

HAYE'S ISLAND, a small island of New South Wales formed by the rivers Nelson and Hayes. At the mouth of Nelson river stands Fort York; which, as well as Nelson river, is called Bourbon by the French.

HAYNE'S FORT, COLONEL, is situated in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the north side of Green river, 25 miles west of Craig's Fort, and 53 from the Ohio.

HEATH, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 379 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1785, and is 125 miles N. W. of Boston, and about 18 miles N. N. W. of Northampton.

HEBRON, a town in Cumberland county, Maine, situated on the N. E. side of Little Androscoggin, was incorporated in 1792. It is 35 miles N. by W. of Portland.

HEBRON, a township in Washington county, New-York, containing 1703 inhabitants, of whom 414 are electors.

HEBRON, a township in Tolland county, Connecticut, settled in 1704 from Northampton. Most of the lands were given by Joshua, sachem of the Mohegan tribe, in his last will and testament. It lies between Lebanon and Glastenbury, about 18 miles S. E. of Hartford, and 16 south of Tolland.

HEBRON, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Litiz, which is 70 miles northerly of Philadelphia. This settlement began in 1757.

HECTOR, a military township in the State of New-York, on the east side of Seneca Lake towards the south end, having Ovid on the north and Newtown township on the south, and 29 miles S. by W. of the ferry on Cayuga Lake.

HEIDELBERG, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, begun in 1743; situated 24 miles from Litiz, which is in Warwick township, Lancaster county.

HEIDELBERG, a handsome town in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, containing about 100 houses and two German churches for Lutherans and Calvinists; one of the churches is a handsome stone building. It is 33 miles E.

by N. of Harrisburg, and 74 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia. There are two other townships of this name in the State, the one in York county, the other in that of Northampton.

HEIGHT OF LAND, a range of mountains which extend from S. W. to the N. E. and separates the District of Maine from Lower Canada, giving rise to many rivers which fall into St. Lawrence river, and others which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. The principal growth between the Height of Land and St. Francis river is beech, maple, birch, hemlock and fir, very few white pines, and no oak of any sort. Some of the rivers have fine intervals.

HELENA ISLAND, ST. on the coast of S. Carolina, with the continent on the north, forms St. Helena Sound or Entrance, and gives name to a parish in Beaufort district.

HELENA PARISH, ST. in Beaufort district, S. Carolina, consists of a cluster of islands, on the S. W. side of St. Helena Island, one of the largest of which is Port Royal. Adjacent to Port Royal are St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and Hunting Islands. The Hunting islands are 5 or 6 in number, bordering on the ocean, so called from the number of deer and other game found upon them. All these islands, and some others of less note belong to this parish. The produce of the islands is rice, indigo, cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes; the cultivation of which, as well as in other parts of the State, is entirely carried on by slaves. Taxes paid by St. Helena parish £1,144 13:2. Chief town, Beaufort, on Port Royal island.

HELENA, ST. a town on the coast of Florida, built by the Spaniards, and burnt by Sir Francis Drake in 1585.

HELL GATE, this celebrated strait is near the west end of Long Island Sound, opposite to Harlem in York Island, and about 8 miles north-east of New-York city, and is remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of the tide. These whirlpools are occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the passage, and a bed of rocks which extend quite across it; and not by the meeting of the tides from east to west, as has been conjectured, because they meet at Frog's Point, several miles above. A skilful pilot may conduct a ship of any burden, with safety, through this strait, at high water

water with the tide, or at low water with a fair wind. There is a tradition among the Indians, that in some distant period, in former times, their ancestors could step from rock to rock, and cross this arm of the sea on foot at Hell Gate.

HEMLOCK, a lake in New-York State, 12 miles long, and 1 broad, in the Genesee country.

HEMPFIELD, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Lancaster county, the other in that of Westmoreland.

HENDERSON'S GRANT, a tract 12 miles square, on the peninsula formed by the junction of Green river with the Ohio, in the State of Kentucky.

HENLEY HOUSE, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the north bank of Albany river, in New S. Wales, 150 miles S. W. of Albany Fort, and 110 N. W. by W. of Brunswick House, N. lat. $51^{\circ} 14' 27''$, W. long. $85^{\circ} 5' 54''$.

HENNIKER, a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, about 12 miles west of Concord. In 1775, it contained 367, and in 1790, 1127 inhabitants.

HENLOPEN, CAPE, forms the S. W. side of the entrance of Delaware Bay, and Cape May the N. E. side, 28 miles apart. Cape Henlopen lies in N. lat. $38^{\circ} 50'$, and in W. long. $75^{\circ} 26'$. There is a light-house here, a few miles below the town of Lewis, of an octagon form, handsomely built of stone 115 feet high, and its foundation is nearly as much above the level of the sea. The lantern is between 7 and 8 feet square, lighted with 8 lamps, and may be seen in the night 10 leagues off at sea. Its annual expense is about £650. There is a strong iron net-work, in order to prevent birds from breaking the glass at night. Yet so attractive is the light to the winged tribe, that shortly after its erection, 110 birds of different kinds were found dead one morning, and a duck, in particular flew against it with such force, as to penetrate through both the wire and glass, and was found dead in the lantern. Since the above accident, few similar ones have occurred, and the birds have become more wary.

Vessels off the Delaware, upon displaying a jack at the foretopmast-head, will be immediately furnished with a pilot. None, however, are to be depended upon, unless they are furnished with branches, and with a certificate

from the board of wardens of Philadelphia.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia, about 30 miles long, and 7 broad, contains 12,000 inhabitants, including 5819 slaves. It is surrounded by Hanover, Charles City, and Goochland counties, and James river. A number of coal mines are in the county, and pits have been opened by many of the proprietors, and worked to considerable profit. The coals in several of the pits are found nearly 200 feet above the level of the river, and 3 or 4 feet below the surface of the ground. It is supposed that 500,000 bushels might be raised from one of these in a year. Chief town, Richmond.

HENRIQUELLE, a remarkable salt-pond in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, about 22 leagues in circuit. It is inhabited by lizards and alligators, and land tortoises, all of a large size. The water is deep, clear, bitter and salt, and has a disagreeable smell. Near the middle of this pond is an island about 2 leagues long, and a league wide, in which is a spring of fresh water, well stocked with *cabrito*, and thence called *Cabrito island*. This pond is about 11 leagues E. of Port au Prince.

HENRY, a cape, the north-eastern extremity of Princess Ann county, in Virginia, 12 miles S. by W. of Cape Charles in Northampton county. These capes form the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Cape Henry lies in N. lat. 37° , W. long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

HENRY, a fort in Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. by W. of Myer's Town, at the head of Tulpehocken creek, 32 N. of Lancaster, and nearly 37 S. E. of Sunbury.

HENRY, a mountainous and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Franklin, S. and S. E. by Patrick, S. W. by Grison, and N. W. and W. by Montgomery. It is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and contains 6928 inhabitants, including 1551 slaves.

HENTIONITAN, an island in the N. E. part of Lake Huron.

HERKIMER, a new county of New-York, divided into 20 townships, viz. German Flats, Warren, Frankfort, and Litchfield, formed out of *German flats* in Feb. 1796. Herkemer, Fairfield and Norway, formed out of *Fairfield*, Feb. 1796.—Schuylcr. The following were comprehended originally in *Whitestown*,

viz. Paris, Sangerfield, Hamilton, Sherburn, Brookfield, Cazenovia, Westmoreland, Mexico, Rome, Steuben and Floyd. By the State census of 1796 this county contains 25,573 inhabitants, of whom 4161 are electors. It is bounded N. by part of Lower Canada and the river St. Lawrence, N. W. by the E. end of Lake Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence; S. by Otsego county; E. by Clinton and part of Washington county.

HERKIMER TOWN, in the above county, is situated on the north side of Mohawk river. The township includes the village called Little German Flats, and the celebrated plain called German Flats. The village contains a court-house, gaol, a Dutch church, and about 40 dwelling houses, which last are very indifferent buildings. It is 80 miles N. W. by W. of Albany, 16 S. E. of old Fort Schuyler, and 20 in a like direction from Whitestown. In the midst of the flats is a shrub oak plain of 80 or 100 acres, barren and stoney, of no use but for building lots. The township is named in honour of general Herkimer, who was mortally wounded in the late war. It contained in 1796, by the State census, 2073 inhabitants; of whom 338 were electors.

HERO, NORTH, an island in Lake Champlain, is a township annexed to Chittenden county in Vermont, and contains 125 inhabitants. It is 13 miles in length, and 2 in breadth.

HERO, SOUTH, an island in the same lake, belonging to Chittenden county, Vermont, is a township and port of entry, and contains 537 inhabitants. It is 14 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Numerous small isles surround the Heros. This island produces good crops of wheat and other grain. In it is a quarry of bluish grey marble, which has the appearance of being a petrification of scallops, a species of shell common in the vicinity of the lake, together with the common earth of the shore, which is of a marley substance.

HERON, PASS AU, at the bay of Mobile, in W. Florida, is 18 miles E. of Pascagoula river, and has 4 feet water; and from thence to the point which is on the E. side of the bay of Mobile, in N. lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$ is nearly 6 miles.

HERRING BAY, lies on the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, 26 miles S. of Annapolis, and derives its name from the fish of its name which frequent it.

HERRING POND INDIANS. See *Sandwich*.

HERTFORD, a county of Edenton district, N. Carolina; bounded N. by the State of Virginia, S. by Bertie county, E. by Chowan, and W. by Northampton, and contains 5828 inhabitants, of whom 2442 are slaves. Chief town, Wynton.

HERTFORD, a post-town of N. Carolina, in Edenton district, and capital of Gates county, situated on the W. side of Perquimins river. It contains about 20 houses, a court-house, and gaol, and is 18 miles N. N. E. of Edenton, 208 N. N. E. of Wilmington, and 38 S. by W. of Suffolk in Virginia.

HERVEY'S ISLE, one of the new discovered islands, in the South Sea, visited by captain Cook in 1778. S. lat. $19^{\circ} 18'$, W. long. $159^{\circ} 6'$.

HEVE, or *La Haive*, a port and cape on the S. coast of Nova-Scotia. Here the French built a fort, which was taken by the British with some loss of men in 1712.

HIATSTOWN, a village in Middlesex county, New-Jersey; 13 miles northeasterly of Trenton, and 17 S. by W. of New-Brunswick.

HICKMAN'S, a settlement in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the N. side of Kentucky river, 10 miles N. of Danville and 22 S. of Lexington.

HID ISLAND is situated in the N. W. Territory; in Plein river, the northern head water of the Illinois.

HIGHGATE, a village in Georgia, about 4 miles from Savannah. See *Hampstead*.

HIGHGATE, the north-westernmost township except Alburgh, in Vermont, in Franklin county, contains 103 inhabitants.

HIGHLANDS, a mountainous tract of country on the banks of Hudson's river, in the State of New-York, between 40 and 60 miles N. of New-York city. The passage on the river through these Highlands, for the distance of about 18 miles, is grand and romantic in a high degree. The opening seems to have been formed on purpose for the passage of this noble river. In these highlands are situated the important and famous fortresses of West Point, Fort Montgomery, and Stony Point. The most noted peaks are, as you ascend the river, Thunder Hill, St. Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Butter Hill, and Break Neck Hill.

Hill. After passing the two last, the country opens delightfully, and presents to the eye the pleasant villages of New-Windfor and Newburgh. These mountains abound with iron ore.

HIGHWASSEE. See *Hiwassee River*.

HIGUEY, or *Alta Gracia*, a city in the S. E. part of the Spanish division of St. Domingo, the easternmost of all the settlements in the island, celebrated formerly for its fertility, and the quantity of sugar it produced. It was formerly the seat of *Cayacoa*, the most powerful cacique of the island. It has now only about 500 inhabitants, and is distant about 40 leagues to the eastward of St. Domingo, between which and Higuey are three roads, the circuitous and northernmost of which leads by Bayaguana. N. lat. 18° 30'.

HILLS, a river in New South Wales, which rises from Pathapoowinepee Lake, and empties into Hudson's Bay at York Fort.

HILLSDALE, a township in Columbia county, New York, 18 miles from Hudson city, containing 4556 inhabitants, including 31 slaves. By the State census of 1796, 622 of the inhabitants are electors.

HILLSBOROUGH, an island on the Labrador coast, on a bay at the head of which is Nain. See *Nain*.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of New-Hampshire, bounded N. by Grafton county, S. by the State of Massachusetts, W. by Cheshire, and E. by Rockingham county.

It is divided into 37 townships and 4 gores of land, which contain 32,871 inhabitants, all free people, who chiefly follow agriculture. The academy at Amherst, has £800 funds, and another at New-Ipswich of £1000. Chief towns, Amherst and Hopkinton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township in the above county, situated on the northern head branches of Contocook river, about 18 or 20 miles W. of Concord, was incorporated in 1772, and contains 798 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township in Somerset county, New-Jersey, containing 2,201 inhabitants, including 386 slaves. It is about 15 miles W. of Brunswick, and 18 northerly of Trenton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a village on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, in Caroline county, Maryland; seated on the

E. side of Tuckahoe Creek, one of the chief branches of Choptank river, 7 miles S. E. by E. of Denton, 9 N. W. of Greenfborough, and 27 S. S. W. of Chester.

HILLSBOROUGH, one of the middle districts of North-Carolina, bounded N. by the State of Virginia, S. by Fayetteville district, E. by Halifax, and W. by Salisbury. It comprehends the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph; and contains 59,983 inhabitants, of whom 13,506 are slaves. Chief town, Hillsborough.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of the district of its name, is situated in Orange county, on the N. side of Eno river, in a high, healthy and fertile country. It contains about 80 houses, a court-house and gaol; and had in 1788 an academy of 60 or 80 students, patronized by the principal gentlemen of the State. The Eno unites with Little and Flat rivers, and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below the town. It is 180 miles W. N. W. of Newbern, 26 S. by W. of Person court-house, 101 W. by S. of Halifax, 110 E. N. E. of Salisbury, and 452 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

HILLSDALE, a township in Columbia county, New-York, having Claverack on the W. and Great-Barrington in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the E. It contains 4556 inhabitants, of whom 31 are slaves.

HILLTOWN, a small town near the centre of Chester county, Pennsylvania; 28 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 21 N. W. of Chester. Also the name of a township in Bucks county in the same State.

HILTON HEAD is the most southern sea land in S. Carolina. W. and S. W. of Hilton Head lie Pinckney's, Bulls, Dawfuskies and some smaller islands, between which and Hilton Head, are Calibogie river and sound, which form the outlet of May and New rivers.

HILTON'S POINT, in Piscataqua river, in New-Hampshire, is the spot where the united stream of Newichawannock and Cochecho rivers, which comes from Dover, meets the western branch and forms the Piscataqua: From thence to the sea is 7 miles, the course generally S. to S. E. and the river is so rapid that it never freezes.

HINCHE, a territory and town in the Spanish

Spanish part of St. Domingo. The canton of Hinche is bounded W. by the French parishes of Gonaives, Petit Riviere and Mirabalais—and contains with some appendages about 12,000 souls. The town contains about 500 houses, and, together with its dependencies, 4,500 souls, 500 of whom are capable of bearing arms. It is situated on the E. side of the mouth of the river Guayamuco, 64 miles N. W. of St. Domingo, N. lat. $19^{\circ} 3'$.

HINESBURGH, a township in Chittenden county, in Vermont, lies E. of and joins Charlotte on Lake Champlain. It contains 454 inhabitants.

HINGHAM, a port-town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, situated on a small bay which sets up south from Boston Bay. It contains a number of houses compactly built, two Congregational churches, and a well endowed school, called, in honour of its principal donor and founder, Derby School. It is 19 miles S. E. of Boston, and 22 in a like direction from Plymouth. The township is about 4 miles square, consists of two parishes, was incorporated in 1635, and contains 2,085 inhabitants. Here are 6 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, and a fulling-mill; four of which are tide mills. Two hills in this town, one of which is called Baker's Hill, present extensive and delightful prospects of Boston Bay, its islands, and the adjacent country.

HINSDALE, the S. easternmost township in Vermont, and in Windham county. It contains 482 inhabitants.

HINSDALE, a township in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, on the east bank of Connecticut river, where the south line of the State strikes the river in $42^{\circ} 43' 59''$ N. lat. and is opposite to Hinsdale in Vermont. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 522 inhabitants. It is about 38 miles above Northampton.

HIRAM, a small settlement in York county, Maine. See *New-Andover*.

HISPANIOLA, or *St. Domingo*, See *St. Domingo*.

HITCHELAGA, or *Hochelaga*, an Indian village in Lower Canada, situated in the island of Montreal, and at the foot of the mountain so called. It is fortified after the Indian manner, and the inhabitants speak the Huron language.

HITTON, a small village in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, 13 miles W. by S. of Baltimore.

HIWASSEE is the only river of any consequence which empties into the Tennessee from the south. It is a bold river, passing through the Cherokee towns, and empties into the Tennessee about 40 miles below the mouth of the Clinch, and 46 above the Whirl or Suck, by land, but 60 by water. It is navigable till it penetrates the mountains on its S. side. Ore was found in these mountains, when in possession of the British, from which gold was extracted. The Indians know the spot: but are very anxious to keep it a secret. A branch of the Hiwassee, called Amoia, almost interlocks a branch of the Mobile. The portage between them is short, and the road firm and level.

HOBESHOLE. See *Tappahannock*.

HOBOKEN, a tract of land in Bergen county, New-Jersey, situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, in the mountainous country between the town of Bergen and Fort Lee, about 7 miles above New-York city.

HOCKNOCKING, a river in the N. W. Territory, about 28 miles below the Muskingum, which it resembles, but is inferior to it in size. It rises near a branch of the Sciota, and taking a S. W. course enters the Ohio at Bellpre, in N. lat. $38^{\circ} 57'$. It is navigable for large flat-bottomed boats, between 70 and 80 miles; has fine meadows with high banks, which are seldom overflowed, and rich uplands on its borders. On the banks of this fine river are inexhaustible quarries of free-stone, large beds of iron ore, rich mines of lead, and coal pits. There are also productive salt springs, beds of white and blue clay of an excellent quality. Red bole, and many other useful fossils have been found on the banks of this river.

HOCKQUAR, or *Hockquart*, an island of Upper-Canada, on the E. side of Lake Superior.

HOG, an island on the E. side of Lake Champlain, in Franklin county, Vermont, 9 miles long, and generally about 3 broad.

HOG, an island in Narraganset bay, in the State of Rhode-Island, about 2 miles in circumference, 2 miles from Bristol.

HOGOHEGE, **CALLAMANCO**, and **CHEROKEE**; names formerly applied to *Tennessee river*.

HOLDEN, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, was formerly the

the north-western part of Worcester, from which it is distant 7 miles, and 51 miles W. of Boston. It contains 1080 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1740. In the earthquake in 1755, there were several acres of land, in an obscure place in the N. E. corner of the township, quite surrounded by a visible fracture in the earth, of a circular form, and of various width and depth. The small river there had its bed raised so as to occasion a considerable fall of water, where there was little or none before. The stump of a tree, that stood directly over the chasm, on the E. was divided into two equal parts, one standing on the outside of the chasm, the other upon the inside; but not opposite to each other: the half within the chasm, being, carried five feet forward, towards the river.

HOLDERNESS, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, situated on the eastern side of Pemigewasset river, was incorporated in 1761, and contains 329 inhabitants. A corner of Squam Lake is in this township; and Rattlesnake Mountain lies partly in this and Sandwich the adjoining township on the N. E. It is 64 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth.

HOLD-WITH-HOPE, the first land discovered by Hudson on the eastern coast of Greenland, in 1607. N. lat. 73°.

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, a village in Talbot county, Maryland, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay; 7 miles easterly of Oxford, and a like distance S. of Easton.

HOLLAND, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, which, until incorporated in 1785, was the E. parish of South-Brimfield, and is bounded S. by Tolland county, in Connecticut, E. by Worcester county, and northward by Brimfield. It contains 428 inhabitants, and is 75 miles S. W. by W. of Boston.

HOLLAND Company Lands, are situated in Pennsylvania, on the navigable waters of Alleghany river and French Creek.

HOLLAND's Islands are near to, and south of Hooper's Island and Straits in Chesapeake Bay.

HOLLAND's Point, on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, together with Parker's Island, form the mouth of Herring Bay.

HOLLIS, the *Nisitsist* of the Indians,

a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, situated on the Massachusetts line, incorporated in 1746, and contains 1441 inhabitants. It is about 70 miles S. W. of Portsmouth, and 45 N. W. of Boston.

HOLLIDAYS Island lies 15 miles up Chowan river in North-Carolina: Thus far the river is three miles wide:

HOLLISTON, the most southern township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, has Hopkinton on the north, Wrentham on the east, and is 24 miles S. by W. of Boston. The first settlements were made here in 1710, and in 1724 the town was incorporated by its present name in honour of Thomas Hollis of London, one of the patrons of Cambridge University; and it now contains 875 inhabitants.

HOLSTON, the largest branch of Tennessee river, rises in Virginia, and joins that river 22 miles below Knoxville. It is a large, bold river, upwards of 300 yards wide at that town, is about 200 miles in length, and receives in its course several considerable rivers, viz. from its head downwards, Watauga, French Broad, (which includes Limestone Creek, Nolachucky, Swanano, Big Laurel, and Big and Little Pigeon) and Little rivers. The streams on the northern side are creeks of no great size or length of course. Holston is navigable for boats of 25 tons upwards of 100 miles, as high as the mouth of the North Fork; at which place Mr. David Ross has erected iron-works upon a large scale. At the mouth of this river, on the north side, stands Fort Grainger. The river is 150 yards wide, 16 miles above the North Fork at Ross's iron-works, and nearly 5 above Long-Island, and in N. lat. 36° 27', W. long. 83° 8'. See *Tennessee* and *Long-Island*.

HOLSTON, a settlement on the river above mentioned, in the State of Tennessee, containing 28,649 inhabitants, though in the year 1775 it had hardly 2,200; yet its importance during the revolution may be conceived, when it is known that a great part of those volunteer troops who attacked and defeated the British and Tories on King's Mountain, who were commanded by Colonel Ferguson, came from this country.

The land is generally fertile, but the face of the country is much broken. Placed between two large mountains, it seldom suffers for want of rain. It abounds

bounds with iron ore. A capital furnace and forge have lately been erected in Holston near the Virginia line, a bloomery below the mouth of Watawga, and another 25 miles above the mouth of the French Broad. There are fundry lead mines in the settlement, one in particular on the French Broad, that produces 75 per cent. pure lead. Long-Island on Holston river is 340 miles S. W. by W. of Richmond in Virginia.

HOLY ROOD, a bay and pond in Newfoundland Island. The bay is at the head of Conception Bay.

HOMER, a military township in Onondaga county, New-York, on the head waters of the N.W. branch of Chenengo river; 56 of its inhabitants are electors.

HONA CHITTO, a river which rises in Georgia, in N. lat. 32° , between Pearl and Loosa Chitto rivers; runs southerly 125 miles, and at the town of Manca in West-Florida, a few miles from its mouth, runs W. to Mississippi river. N. lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$.

HONDO, RIO, a river of Yucatan, which empties into the bay of Honduras. This river, by the peace of 1783, was the northern boundary of the tract southward of Balleste river, granted by the Spaniards to the British, to cut and carry away logwood.

HONDE, a bay on the north side of the island of Cuba, westward of the Havannah.

HONDURAS, a province of New Spain, having the bay of its name and the North Sea on the north; Yucatan on the north-west; and the Mosquito Shore on the north-east; Nicaragua and Guatimala on the south, and Vera Paz on the west. It is about 100 leagues long and 80 broad. It abounds with honey, cotton, fine wool, dye woods in particular, and has some gold and silver mines. The rivers overflow like the Nile, and enrich the land. The air is good, except near the lagoons and low grounds. The soil in many parts bears Indian corn thrice a year; and the vineyards bear twice a year; for immediately after the vintage they cut them again; and the second grapes are ripe before Christmas. Valladolid is the chief town, where the governor and bishop reside. Truxillo is also a fine town, and very strong by nature; and Omoah is strongly fortified. The Spaniards claim this country; but the English

have been long in possession of the logwood tract in the Bay of Honduras, cutting large quantities of it every year. And the Mosquito Indians to the east of this province have entered into treaties with the English, received them into their country, and done them several services. Besides, the Spaniards have no forts in this bay, or in the country of the Mosquitos, only two small towns.

HONDURAS, SEA OF, is that part of the North Sea bounded N. by the Island of Cuba, S. by the Mosquito Shore, S. W. by the bay of Honduras, W. by the peninsula of Yucatan, N. W. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. N. E. by Jamaica, and the Caribbean Sea.

HONDURAS, BAY OF, noted for cutting of logwood, as that of Campeachy formerly was. It lies in the province of the same name, and opens betwixt Cape Honduras in N. lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$ and Cape Catoche, the easternmost point of Yucatan in N. lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$. The distance between these capes is 270 miles. The great lake of Nicaragua has an outlet into it by the river Anuzelos, or Angelos, only navigable by small craft. In this bay are several small islands, particularly the Pearl Islands, a little to the north, but the pearls fished up are not in such quantities as formerly, nor so large. Sugar river also, a small river from Veraguas, falls into it. It has its name from the quantity of sugar works, with which the country abounds. The part of the country where the English cut their logwood is all a flat, and a great part of it a morass, with several lagoons, which are very often overflowed. The cutters amount to 15 or 1600 men; but form no regular colony; yet they choose a chief, who cannot have less authority, luxury, or emolument, or whose subjects are more disobedient. The quantity of wood annually furnished by the bay has been valued at 20,000 tons. The English export only about 6,000; but the principal branch of the trade was lately carried on by the Dutch, whose annual clear profit used to amount to above 90,000*l.* sterling. The bay is sprinkled with an infinity of shoals, rocks and clusters of drowned islands, which abound with great numbers of green turtle. There are several channels between them, among which a ship should not venture without an experienced pilot. The nanati is frequently met with here, and that called the Jew-fish, which

is something like the cod, but thicker in proportion, and much better eating. They have very broad scales, and some of them weigh 80lbs.

HONEYVOR, a lake in the Genessee country in New-York State, westward of Canandagua Lake, 5 miles long and 3 broad.

HONOMINIE, a river in the N.W. Territory which runs S.S. easterly into Puan Bay. Between the head of this river and Lake Superior is a short portage.

HOOD'S ISLAND, one of the Marquesas Islands in the South Sea, so called by its discoverer Captain Cook. It lies in $9^{\circ} 26'$ S. lat. 5 or 6 leagues N. by W. of the east point of Dominica.

HOOK ISLAND. See *Bambay Hook*.

HOOKSET FALLS, or *Hookset Isle Falls* in Merrimack river, just below the mouth of Suncook, 7 miles above Amuskeag Falls, and 8 miles below Concord, in New-Hampshire.

HOOKSTOWN, a village on the west side of Chesapeake Bay in Maryland, in Baltimore county, 6 miles N. W. of the town of Baltimore.

HOOKTOWN, a village on the east side of Chesapeake Bay, in Talbot county, Maryland, lies north of Easton, and S. W. of Williamsburg, nearly 3 miles from each.

HOOPER'S ISLAND and STRAITS lie on the east side of Chesapeake Bay, and on the S. W. coast of Dorchester county, Maryland. The island is 7 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

HOOSACK, a river of New-York which falls into the Hudson from the east, about 8 miles above the city of Lansingburgh. It rises in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, runs north-west-erly through Pownal in Vermont, thence into New-York State. Its length is about 40 miles. The curious mill-stream called Hudson's Brook, which falls into a north branch of Hoosack, is described in the account of *Adams*, in Massachusetts.

HOPE, a village in Suffex county, New-Jersey, on the post-road from New-town to Easton in Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. W. of the former, and 20 N. E. of the latter. It is inhabited by about 100 of the Moravian United Brethren.

HOPE, a bay on the N. W. coast of N. America, so named by Capt. Cook. The entrance of Nootka, or St. George's Sound, is situated in the east corner of Hope Bay, in N. lat. $49^{\circ} 33'$, E. long. $233^{\circ} 12'$.

HOPE, a Moravian settlement in Wachovia, in N. Carolina, in Surry county, where is a meeting-house of the United Brethren.

HOPE, a small island in Narraganset Bay, State of Rhode-Island.

HOPKINS, or *Hopkinsville*, a township, in Caledonia county, in Vermont, was granted to Dr. Hopkins; 11 miles north-west of the upper bar of the Fifteen Mile Falls in Connecticut river.

HOPKINTON, a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, on Contoocook river, 9 miles S. W. from its confluence with the Merrimack, and divided from Concord on the east, by the Rockingham county line. It was first granted by Massachusetts, was incorporated in 1765, and contains 1,715 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. It is 42 miles E. by S. of Charlestown on Connecticut river, and about 58 W. by N. of Portsmouth.

HOPKINTON, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 1,317 inhabitants. The rivers Concord, Providence and Charles receive each of them a branch from this town: These streams furnish seats for 7 or 8 gristmills, a number of saw-mills, iron-works, &c.

HOPKINTON, a township in Washington county, Rhode-Island, situated on the west line of the State, on several branches of Pawcatuck river. It contains 2,462 inhabitants, including 7 slaves.

HOPEWELL, a township in Cumberland county, in the province of New-Brunswick, situated on Chepodic river, which runs easterly into a northern arm of the Bay of Fundy, and is navigable 4 or 5 miles.

HOPEWELL, the name of 3 townships in Pennsylvania, viz. in York, Huntingdon, and Washington counties.

HOPEWELL, a township in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, situated on Delaware river, 14 miles W. of Princetown, 12 above Trenton and 30 south-westerly of New-Brunswick. It contains 2,320 inhabitants, including 233 slaves. Another township of this name lies in Cumberland county, in New-Jersey.

HORN, *Cape*, the southern extremity of Terra del Fuego, and of South-America, was first sailed round in 1616, and the straits were discovered in 1643. S. lat. $55^{\circ} 58'$, W. long. $67^{\circ} 21'$.

HORN, an island on the coast of West Florida.

Florida, between Ship and Massacre islands. Horn island is nearly 17 miles long and about half a mile wide. There are more trees on the middle of the island than in any other part of it; and for about 3 miles from the east end there are no trees at all; but there are a number of lardy hillocks.

HORN-TOWN, a village in Maryland, 31 miles from Snowhill, 26 from Drummond, or Accomack court-house, in Virginia, and 168 from Philadelphia.

HORSENECK-FIELD-POINT, a round bluff on the coast of Greenwich township in Connecticut, 2 miles E. of the New-York line at Byram river.

HORSENECK, a point of land, on the north side of Long-Island, between Hog's Neck and Eaton's Neck.

HORSENECK, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, called by the Indians *Pai kon sing*, was settled in 1680. It lies 6 miles N. E. of Rye, in West-Chester county, New-York State. A bloody battle was fought here between the Dutch and the Indians, in 1646. The Dutch with great difficulty obtained the victory. Great numbers were slain on both sides; and their graves appear to this day. It is 53 miles S. W. of New-Haven, and 37 N. E. of New-York city.

HORSENECK, a village in Essex county, New-Jersey, on the southern bank of Passaic river above the Little Falls, four miles S. W. by S. of the town of Patterson.

HORSHAM, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

HORTON, a township in King's county, Nova-Scotia. Salmon river runs through Horton, and supplies the inhabitants with excellent salmon.

HOSACK, or *Hosack*, a township in Rensselaer county, New-York, situated on the eastern boundary of the State, contains 3035 inhabitants, 419 of whom are electors.

HOTTE, a mountain in the western part of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo.

HOT SPRING. See *Virginia*.

HOUQUE, LA, a little fort situated 2 leagues beyond the Havannah, in the island of Cuba. From hence vessels begin to discover La Poin de Matance, a mountain whose top resembles an oven or a loaf. It serves sailors to know the bay of Matance by, which is about 14 leagues from the Havannah.

HOWE, Fort, on St. John's river in

New-Brunswick, is capable of containing 100 men.

HOWE'S Island, in the South Sea, was discovered by Captain Wallis, July 30, 1767. Smoke was seen to arise from it, but no inhabitants could be discerned. S. lat. $16^{\circ} 46'$, W. long. $154^{\circ} 8'$.

HOUEHEINE, one of the Society Islands, in the South Sea. S. lat. $16^{\circ} 44'$, W. long. $151^{\circ} 1'$.

HOWLAND'S Ferry, is the narrow part of the waters that separate Rhode-Island from the main land. It is about a quarter of a mile wide. The bridge built across this strait cost 30,000 dollars, and was carried away by a storm in January, 1796. It is rebuilt.

HOUSATONICK, a river of Connecticut, in the Indian language signifying *over the mountain*, rises by two sources; the one in Lanesborough, the other in Windsor, both in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. These branches form a junction near Salisbury, and the river after passing through a number of towns, empties itself into Long-Island Sound, between Stratford and Milford in Connecticut. It is navigable about 12 miles, to Derby. A bar of shells, however, at its mouth, obstructs the navigation of large vessels. In this river, between Salisbury and Canaan, is a cataract, where the water of the whole river, which is 150 yards wide, falls perpendicularly 60 feet.

HOUSE OF THE DEVIL. See *Lake Ontario*.

HOUEKILA, a name by some applied to the N. E. branch of Illinois river. See *Theakiki*.

HUBBARDSTON, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and formed the N. E. quarter of Rutland, until incorporated in 1767. It borders on the western part of Wachusett Hill, and contains 933 inhabitants. It is 20 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 60 W. of Boston.

HUBBARDTON, a small river rising in the N. part of this township, noticeable only for its 5 falls which furnish excellent mill-seats.

HUBBERTON, a township in Rutland county, Vermont. It contains 404 inhabitants, and lies 50 miles N. of Bennington.

HUDSON'S BAY took its name from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1610. It lies between 55 and 65 degrees of north latitude. The eastern bound-

ry of the bay is Terra de Labrador; the northern part has a straight coast, facing the bay, guarded with a line of isles innumerable. A vast bay, called the Archiwinnipy Sea, lies within it, and opens into Hudson's Bay, by means of Gulf Hazard, through which the Beluga whales pass in great numbers. The entrance of the bay, from the Atlantic Ocean, after leaving, to the north, Cape Farewell and Davis's Straits, is between Resolution Isles on the north, and Buiton's Isles, on the Labrador coast, to the south, forming the eastern extremity of Hudson's Straits. The coasts are very high, rocky and rugged at top; in some places precipitous, but sometimes exhibit extensive beaches. The islands of Salisbury, Nottingham, and Digges are very lofty and naked. The depth of water in the middle of the bay is 140 fathoms. From Cape Churchill to the south end of the bay, are regular soundings; near the shore, shallow, with muddy or sandy bottom. To the northward of Churchill, the soundings are irregular, the bottom rocky, and in some parts the rocks appear above the surface at low water. Hudson's Bay is reckoned about 300 leagues wide, from north to south. Its breadth is unequal, being about 130 leagues where broadest; but it grows narrower at both extremities, being not much above 35 leagues in some places. In the account of New-Britain, we have given a general account of the Hudson's Bay Companies settlements on both sides of James's Bay. The commerce in the countries adjacent to this inland sea is in the hands of an exclusive British Company of its name, who employ only 4 ships, and 130 seamen. The forts, Prince of Wales, Churchill river, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, are garrisoned by 186 men. The French, in 1782, took and destroyed these settlements, &c. said to amount to the value of £500,000 sterling. The Company's exports are to the amount of £16,000, mostly the drugs of the market, which produce returns, chiefly in beaver skins and rich furs, to the value of £29,000; yielding government a clear revenue of £3,734. This includes the fishery in Hudson's Bay. The skins and furs procured by this trade, when manufactured, afford articles for trading with many nations of Europe, to great advantage.

HUDSON'S STRAIT, or *Frobisher's*

Mistaken Strait, which leads into Hudson's Bay, in a westerly course is 76 miles wide, between Cape Chidley and the S. point of Resolution Island.

HUDSON'S HOUSE, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's factories in N. America, lies on the S. W. side of Saskatchewan river, 100 miles east of Manchester House, and 167 S. E. by E. of Buckingham House. N. lat $53^{\circ} 0' 32''$, W. long. $106^{\circ} 27' 20''$.

HUDSON RIVER passes its whole course in the State of New-York, and is one of the largest and finest rivers in the United States. It rises in a mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. In its course southeasterly it approaches within 6 or 8 miles of lake George; then, after a short course E. turns southerly, and receives the Sacondaga from the S. W. which heads in the neighbourhood of Mohawk river. The course of the river thence to New-York, where it empties into York Bay, is very uniformly S. 12° or 15° W. Its whole length is about 250 miles. From Albany to lake George is 65 miles. This distance, the river is navigable only for batteaux, and has two portages, occasioned by falls, of half a mile each. The banks of Hudson's river, especially on the western side, as far as the highlands extend, are chiefly rocky cliffs. The passage through the Highlands, which is 16 or 18 miles, affords a wild romantic scene. In this narrow pass, on each side of which the mountains tower to a great height, the wind, if there be any, is collected and compressed, and blows continually as through a bellows; vessels, in passing through it are often obliged to lower their sails. The bed of this river, which is deep and smooth to an astonishing distance, through a hilly, rocky country, and even through ridges of some of the highest mountains in the United States, must undoubtedly have been produced by some mighty convulsion in nature. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New-York. It is navigable for floops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson. Ship navigation to Albany is interrupted by a number of islands, and shoals 6 or 8 miles below the city, called the *Overlaugh*. It has been in contemplation to confine the river to one channel, by which means it will be deepened, and the difficulty of approaching Albany

Albany with vessels of a larger size, be removed. About 60 miles above New-York the water becomes fresh. The river is stored with a variety of fish, which renders a summer passage to Albany, delightful and amusing to those who are fond of angling. The advantages of this river for carrying on the fur trade with Canada, by means of the lakes, are very great. Its conveniences for internal commerce are singularly happy. The produce of the remotest farms is easily and speedily conveyed to a certain and profitable market, and at the lowest expense. In this respect, New-York has greatly the advantage of Philadelphia. A great proportion of the produce of Pennsylvania, is carried to market in waggons, over a great extent of country, some of which is rough; hence it is that Philadelphia is crowded with waggons, carts, horses and their drivers, to do the same business that is done in New-York, where all the produce of the country is brought to market by water, with much less shew and parade. But Philadelphia has other advantages, to compensate for this natural defect. The increasing population of the fertile lands upon the northern branches of the Hudson, must annually increase the amazing wealth that is conveyed by its waters to New-York. The northern and western canals, when completed, will be of incalculable advantage to the trade of this State.

HUDSON'S RIVER, a broad but short river emptying into Chesapeak Bay, in Dorchester county, Maryland. Hill's Point, N. E. of it, shapes the broad mouth of the river.

HUDSON CITY, a port of entry and post-town situated in Columbia county, New-York, on the east side of Hudson's river, 30 miles S. by E. of Albany, and 132 north of New-York city. The limits of the corporation include a square mile, and its privileges as a port of entry extend no farther. In the autumn of 1783, Messrs. Seth and Thomas Jenkins, from Providence, in the State of Rhode-Island, fixed on the unsettled spot, whereon this city stands, for a town, to which the city is navigable for vessels of any size. The city is laid out into large squares, bordering on the river, and divided into 30 lots. Other adventurers were admitted to proportions, and the town was laid out in squares, formed by spacious streets,

crossing each other at right angles. Each square contains 30 lots, two deep, divided by a 20 feet alley. Each lot is 50 feet in front and 120 feet in depth. In the spring of 1784, several houses and stores were erected. The increase of the town from this period to the spring of 1786, two years only, was astonishingly rapid, and reflects great honour upon the enterprising and persevering spirit of the original founders. In the space of time just mentioned no less than 150 dwelling-houses, besides shops, barns, and other buildings, four ware-houses, several wharves, spermaceti works, a covered rope-walk, and one of the best distilleries in America, were erected, and 1,500 souls collected on a spot, which three years before, was improved as a farm, and but two years before began to be built. Its increase since has been very rapid; a printing-office has been established, and several public buildings have been erected, besides dwelling houses, stores, &c. The inhabitants are plentifully and conveniently supplied with water, brought to their cellars in wooden pipes, from a spring two miles from the town. It has a large bay to the southward, and stands on an eminence from which are extensive and delightful views to the N. W. N. and round that way to the S. E. consisting of hills and vallies, variegated with woods and orchards, corn-fields and meadows, with the river, which is in most places a mile over, and may be seen a considerable distance to the northward, forming a number of bays and creeks. From the S. E. to the S. W. the city is screened with hills, at different distances, and west afar off over the river and a large valley, the prospect is bounded by a chain of stupendous mountains, called the Katts Kill, running to the W. N. W. which add magnificence and sublimity to the whole scene. Upwards of 1200 sleighs entered the city daily, for several days together, in February, 1786, loaded with grain of various kinds, boards, shingles, staves, hoops, iron ware, stone for building, fire-wood, and sundry articles of provision for the market, from which some idea may be formed of the advantage of its situation, with respect to the country adjacent, which is every way extensive and fertile, particularly westward. The original proprietors of Hudson, offered to purchase a tract of land

land adjoining the south part of the city of Albany, and were constrained, by a refusal of the proposition, to become competitors for the commerce of the northern country, when otherwise they would have added great wealth and consequence to Albany. There is a bank here, called Bank of Columbia, whose capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars. It is composed of 400 shares, at 400 dollars each. Hudson city is governed by a mayor, recorder, 4 aldermen, 4 assistants, and a number of other officers. The number of inhabitants in *Hudson Township*, by the census of 1790, amounted to 2,584, including 193 slaves; and it appears by the State census of 1796 that 338 of the inhabitants are electors. Hudson city is 4 miles S. W. of Claverack; 47 north of Poughkeepsie; and 43 south of Lansingburg.

HUGHESBURG, a town in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, called also *Cataweessy*, being situated at the mouth of Cataweessy creek, 25 miles N. E. of Sunbury. It contains about 60 handsome houses, and a meeting-house for Friends. It is 144 miles N. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40° 54'.

HULL, an inconsiderable town in Suffolk county, on the south side of Boston harbour, Massachusetts, containing 120 inhabitants. On the fort on the east hill there is a well sunk 90 feet, which commonly has 80 odd feet of water.

HUMAS, an Indian village on the east side of Mississippi river in Louisiana, 60 miles above New Orleans. The Humas were formerly a considerable nation, but about 1770 were reduced to about 25 warriors. The Alabamas, whose villages are near those of the Humas, had, at the above period, about 30 warriors, and followed the French here when they abandoned the post on Alabama river in 1762. The Chetimachas have about 27 warriors.

HUMBER, a river of Newfoundland Island, which empties into the gulf of St. Lawrence through the bay of Islands.

HUMMEL'S TOWN, a thriving town in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, containing a German Lutheran church and about 90 houses; situated on the south side of Swetara creek, 6 miles north of Middletown, 10 E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 100 west-north-west of Philadelphia.

HUNGERFORD, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, containing 40 in-

habitants, 7 miles south of the Canada line and 14 east of Lake Champlain.

HUNGER CREEK, a stream which carries the various water machinery, in the new and thriving manufacturing town of Hamilton, between Albany and Schenectady, New-York.

HUNTER, FORT, 21 miles west of Schenectady, on the south side of Mohawk river, at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, over which a bridge is about to be built. Here is an old church built in the reign of queen Ann, and 3 or 4 houses. At this place was the Old Mohawk town, which was abandoned by that nation as late as the spring of 1780. These Indians had made considerable advances in civilization—could generally speak the English language, and numbers of them made profession of their faith in the Christian religion. In the church which is now standing, they used to attend public worship in the Episcopal form. These Indians are now settled, a part of them on Grand river, a northern water of Lake Erie, and a part of them in another part of Upper Canada. None of this nation now remain in the United States. The father of the only remaining family was drowned in 1788.

HUNTERDON County, in New-Jersey, is bounded N. by that of Morris, E. by Somerset, S. E. by Burlington, S. W. and W. by Delaware river, which separates it from the State of Pennsylvania, and N. W. by Sussex county. It is about 40 miles long, and 32 broad, is divided into 10 townships, and contains 20,253 inhabitants, including 1,301 slaves. On the top of Muskonetcong mountain in this county, is a noted medicinal spring, much resorted to. It issues from the side of a mountain into an artificial reservoir, for the accommodation of those who wish to bathe in, as well as to drink, the waters. It is a strong chalybeate. Trenton is the chief town.

HUNTERSTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania, situated in York county, 25 miles W. by S. of York-Town.

HUNTING-CREEK, in Virginia, runs east into Patowmak river, at the south corner of the territory of Columbia.

HUNTING-CREEK-TOWN, a village in the northern part of Dorchester county, Maryland; 14 miles N. N. W. of Vienna, 16 S. by W. of Denton, and 18 N. E. of Cambridge.

HUNTINGDON College. See *Georgia*.

HUNTINGDON, an extensive and mountainous county in Pennsylvania, bounded N. and N. W. by Lycoming county, E. and N. E. by Mifflin, S. E. by Franklin, S. and S. W. by Bedford and Somerset, and west by Westmoreland. It is about 75 miles long and 39 broad; contains 1,432,962 acres of land, divided into 7 townships, which contain 7,565 inhabitants. Limestone, iron ore and lead are found here. A furnace and two forges manufacture considerable quantities of pig and bar iron, and hollow ware; large works have also been established for manufacturing of lead. Chief town, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, the capital of the above county, situated on the N. E. side of Juniata river, and at the mouth of Standing Stone creek, 50 miles from the mouth of Juniata, contains about 90 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It is about 23 miles W. S. W. of Lewis Town, and 184 W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON, a post-town on the north side of Long Island, New-York, situated at the head of a bay in Suffolk county, which sets up south from the sound, contains about 70 houses, a Presbyterian and Episcopal church. It is 58 miles E. by N. of New-York city. It is opposite to Norwalk in Connecticut, and contains 3,260 inhabitants; of these, 552 are electors, 213 slaves.

HUNTINGDON, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGTON, a township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, separated from Derby on the north-east by Stratford river.

HUNTING-TOWN, a village on the west side of Chesapeak bay in Maryland, situated on the S. E. side of Hunting Creek, in Calvert county, 3 miles N. by W. of Prince Frederick, and 22 E. N. E. of Port Tobacco.

HUNTSBURG, a township in Franklin county, in Vermont. It is situated on the Canada line, having 46 inhabitants.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-town in North-Carolina, 10 miles from Bethania, and 16 from Rockford.

HURLEY, a township in Ulster county, New-York, containing 847 inhabitants; of whom 116 are electors, and 245 slaves. The compact part con-

tains about 30 houses, situated on Esopus Kill, about 5 miles from the west bank of Hudson's river, and 100 north of New-York. The lands around it are low and fertile, but infested with wild onions.

HURON, one of the five principal northern lakes. It lies between $43^{\circ} 30'$ and $47^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and between $80^{\circ} 45'$ and $84^{\circ} 45'$ W. long. and is reckoned to be upwards of 1000 miles in circumference. The fish are of the same kind as in Lake Superior, and it communicates with that lake through the straits of St. Marie on the N. W. with Michigan on the W. and with Erie on the S. It is of a triangular shape, and on the S. W. part is *Saginum* or Sagana bay, 80 miles in length, and about 18 or 20 in breadth; the other most remarkable bay is *Thunder Bay*; which see—also see *Manitoulin Island*, and *Mishillimackinack*. On the banks of the lake are found amazing quantities of sand cherries. The land bordering on the western shore of the lake is greatly inferior in quality to that on Lake Erie. It is mixed with sand and small stones, and is principally covered with pines, birch, and some oaks; but a little distance from the lake the soil is very luxuriant. Twenty years ago, part of the Indian nations, called Chepaways and Ottawae, who inhabited round Saginum bay and on the banks of the lake could furnish 200 warriors; and those of the latter nation, who lived on the E. side of Lake Michigan, 25 miles from Michillimackinack could furnish 200 warriors.

HURON, a small river of the N. W. territory, which, after a course of 38 miles, falls into Lake St. Clair from the N. W. Gnadenhuetten lies on this river. Also the name of another small river in the same territory, which runs N. eastward into Lake Erie, 40 miles westward of Cayahoga, and 15 S. E. of the mouth of Sandusky Lake.

HYANIS ROAD. See *Barnstable*, in Massachusetts.

HYDE, a maritime county in Newbern district, North-Carolina; bounded E. by the ocean, W. by Beaufort county, N. by Tyrrel, and S. by Carteret. It contains 4120 inhabitants, of whom 1048 are slaves.

HYCO-OEE, or *Hycos*, a small river which empties into the Dan, about 4 miles above the mouth of Staunton river.

HYDESPARK,

HYDESPARK, a township in Orleans county, in Vermont, containing 43 inhabitants. It is 25 miles S. of the Canada line, and 126 north by east of Bennington.

I

IAGO. See *Yago*, or *Yago*.

IATA, a bay on the coast of Chili.

ISBERVILLI, a river or rather a fort of natural canal, of W. Florida, which, when the Mississippi overflows, and is high enough to run into it, (which is generally in the months of May, June, and July) forms a communication for vessels drawing three or four feet, from the Mississippi to the gulf of Mexico, eastward, through the lakes Mauripas and Pontchartrain. This canal, which has been dignified with the name of river, is dry all the rest of the year. It is a mile below a village of Alabama Indians, 35 miles from the settlements of Point Coupée, 99 W. by N. of New-Orleans, 204 N. W. of the Balize, and 270 W. of Pensacola, by the above lakes. It receives the river Amit or Amite, from the northward, which is navigable for batteaux to a considerable distance.

ICAQUE POINT, on the E. end of the island of St. Domingo, lat. $19^{\circ} 2'$.

ICHUA-TOWN, in the Genessee country in the State of New-York, is an Indian village at the mouth of Ichua Creek, a north-eastern head water of Alleghany river. It is 60 miles easterly of Fort Erie, 70 E. by S. of La Boeuf, and 67 S. W. by S. of Hartford on Genessee river.

ICUNADA DE BARRUGAN, a town on the river La Plata, in S. America. See *Buenos Ayres*.

ICY CAPE is the north-westernmost head land of N. America, situated in the Northern ocean. Between this cape and Cape North, in Asia, is the opening into Behring's Straits, which lead from the Northern into the Pacific ocean.

IGNACIO, St. a town in the eastern part of Peru, and on the N. side of Amazon river.

IGORNACHOIX, a bay in the island of Newfoundland, southward of St. John's Bay.

ILEIGNES, or *St. Charles*, a town on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, and 200 fathoms from the city of St. Domingo. It is inhabited by emigrants from the Canary island, and

has a few streets which run from the four cardinal points, and cut each other at right angles. The inhabitants are the most industrious people in the Spanish part of the island.

ILHEOS, a captainship S. of that called Bay of All-Saints, and in the middle division of Brazil. Chief town, Paya. Ilheos, the capital of the above province, stands about 30 leagues N. E. of Porto Segaro, and as far S. W. of the Bay of All-Saints. It is watered by a river of the same name, and contains about 200 families. S. lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, W. lon. $34^{\circ} 28'$.

ILLINOIS, a large navigable river of the N. W. Territory, formed by the confluence of the rivers Plein, and Theakiki, in $41^{\circ} 48'$ N. lat. and in $88^{\circ} 42'$ W. longitude. This noble branch of the Mississippi, after running a serpentine S. W. course, through an extensive country of rich, fertile land, and receiving a vast number of rivers from 20 to 100 yards wide, which are navigable for boats from 15 to 180 miles, approaches within 5 miles of the Mississippi; from thence running eastward about 12 miles, it pays its tribute by a mouth 400 yards wide, in $38^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat. and in $92^{\circ} 12'$ W. longitude; opposite the large cave, 176 miles above the Ohio and 18 above the Missouri. The lands on the banks of the Illinois, particularly those on the S. E. side, are perhaps as fertile as any part of North-America. They produce in the most luxuriant plenty, wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, dying roots, medicinal plants, &c. Here also grow large forests of hickory, oak, cedar, mulberry trees, &c. Savannas, or natural meadows are both numerous and extensive. In the forests are great variety of animals, as buffaloes, deer, &c. and in the rivers are plenty of fish, particularly cat, carp, and perch, of an enormous size. Such is the abundance of wild grapes in this country, that in the year 1769, the French planters upon this river made above 110 hhd. of strong wine, from these grapes. On the north-western side of this river is a coal mine, which extends for half a mile along the middle of its banks, and about the same distance below the coal mine are two salt ponds, 100 yards in circumference, and several feet in depth. The water is stagnant and of a yellowish colour; but the

the French and natives make good salt from it. The Illinois furnishes a communication with lake Michigan, by Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages the length of which do not exceed 4 miles. The whole length of the river from the source of Theakiki, which is but a short distance from the river St. Joseph, opposite to Fort St. Joseph on the north, is 480 miles. The Indians have ceded to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, a tract of land 12 miles square, at or near the mouth of the Illinois; also a tract 6 miles square, at the Old Prarias fort and village near the south end of Illinois Lake. That lake is only a dilatation of the river, and is situated about 240 miles below the source of Theakiki, and 43 below the Salt Ponds. It is 20 miles long and 5 miles broad in the middle.

ILLINOIS *Indians* inhabit near Cahokia on the Mississippi. Warriors 260.

IMPERIALE, a city of Chili in South-America, 6 leagues from the South Sea, having the river Cauten to the south and another river to the west, both navigable. It is situated on a rising steep neck of land, hard to be ascended. In 1600, it was taken by the Indians, after a year's siege; most of the inhabitants having perished by famine. They burnt the town, and then laid siege to Soforno. In this war Valdivia, Argol, Sancta Cruz, Chilla, and Villa Rica were taken. After which they became so confident of their strength, that they fought the Spaniards bravely, and in some measure revenged the cruelties they had committed upon their countrymen. The Spaniards afterwards built a town here called *Conception*; which see. S. lat. $38^{\circ} 42'$, W. long. $73^{\circ} 25'$.

INAGUA, *Great and Little*, two small islands in the Windward Passage, N. W. of the island of St. Domingo, and N. E. of the island of Cuba.

INATTENDUE *Island*, (the Gower Island of Carteret) so named by Surville, lies on the north side of the islands of Arfacides, $2^{\circ} 4'$ east of Port Praslin.

INCAI, a southern branch of Amazon river, in S. America.

INDEPENDENCE, MOUNT, is situated on the strait through which the waters of Lake George and East Bay flow into Lake Champlain, in the N. W. part of the town of Orwell in Rutland county, Vermont, and opposite to Ticonderoga.

INDIAN BAY lies on the west side of Bonavista Bay, in Newfoundland Island.

INDIAN OLD TOWN, a town in Lincoln county, in the District of Maine, situated on an island in Penobscot river, just above the Great Falls, and about 60 below the Forks. Here are about 100 families, who are Roman Catholics, the remains of the Penobscot tribe, and the only Indians who reside in the District of Maine. They live together in a regular society, and are increasing in number; the Sachems having laid an injunction on the young people to marry early. In a former war, this tribe had their lands taken from them; but at the commencement of the American revolution, the Provincial Congress granted them a tract of land, 12 miles wide, intersected in the middle by the river. They have a right, in preference to any other tribe, to hunt and fish as far as the mouth of the bay of Penobscot extends. In their town is a decent church with a bell; and a priest resides among them to administer the ordinances.

INDIAN ORCHARD, a tract of land in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Delaware river, on the river Lexawacfein.

INDIANA, a territory in Virginia, lying between Ohio river and the Laurel Mountain, containing about $\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres. It is nearly of a triangular form, and extends in length from the Pennsylvania line to the waters of the Little Kanaway. It was granted to Samuel Wharton, William Trent, and George Morgan, esquires, and a few other persons, in the year 1768, by the Shawanese, Delaware and Huron tribes of Indians, as a compensation for losses to the amount of £85,916 : 10 : 8 currency, which these people had sustained by the depredations of the Indians, in the year 1763. It is a valuable tract of land; but the title of the proprietors, though pronounced good by a Committee of Congress in 1782, is at present embarrassed in consequence of the revolution.

INDIANE, a small harbour in the island of Cape Breton.

INDIAN RIVER, or *Cypress Swamp*, lies partly in the States of Maryland and Delaware. This morass extends 6 miles from east to west, and nearly 12 from north to south, including an area of nearly 50,000 acres of land. The whole
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of this swamp is a high and level basin, very wet, though undoubtedly the highest land on that part of the coast. False Cape, at the mouth of Indian river, and the N. E. part of Cedar Neck is in $38^{\circ} 35' 15''$ N. lat. and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the light-house at Cape Henlopen. Cedar Swamp contains a great variety of plants, trees, wild beasts, birds, and reptiles.

INDIAN RIVER, on the east coast of the peninsula of E. Florida, rises a short distance from the sea-coast, and runs from north to south, forming a kind of inland passage for many miles along the coast. It is also called Rio Ays, and has on the north side of its mouth the point El Palmar, on the south that of the Leech. N. lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

INDIAN ISLAND. See *Pensacola River*.

INDIANS. The amount of Indian population, in America, can only be guessed at. The new discovered islands in the South Sea, and part of the N. W. coast are probably the most populous. The best informed have conjectured the number of aboriginal inhabitants, or Indians, in America, to be under two millions and a half. The decrease since the discovery of America, has been amazing: At that period, the island of Hispaniola alone contained at least a million of inhabitants; Bartholomew de las Casas estimated the number at three millions. Millions were buried in the mines or hunted to death by the Spaniards, both on the islands and continent. In the northern parts of America, numbers were doubtless destroyed in forming the English, Dutch, and French colonies; but notwithstanding the ruptures between the colonists and the Indians, very few comparatively perished by war. Famine, and its companion the pestilence, frequently destroy whole tribes. The diseases also introduced by the Europeans, have made great havock; the spirituous liquors in the use of which they have been initiated by the whites, prove perhaps most of all repugnant to population. They waste as the Europeans advance; they moulder away, and disappear. The most numerous tribes are at the greatest distance from the settlements of the whites, and it is very certain that in proportion to their distance they are unacquainted with the use of fire-arms. All the nations north of lake Superior, and

those beyond the Mississippi, use only bows and arrows, so that when their scattered situation is considered, the various customs and superstitions which it would be necessary to reconcile, in order to produce unity of action, and what a small proportion of them have the apparatus, or understand the use of musquetry, or possess resources to enable them to carry on lasting hostilities against the power of the United States, it must be obvious that even partial defeats of the federal troops will hasten their ruin, notwithstanding the wonderful dexterity and intrepidity which they exhibited in several actions with the regular troops in the late war. But this neither is nor ought to be the wish of the inhabitants of the United States; they ought to teach them the blessings of peace, and curb the exorbitant lust of farther extent of territory.

A list of Indian tribes, in Imlay's History of Kentucky, makes the aggregate number less than 60,000 who inhabit the country from the gulf of Mexico on both sides of the Mississippi, to the gulf of St. Lawrence, and as far west as the country has been generally explored, that is, to the head water of the Mississippi, and from thence a good way up the Missouri, and between that river and Santa Fe. To give any account of the nations farther south, far less in S. America, would be a task beyond all bounds; the chief of these are noticed under their respective names.

The population of the Indian nations in the southern parts of the United States, somewhat different from Imlay, is, according to Mr. Purcell, who resided among them in 1780, as follows:

Muscogees, commonly called Creeks	Gun-men.	Total.
Chactaws - -	5,860	17,280
Chickasaws - -	4,131	13,423
Cherokees - -	575	2,290
Catabaws - -	2,800	8,550
	150	490
	13,516	42,033

The above red nations have increased in a small degree since the general peace established among them in 1777. The whites incorporated among them are few in number, and lead a vagabond life, going from tribe to tribe as their restless disposition leads them. The increase of population is considerably checked by the quantities of adulterated

ed and poisonous spirituous liquors, and the veneral distemper introduced among them by the whites.

Major Gen. Anthony Wayne put an end to the destructive war with the Indians by a treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville Aug. 3, 1795, which was ratified by the President of the United States, Dec. 22, 1795. The Indian tribes signed the treaty in the following order: *Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipawas, Ottawa, Patawatames* of the river of St. Joseph, *Patawatames* of Huron, *Miamies, Miamis* and *Eel River, Eel River* tribe, *Miamis, Kickapoos* and *Kaskaskias, Delawares* of Sandusky, and some of the *Six Nations* living at Sandusky. These Indians ceded to the United States various tracts of land from 2 to 12 miles square, near the different posts in the N. W. Territory. The United States delivered to the Indian tribes above named in goods to the value of 20,000 dollars; and agreed to deliver in goods to the value of 9,500 dollars annually, forever. The portion which each tribe is to receive will be seen in the account of the particular nation or tribe.

Little is yet known of the Indians in the interior parts of North-America. In 1792, Mr. Stewart, said to be in the employ of the British court, returned from four years travels through the hitherto unexplored regions to the westward. Taking his course west-south-westerly from the posts on the lakes, he penetrated to the head of the Missouri, and from thence due W. to within 500 miles of the shores of the Pacific ocean. He joined the interior Indians in several battles against the shore Indians, all which coming short of his object, the procuring a peace, so that he might explore the continent from sea to sea; after some stay, he returned nearly by the same route he had pursued in going out. Beyond the Missouri, Mr. Stewart met with many powerful nations, in general hospitable and courteous. The Indian nations he visited westward, appeared to be a polished and civilized people, having towns regularly built, and being in a state of society not far removed from that of the Europeans, and only wanting the use of iron and steel to be perfectly so. They are always clad in skins, cut in an elegant manner, and in many respects

preferable to the garments in use among the whites. Adjacent to these nations is a vast ridge of mountains, which may be called the Alleghany of the western parts of America, and serves as a barrier against the too frequent incursions of the coast Indians, who entertain a mortal antipathy to the nations and tribes inhabiting the country eastward of the mountains.

INDIAN-TOWN, in Maryland, a village situated on Indian Creek, on the S. E. bank of Choptank river, and in Dorchester county, 3 miles S. W. of New-Market.

INDIAN-TOWN, a small post-town of N. Carolina, 10 miles from Sawyer's Ferry, and 52 from Edenton.

INDIES. See *West-Indies*.

INGRAHAM, Port, on the western side of Washington Island, on the N. W. coast of N. America, is divided into two parts by Young Frederick's Island. It is a fine harbour for wintering in, being near the sea, and having deep water. N. lat. $53^{\circ} 37'$, W. long. $133^{\circ} 18'$.

INGRAHAM Isles, in the South Pacific ocean, lie N. N. W. of the Marquesas Islands, from 35 to 50 leagues distant, and are 7 in number, viz. *Ochoona*, or Washington; *Wesapso*, or Adams; Lincoln; *Nosheeva*, or Federal; *Tattoo-e-tee*, or Franklin; Hancock, and Knox. The names in Italic are those by which they are known to the natives. The others were given them by Captain Joseph Ingraham, of Boston in Massachusetts, commander of the brigantine Hope of Boston, who discovered them on the 19th of April, 1791, a day remarkable in the annals of America, the revolutionary war having commenced on that day in 1775, and the first discoveries made under the flag of the United States marked its 16th anniversary. These islands, lying between $8^{\circ} 3'$ and $9^{\circ} 24'$ S. lat. and between $140^{\circ} 19'$ and $141^{\circ} 18'$ W. long. from Greenwich, are mostly inhabited, and appear to be generally variegated with hills and vallies, abounding with timber, and very pleasant. *Nosheeva*, or Federal island, is represented by the natives to be the largest, most populous and productive of the whole; which, they say, are 10 in number. The people resemble those of the Marquesas Islands; as do their canoes, which are carved at each end. Cotton of a superior quality grows here. The natives were friendly.

ly. Before Ingraham's discovery was known, Captain Josiah Roberts, of Boston, sailed in the ship Jefferson for the N. W. Coast, and likewise discovered these islands. He gave them different names; but to avoid confusion the reader is referred to each island under the Indian name when it is known. As these islands lie in that part of the Pacific Ocean, through which vessels from Europe or America, bound to the N. W. Coast, must pass, and are not far out of their usual track, they may be visited for refreshment in case of need. See *Nooheeva*, and *Marquesas Islands*, &c.

INIRCHIA RIVER, or *Caguela*, the name of Orinoco river, at its source in the mountains, westward, between New Granada and Peru, not far from the South Sea.

INNA-QUITO, one of the spacious plains upon the N. side of Quito, in Peru.

INSCUA RIVER, is laid down in some maps as the north-western and main branch of St. Croix river, an eastern water of the Mississippi, rising in the 48th degree of north latitude.

INVERNESS, NEW, a town on the river Altamaha, in Georgia, built by a company of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland, 130 of whom were brought over by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1734. It is about 20 miles from Frederica. These settlers presented a most pathetic and prophetic remonstrance to Gen. Oglethorpe in January, 1738, against the introduction of slaves into the colony.

IOWA, a river of Louisiana, which runs south-eastward into the Mississippi, in N. lat. $41^{\circ} 5'$, 61 miles above the *Iowa Rapids*, where on the E. side of the river is the *Lower Iowa Town*, which 20 years ago could furnish 300 warriors. The *Upper Iowa Town* is about 15 miles below the mouth of the river, also on the E. side of the Mississippi, and could formerly furnish 400 warriors. See *Riviere du Moins*.

IPSWICH, the *Agawam* of the Indians, is a post-town and port of entry on both sides of Ipswich river, in Essex county, Massachusetts, 12 miles south of Newburyport, 10 north-east of Beverly, 32 N. E. by N. of Boston, and about a mile from the sea. The township of Ipswich is divided into 5 parishes, and contains 601 houses, and 4502 inhabitants. There is an excellent stone bridge across Ipswich river, composed of two arches, with one solid pier in the

bed of the river, which connects the two parts of the town, executed under the direction of the late Hon. Judge Choate. This was heretofore a place of much more consideration than at present. Its decline is attributed to a barred harbour and shoals in the river. Its natural situation is pleasant, and on all accounts excellently well calculated to be a large manufacturing town. The supreme judicial court, the courts of common pleas and sessions are held here once a year, on the 1st Tuesday of April; and from its central situation, it appears to be the most convenient place for all the courts and public offices of the county. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers, except those in the compact part of the township. A few vessels are employed in the fishery, and a few trade to the West Indies. Silk and thread lace, of an elegant texture, are manufactured here by women and children, in large quantities, and sold for use and exportation in Boston, and other mercantile towns. In 1790, no less than 41,979 yards were made here, and the manufacture is rather increasing. Ipswich township was incorporated in 1634, and is 378 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. $42^{\circ} 43'$, W. long. $70^{\circ} 50'$.

IPSWICH, NEW, a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, containing 1241 inhabitants, situated on the west side of Souhegan river, and separated from Whatehook Mountain by the north line of Massachusetts; 56 miles N. W. of Boston, and about 77 west of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1762, and has in it a flourishing academy.

IRASBURG, a township in Orleans county, in Vermont, situated on Black river, 17 miles N. of Hazen Block-house, and 12 S. of the Canada line.

IREDELL COUNTY, in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, is surrounded by Surry, Rowan, and Burke. The climate is agreeable and healthy; the lands beautifully variegated with hills, and the soil is rich. It contains 5435 inhabs. of whom 858 are slaves. At *Iredell* court-house is a post-office. It is 25 miles from Salisbury, and 25 from Charlotte court-house.

IRELAND, NEW, a long narrow island in the Pacific ocean, N. of New Britain, extending from the N. W. to the S. E. about 270 miles, and in general very narrow; between 3° and 5° S. lat. and $146^{\circ} 30'$, and 151° E. long. from Paris. The inhabitants are negroes. The island

is covered with wood, and abounds with pigeons, parrots, and other birds. West and N. W. of New Ireland, lie Sandwich, Portland, New Hanover, and Admiralty Islands, discovered and named by Captain Carteret, in 1767. The tracks of Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, of Roggewin in 1722, and of Bouganville in 1768, pass these islands.

IROIS, POINTE DE, or *Irish Point*, a village on the W. end of the island of St. Domingo.

IRON BANKS, a tract of land on the E. side of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio.

IRON-CASTLE, one of the forts of Porto Bello, in S. America, which admiral Vernon took and destroyed in 1739. The Spaniards call it St. Philip de todo Sierra.

IRONDEQUAT, called in some maps *Ge Rundegut*, a gulf or bay on the S. side of the Lake Ontario, 4 miles E. of Walker's at the mouth of Genesee river.

IRON MOUNTAINS, GREAT, in the State of Tennessee, extend from the river Tennessee to that of French Broad from S. W. to N. E. farther to the N. E. the range has the name of Bald Mountain, and beyond the Nolachucky, that of Iron Mountains. The Iron Mountains, seems to be the name generally applied to the whole range. It constitutes the boundary between the State of Tennessee, and that of North-Carolina, and extends from near the lead mines, on the Kanaway, through the Cherokee country, to the south of Chota, and terminates near the sources of the Mobile. The caverns and cascades in these mountains are innumerable.

IROQUOIS. See *Six Nations*.

IROQUOIS River. See *Sorrel*.

IRVIN River is a western head water of the Neus, in N. Carolina.

ISABEL, ST. one of the islands of Solomon, 200 miles in circumference in the Pacific Ocean, $7^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat. about 160 leagues W. of Lima, discovered by Mendana, 1567, whose inhabitants are cannibals, and worship serpents, toads, and other animals. Their complexion is bronze, their hair woolly, and they wear no covering but round the waist. The people are divided into tribes, and are constantly at war with each other. Bats were seen here, which from one extremity of their wings to the other, measured 5 feet. Dampier, who has the reputation of exactness, says that he saw,

in the small island of Sabuda, on the W. coast of Papua, bats as large as young rabbits, having wings 4 feet in extent from one tip to the other.

ISABELLA River. See *Ozama*.

ISABELLA Point, lies on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo, and forms the N. E. side of the bay of its name. N. lat. $19^{\circ} 59' 10''$. This is the port where Columbus formed the first Spanish settlement on the island, and named both it and the point after his patroness Queen Isabella. He entered it in the night, driven by a tempest. It is overlooked by a very high mountain flat at the top, and surrounded with rocks, but is a little exposed to the N. W. wind. The river Isabella which falls into it, is considerable. There are 14 fathoms of water to anchor in. The settlement was begun in 1493, was given up in 1496, when its inhabitants were carried to the city of St. Domingo, which originally was called New Isabella. The bay is said to have good anchorage for ships of war. It is about 29 leagues east by north of Cape Francois, measuring in a straight line.

ISCA, or rather *Ica*, with Pisco and Nasca, three towns from which a jurisdiction of Lima in Peru, S. America, has its name. Great quantities of wine are made here and exported to Calao. It also produces excellent olives, either for eating or for oil. The fields which are watered by trenches, yield an uncommon plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. This jurisdiction is remarkable for spacious woods of carob trees, with the fruit of which the inhabitants feed numbers of asses, for the uses of agriculture, to this and the neighbouring jurisdictions. The Indians who live near the sea apply themselves to fishing, and after salting the fish carry them to a good market in the towns among the mountains.

ISLANDS, Bay of, on the south coast of Nova-Scotia.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a county of Virginia, on the south side of James's river, west of Norfolk county, being about 40 miles long and 15 broad, and contains 9,028 inhabitants, including 3,867 slaves. A mineral spring has been discovered near the head of the west branch of Nansemond river, about 10 miles from Smithfield, and 12 from Suffolk. It is much resorted to, and famed for its medicinal qualities.

ISLE ROYAL, on the north-west side
of

of Lake Superior, lies within the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, is about 100 miles long, and in many places about 40 broad. The natives suppose that this and the other islands in the lake are the residence of the Great Spirit.

ISLESBOROUGH, a township in Hancock county, Maine, formed by Long-Island, in the centre of Penobscot Bay, 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 382 inhabitants, and is 260 miles N. E. by N. of Boston.

ISLES DE MADAME lie at the south end of Sydney, or Cape Breton Island, on which they are dependant. The largest of these, with Cape Canso, the east point of Nova-Scotia, form the entrance of the Gut of Canso from the Atlantic ocean. See *Cape Breton*.

ISLIP, a township of New-York, situated in Suffolk county, Long-Island, east of Huntington, and contains 609 inhabitants; of these 93 are electors, and 35 slaves.

IWANEE, a little town near St. Jago de Cuba, where a small remnant of the ancient Indians live, who have adopted the manners and language of the Spaniards.

J

JACKSON's River, a head water of James's river in Virginia, rises in the Warm Spring Mountains, about 20 miles south-west of the Warm Spring Mountains, and runs south-west through the valley until Carpenter's creek joins it from that quarter, when the river assumes the name of Fluvanna, and flows south-east. About three-quarters of a mile from its source it falls over a rock 200 feet into the valley below. The sheet of water is broken in its breadth by the rock in two or three places, but not in its height. Between the sheet and the rock at the bottom you may walk across dry. It is near half as high again as Niagara, but is only 12 or 15 feet wide.

JACKSONSBOROUGH, a small post-town of South-Carolina, on the east side of Edisto river, about 35 miles west of Charleston.

JACMEL, a jurisdiction and sea-port town on the south side of the island of St. Domingo. This jurisdiction, in the French part of the island, contains 3 parishes, is remarkable for the goodness

of its soil, and the abundant crops of coffee; and is susceptible of a great augmentation. Its exports from January 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 27,350 lb. white sugar; 55,624 lb. brown sugar; 4,072,702 lb. of coffee; 406,832 lb. cotton, and 10,046 lb. indigo. The duties on exportation of the above amounted to 15,619 dollars, 26 cents. The town is situated on the south side of the neck of the south peninsula. The town is 6 leagues westward of Cayes de Jacmel, $\frac{1}{2}$ east of the bay and town of Baynet, as far south of Leogane on the north side of the peninsula, $\frac{1}{3}$ south-west of Port au Prince, and 53 east of Cape Tiburon. N. lat. $18^{\circ} 21'$, W. long. from Paris $75^{\circ} 2'$.

JACMEL, CAYES DE, a town and parish on the east side of the stream of its name, 6 leagues east of the above town of Jacmel. This parish is bounded east by the plain on the Spanish part, at the foot of the mountains of Bahoruco, 80 leagues square, fit for any kind of cultivation. On the neighbouring mountains coffee would succeed well.

JACOB'S CREEK, an eastern water of Youghiogany river in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. There is a carrying place 6 miles west to Monongahela river, from the Youghiogany, opposite the mouth of this creek.

JADAGHQUE. See *Chataughque*.

JAFFREY, a township in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, on the south side of the Great Monadnock, 6 miles north of the Massachusetts line, 19 east of Connecticut river, and about 56 W. S. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1,235 inhabitants. Here are found red and yellow ochre, allum, vitriol, and black lead in great quantities. The *buck-bean* (menyanthes) said to be a rare plant in New-Hampshire, and of singular use in medicine, is found at Jaffrey, near the Great Monadnock.

JAGO, St. a river in the province of Chiamerlan, in New Spain, which it is said rises in the lake Guadalajara, and empties into the North Pacific Ocean, by a mouth half a mile broad, and 10 feet deep at low water.

JAGO, St. a large river of S. America, which rises in the audience of Quito, in Peru. It is navigable, waters a fertile country, and falls into the South Sea.

JAGO, St. a handsome and considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with

with a good harbour, and a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated on a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera de los Andes, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E. to W. It is subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. It contains 40,000 inhabitants according to Abbe Raynal, and carries on a considerable trade with Buenos Ayres, by land, 354 leagues distant. Although above 40 leagues of the way are amidst the fnows and precipices of the Cordilleras, yet it is found safer and cheaper to send goods by this road than by sea. See *Chili*. S. lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $69^{\circ} 35'$.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, ST. See *Guatemala*.

JAGO DE CUEA, a town on the southern coast of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, seated at the bottom of a bay, and on the river of the same name. It was formerly the capital of the island, and was built in 1514, is well fortified, and commands the windward passage. This place has a declining aspect, and presents only the ruins of its former greatness. Yet it has a noble, safe, and commodious port, inferior to the Havannah only in its situation. Within 3 leagues of it, at Covery, is a rich copper mine. In the road from St. Jago to St. Salvadore are a great quantity of flint-stones, of various sizes, so round that they might serve for cannon bullets. St. Jago has a cathedral with canons residentiary, and had once a good trade, but it is removed to the Havannah, where its bishop also resides. Sir Francis Drake took and burnt this city in 1585. It is about 22 leagues to the eastward of the Copper Hills, 12 or 13 west of Cumberland harbour, and 41 S. 6 W. of the east end of the island of Jamaica. N. lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$, W. long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

JAGO DE LEON, ST. a town of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in S. America, 18 miles from the sea-coast, and situated on a plain, amongst high mountains extremely difficult of access. It was taken by the English in 1599; but afterwards restored to Spain.

JAGO DE NEXAPHA, ST. a town of Guaxaca, in the audience of Mexico, situated in the valley of Nexapha, on a river which falls into the river Alvarado. It has a rich convent of Dominicans.

JAGO DEL ESTERO, ST. a town of S. America, one of the most considerable of Tucuman, and the residence of the inquisitor of the province, and is a bishop's see. It is situated on the banks of the Dolee, which is here pretty large and navigable for vessels of burden. It is 160 leagues east of Potosi. S. lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $64^{\circ} 55'$.

JAGO DE LAS VALLES, ST. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, seated on a plain, on the river Panuco. N. lat. 23° , W. long. $71^{\circ} 10'$.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, or *Spanish Town*, is the capital of the island of Jamaica; situated in Middlesex county, on the banks of the river Cobre, about 6 miles from the sea, and contains between 5 and 600 houses, and about 5,000 inhabitants, including people of colour. It is the residence of the governor or commander in chief, who is accommodated with a superb palace. Here the legislature is convened, and the court of chancery, and the supreme court of judicature are held. It was greatly damaged by a storm in 1772. It lies in the S. E. part of the island, about 7 miles N. W. of Port-Passage, on the bay of Port-Royal. N. lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, W. long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

JAGO, ST. in the island of St. Domingo. See *Yago*.

JAMAICA, a township in Windham county, Vermont, watered by several branches of West river, and containing 263 inhabitants.

JAMAICA, a post and chief town of Queen's county, New-York, in the west part of Long-Island, and contains a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, and a Dutch church, an academy, and nearly 100 dwelling houses. It is 12 miles east of New-York city. The whole township contains 1,675 inhabitants, of whom 237 are electors, 222 slaves.

JAMAICA, an island situated in the Atlantic ocean, about 4000 miles S. W. of Great-Britain, and forms one of the most valuable appendages to that crown. It is 30 leagues E. of the island of St. Domingo; about the same distance N. of the island of Cuba; having the gulf of Honduras on the W. and Carthagea on the continent of S. America to the S. distant 145 leagues. The centre of Jamaica lies in about $18^{\circ} 12'$ N. lat. and about $76^{\circ} 45'$ W. long. from London. It is 150 miles in length, and on a medium about 40 miles in breadth, containing 4,080,000 acres; of which 900,000 acres

acres were planted in 1675 : and in November, 1789, there were no more than 1,907,589 acres located, or taken up, by grants from the crown. This island is intersected with a ridge of steep rocks, from which issue a vast number of small rivers of pure wholesome water, which fall down in cataracts, and together with the stupendous height of the mountains, and the bright verdure of the trees, through which they flow with rapidity to the sea on both sides of the island, form a most delightful landscape ; but none are navigable by marine vessels. Black river is the deepest, and is navigable for flat-bottomed boats and canoes 30 miles. Sugar is the greatest and most valuable production of this island. Of this article was exported to Great-Britain in 1787, 824,706 cwt. in 1790, 1,185,519 cwt. It produces also cocoa, ginger, pimento, or as it is called, Jamaica pepper, and vulgarly allspice ; the wild cinnamon, the machineel, whose fruit though uncommonly delightful to the eye, contains one of the worst poisons in nature ; the cabbage tree, remarkable for its height, and for the hardness of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any kind of tool ; the palma, affording oil, much esteemed by the negroes, both as food and medicine ; the soap tree, whose berries answer all the purposes of washing ; the mangrove and olive bark, useful to tanners ; the fustic and redwood, to the dyers ; and lately the logwood. The indigo plant was formerly much cultivated, and the cotton tree is still so. Here they have maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas of various kinds, with a variety of roots. Fruits grow in great plenty, as citrons, Seville and China oranges, common and sweet lemons, limes, shad-docks, pomegranates, mamees, fourfops, papas, pine-apples, prickly pears, all-cada pears, melons, guavas, several kinds of berries, and kitchen vegetables in great variety. Admiral Rodney enriched this beautiful island with many of the rare productions of the East, which fell into his hands by the fortune of war ; particularly the bread-fruit tree, the true Ceylon cinnamon tree, and the mango tree. Jamaica can boast of a botanical garden containing the rarest collection of curious trees and plants perhaps in the world ; of which a catalogue has been published. The botanical garden

contains, among other valuable productions, the Chinese hemp, palm, Oiaheitè plum, tallow tree, gum-arabic, paper-mulberry, from which paper and cloth are made, tea plant, and Chinese olive. The other productions, both animal and vegetable, are such as are common to the other islands in the West-Indies ; but mahogany is now become scarce. In many parts of Jamaica there is a great appearance of metals ; and it is believed that the Spaniards had mines both of silver and copper. A lead mine was indeed opened some years ago, near to the Hope estate, in St. Andrew's parish ; but the possessors find more profit in cultivating the surface of the earth than digging into its bowels. Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, *Middlesex*, *Surry*, and *Cornwall* ; subdivided into 20 parishes, as follows : *Middlesex* contains those of St. Mary, St. Ann, St. John, St. Dorothy, St. Thomas in the Vale, Clarendon, Vere, St. Catherine, the town of St. Jago de la Vega, the capital, and 13 villages ; 244 sugar plantations, and 43,626 negroes. *Surry* contains the parishes of St. Andrew, St. George, Portland, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas in the East, Kingston, the towns of Kingston and Port Royal, 8 villages, 159 sugar plantations, and 27,337 negroes. *Cornwall* contains the parishes of Trelawney, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth, the towns of Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay, and Falmouth, 309 sugar plantations, and 57,835 negroes. The whole 20 parishes contain 18 churches and chapels ; and each parish has a rector and other church officers. Presentations to livings are made by the commander in chief. The number of white inhabitants in 1787, was 30,000 ; freed negroes 10,000 ; maroons 1400 ; and slaves 250,000 ; in all, 304,000. The value of this island as British property, is estimated as follows : 250,000 negroes at £50 sterling each, 12½ millions ; the landed and personal property and buildings to which they are appurtenant, 25 millions more ; the houses and property in the towns, and the vessels employed in trade, 1½ millions ; in all 39 millions. The exports of Jamaica for one year, ending the 5th of January, 1788, amounted in sterling money to £2,136,442 : 17 : 3. In 1787 the exports to the United States amounted to £60,095 : 18 shillings, and importations from the United States to the value of

of £90,000. This island was originally a part of the Spanish empire in America. It was reduced under the British dominion by Penn and Venables in 1656, and ever since has been subject to Great-Britain. The government of it is one of the richest places next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown, the standing salary being £2,500 per annum, and the assembly commonly vote as much more to the governor; which, with other perquisites, make it on the whole little less than £10,000 a year. This fine island is subject to earthquakes and hurricanes, which have done it incredible damage. See *West-Indies* and *Cold Spring*.

JAMES'S BAY lies at the bottom or most southern part of Hudson's Bay, with which it communicates, and divides New-Britain from South Wales. It contains several islands, among which are Bear, Viners, Charleton, and Agomisca islands. Michipicaton river, which falls into Lake Superior, has its source towards this bay, from whence there is said to be but a short portage to Moose river, which falls into James's Bay.

JAMES, *Cape St.* is the southernmost extremity of Washington Isles, on the north-west coast of North-America.

JAMES'S ISLAND lies on the south side of Charleston harbour, in South-Carolina, opposite to Charleston, and contains about 50 families. It is separated from John's Island on the westward by Stono river.

JAMES, a navigable river of Virginia, called anciently *Powhatan* by the Indians, affords harbour for vessels of any size in Hampton Road, but not in safety through the whole winter; and there is navigable water for them as far as Mulberry Island. A 40 gun ship goes to Jamestown, and, lightening herself, may pass to Harrison's Bar, on which there is only 15 feet water. Vessels of 250 tons may go to Warwick; those of 125 go to Rockets's, a mile below Richmond, from thence is about 7 feet water to Richmond; and about the centre of the town $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, where the navigation is interrupted by falls, which in a course of 6 miles, descend about 80 feet perpendicular. A canal is nearly or quite completed for the passing of boats by these falls. Above these the river is navigable for batteaux and canoes to within 10 miles of the Blue Ridge; and even through the Blue Ridge a ton

weight has been brought; and the expense would not be great, when compared with its object, to open a tolerable navigation up Jackson's river and Carpenter's Creek, to within 25 miles of Howard's Creek of Green Briar, both of which have then water enough to float vessels into the Great Kanaway. In some future state of population, it is possible that its navigation may also be made to interlock with that of the Patowmac; and through that to communicate by a short portage with the Ohio.

JAMES CITY, a county of Virginia, 30 miles long and 12 broad, lying between Chickahominy and James's rivers. It contains 4,070 inhabitants, including 2,405 slaves.

JAMES, a fort on the north side of Loblollo Bay, in the island of Antigua, in the head of which is St. John's harbour.

JAMES, a creek in Delaware which empties into Delaware Bay, 11 miles below Hook Island. Dover, the seat of government, stands on this creek, 5 miles from its mouth.

JAMES *Dartmouth Fort*, a fortress at the confluence of Broad with Savannah river. It was erected under the British government, and designed as a defence of a commercial and political intercourse with the Indians.

JAMES'S, ST. a town of Maryland, situated in Kent county, 4 miles south-westerly of the town of Chester.

JAMES, GOOSE CREEK, ST. a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina, containing 2,787 inhabitants; of whom 2,333 are slaves.

JAMES SANTEE, ST. a parish in the above district containing 3,797 inhabitants; of whom 437 are whites, and 3,345 slaves.

JAMESTOWN, formerly the metropolis of Virginia, and county-town of James City county. In 1777 it had but one family. The church and other buildings are mouldering to ruins. It is the oldest town in the settlements formed by the English in North-America. It is situated on a peninsula, on the N. side of James's river, 32 miles from Point Comfort, at the mouth of the river in Chesapeake Bay. It is 8 miles S. S. W. of Williamsburgh, and 68 S. E. by E. of Richmond. N. lat. $37^{\circ} 9'$.

JAMES, GREAT and LITTLE, ST. two of the smaller Virgin Isles, situated in the King's Channel east of Tortula,

tula, and west of St. Thomas, between which and them, is St. James's passage.

JAMES'S Town, in the island of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, is situated in St. James's parish, on the west side of the island.

JANEIRA, RIO DE. See *Rio de Janeiro*.

JACQUEMEL. See *Jacmel*.

JARDINE DEL REYNA, a vast cluster of isles and rocks on the south side of the island of Cuba. These furnish immense numbers of large and fine turtle.

JAUSTION, a river in Louisiana which runs a S. E. course and empties into the Mississippi in N. lat. $39^{\circ} 15'$ about 16 miles south of the mouth of Fabiani river, and 13 N. of that of Cahaba river.

JAY, a township in Cumberland county, District of Maine, lately incorporated; and thus named in honour of John Jay, governor of the State of New-York.

JAY'S Valley, a settlement in the town of Kattskill, State of New-York, formerly called *Minor Kill*. This name was changed in honour of the present governor of New-York.

JAYNA, a canton, parish and river on the south side of the island of St. Domingo. The rivers Nigua and Jayna are about 4 leagues apart; and between them lies an extensive and fertile plain, which was originally an abundant source of riches to the colonists. The quantity of pure gold, that was dug from its cavities, its sugar, cocoa, indigo, and other plantations paid duties to a greater amount than those now paid by all the Spanish part of the island put together. It was in this territory, and on the river Jayna, that the famous lump of gold was found; which the Spanish writers say weighed 3,600 Spanish dollars; without mentioning many others of a remarkable size. The settlements Gamboa, Guayabal, Bonaventura and Cagnabola, which last was formerly called the Whale, are very inconsiderable: the whole employment of the people is breeding of cattle, or, the washing of gold sand. Indigo grows wild here. The river Jayna is not fordable; it is crossed in canoes and skins at 250 fathoms from its mouth; and the animals are obliged to swim across it. The coast lying between Jayna and St. Domingo is of rock, almost perpendicular, in general from 6 to 15 feet high. Opposite this coast are a number of shoals,

each of about 40 fathoms wide. Towards the source of this river were the celebrated gold mines of St. Christopher's, near which Columbus erected the fort of that name. There are also rich silver mines on this river. The establishments in the plain of St. Rose, and those on the Jayna ought to be looked upon as depending on the city of St. Domingo. They are reckoned to contain 2,000 persons; for the most part people of colour, free and slaves.

JEAN RABEL, a town on the N. W. part of the north peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, in $19^{\circ} 55'$ N. lat. and in $75^{\circ} 42'$ W. long. from Paris. It is 4 leagues east of the Mole, and 32 west of Cape Francois. Jean Rabel Point forms the anchorage of that name, which is good, safe, and easy to fetch. You can anchor in 15 fathoms. You may go farther in as far as 8 fathoms; but it is not safe, as the water shoals suddenly, and the ground is not so clean inside. The *Debarcadere*, or landing place, is a very good one, even if there should be a swell; it is under the fort, which is exceedingly well placed, and makes it a very good retreat from an enemy. The grounds hold well, and the only winds to fear are the N. and N. W.

JEFFERSON, Fort, in the N. W. Territory, is situated on a small stream which falls into the Great Miami; contains about 100 men; 21 miles north of Port St. Clair. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 4'$.

JEFFERSON, a fort on the east bank of the Mississippi, in Kentucky, near the line of the State of Tennessee.

JEFFERSON, a town of Virginia, situated on the north side of Roanoke river, 19 miles below the Oeconeechey Islands. N. lat. $36^{\circ} 32'$.

JEFFERSON, a county of Kentucky, bounded north and west by Ohio river, south by Nelson county, and S. E. and E. by Shelby. It contains 4,565 inhabitants; of whom 876 are slaves. Chief town, Louisville, at the Rapids of the Ohio. *Drinnon's Lick*, in this county, lies on the S. W. side of Kentucky river, about 15 miles from its mouth; and is separated from the famous medicinal spring by a small rivulet.

JEFFERSON, a county in Tennessee, and in Hamilton district, which contained by the State census of 1795, 7,840 inhabitants, of whom 776 were slaves.

JEFFREY'S LEDGE, a sand-bank off the coast of New-England, between Cape Ann and Casco Bay, extending from the north-eastward to the south-westward; between $42^{\circ} 40'$, and $43^{\circ} 37' 30''$ N. lat. and between $68^{\circ} 52' 30''$ and $69^{\circ} 45'$ W. long.

JEKYL SOUND, in the mouth of the river Altamaha, in Georgia, which will afford safe riding for a dozen ships of 40 guns.

JENKINTOWN, a village in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles north of Philadelphia.

JENUCHSHADEGA, an Indian village in Pennsylvania, situated on the W. bank of Alleghany river, 8 miles S. S. W. from that of Teushanushsong-goghta, and 14 S. E. from the outlet of Chataughé Lake.

JEREMIE, a jurisdiction, town, and cape, within the bite or bay of Leogane, and on the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. 'This is the westernmost jurisdiction of the island, contains 2 parishes, and is celebrated for the excellency of its soil, but particularly for the culture of coffee. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year were as follow: 1,420 lb. white sugar—247,760 lb. brown sugar—5,440,646 lb. coffee—54,786 lb. cotton—598 lb. indigo; and various articles to the value of 297 livres. The exportation duty on these productions amounted to 13,328 dollars 6 cents. The town stands on the west side of the bay and at the mouth of a brook, a league S. by W. of Point Jeremie, 11 due N. of Port a Piment on the south side of the peninsula, and nearly 8 leagues east of Cape Dame Marie. Point Jeremie lies in north lat. $18^{\circ} 42' 30''$, W. long. from Paris $76^{\circ} 32'$.

JEREMYSQUAM, an island in Lincoln county, District of Maine, which, with Folly Island, form the mouth of Sheepscott river in Wiscasset Bay.

JERICO, a township in Chittenden county, Vermont, lies S. E. of Essex, and N. E. of Williston, and separated from the latter by Onion river, and contains 381 inhabitants.

JERICO, a post-town of New-York, situated in Tioga county, between Chenango river and the east branch of Susquehannah.

JEROM, **FORT ST.** a fort on the south side of the island of St. Domingo, on the sea side, and near the road from

the city of St. Domingo, and in the canton of Jayna. It is no more than a fortified redoubt in masonry; but it is constructed with art.

JERSEY Field, a settlement in Norway township, in Herkemer county, New-York, on the south-eastern side of Canada creek.

JERSEY. See *New-Jersey*.

JERUSALEM, a township in Ontario county, New-York. Of its inhabitants, 113 are electors. The compact part of it forms a handsome town, situated on the W. side of Seneca Lake, and contains about 50 families, the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. It is 30 miles N. E. by N. of Bath, and 16 S. S. W. of Geneva.

JERUSALEM, or *Funks Town*, a town of Maryland, situated in Washington county on Antietam creek, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. of Elizabeth-Town. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a German church.

JERUSALEM, OLD. See *Fallen City*.

JERUYO, a mountain situated in the valley of Urecho, in Mexico or New-Spain, is a great curiosity. Before the year 1760, there was nothing of it but a small hill, where there was a sugar plantation. But on the 29th of September, 1760, it burst with furious shocks, and entirely ruined the sugar-works and the neighbouring village of Guacana; and from that time has continued to emit fire and burning rocks, which have formed themselves into 3 high mountains, whose circumference was nearly 6 miles in 1766. The ashes at the irruption were forced to the distance of 150 miles. In the city of Valadolid, 60 miles distant, it rained ashes in such abundance, that they were obliged to sweep the yards of their houses two or three times during the day.

JESUS, ISLE DE, a small island lying 8 degrees due north of the New Hebrides Island, and 1450 leagues west of the coast of Peru, in S. lat $6^{\circ} 50'$, E. long. from Paris 165° , discovered by Mendana Jan. 10th, 1567, inhabited by a copper coloured and mulatto race of men.

JOHN, BAYOUK OF, St. a little creek which furnishes a very easy communication from New-Orleans to West-Florida. It is navigable for vessels drawing about 4 feet water 6 miles up from the lake Ponchartrain, where there is a landing place, at which vessels load and unload:

unload : this is about 2 miles from the town. The entrance of the Bayouk of St. John is defended by a battery of 5 or 6 cannon. There are some plantations on the Bayouk, and on the road from thence to New-Orleans.

JOHN DE FRONTIERA, ST. is the chief town of the province of Cuyo in Peru.

JOHN'S ISLAND, in South-Carolina, lies S. W. of Charleston harbour, divided from James' Island by Stono river, which forms a convenient and safe harbour.

JOHN'S COLLEGE, ST. in Maryland, is situated in the city of Annapolis, was instituted in 1784, to have 24 trustees, with power to keep up the succession by supplying vacancies, and to receive an annual income of £9,000. It has a permanent fund of £1,750 a year, out of the monies arising from marriage licenses, fines and forfeitures on the Western Shore. This college, with Washington college at Chestertown, constitute one university, named "The University of Maryland." The convocation of the University of Maryland, who are to frame the laws, preserve uniformity of manners and literature in the colleges, confer the higher degrees, determine appeals, &c.

JOHN'S, ST. one of the chief towns of Newfoundland island, situated on the east coast, 6 miles north-west of Cape Spear, and 18 south-east of Cape St. Francis. N. lat. $47^{\circ} 32'$, W. long. $52^{\circ} 21'$. It lies on the bay of the same name. Its harbour is one of the best in the island, and has from 10 to 17 fathoms water up to King's wharf, which is a little to the north-west of the Old Fort, at the bottom of the town, and is a mile from the mouth of the harbour. A mile further is the mouth of Castor river, in which distance there is from 14 to 4 fathoms of water. On the south side of this river is King's wharf, an hospital, and a watering place. Near these are the hills called the High Lands of St. John's. N. lat. $47^{\circ} 32'$, W. long. $52^{\circ} 29'$.

JOHN'S, ST. a bay and island on the west coast of Newfoundland island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the south-west end of the straits of Bellisle.

JOHN'S RIVER, ST. in East-Florida rises in or near a large swamp in the heart of East-Florida, and pursues a northern course, in a broad navigable

stream, which in several places spreads into broad bays or lakes; of which Lake George is the chief. Vessels that draw 9 or 10 feet water, may navigate safely through the west channel into St. John's river as far as Lake George; which fee. The bar at the mouth is liable to shift. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ leagues north of St. Augustine.

JOHN'S RIVER, *Little St.* in West-Florida, falls into Apalache Bay, about 10 miles eastward of Apalache river. It is said to be the clearest and purest of any in America, is about 200 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep at the town of Talahafochete. The swamp called Ouaquaphenogaw is said to be its source, which is 100 miles by land from Talahafochete, and, following its windings, from the sea 200 miles. The Indians and traders say it has no branches, or tributaries, which fall into it; but that it is fed by great springs which break out through the banks.

JOHN'S, ST. is the largest river in the British province of New-Brunswick. From its mouth on the north side of the bay of Fundy, to its main source is computed to be 350 miles. The tide flows 80 or 90 miles up this river. It is navigable for floops of 50 tons 60 miles, and for boats 200. Its general course from its source is E. S. E. It furnishes the greatest plenty of salmon, bass, and sturgeon; and is the common route to Quebec. About a mile above the city of St. John's is the only entrance into this river. It is about 80 or 100 yards wide, and about 400 yards in length; called the falls of the river. It being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the bottom of the channel, on which are not above 17 feet of water, it is not sufficiently spacious to discharge the fresh waters of the river above. The common tides flowing here about 20 feet, the waters of the river, at low water, are about 12 feet higher than the waters of the sea; at high water, the waters of the sea are about five feet higher than those of the river; so that in every tide there are two falls, one outwards and one inwards. The only time of passing with safety is at the time when the waters of the river are level with the waters of the sea, which is twice in a tide, and continues not more than 20 minutes each time. At other times it is either impassable or extremely dangerous; resembling the passage of Hell Gate near New-York. The banks

banks of this river, enriched by the annual freshets, are excellent land. About 30 miles from its mouth commences a fine level country of rich intervale and meadow lands, well clothed with timber and wood, such as pine, beech, elm, maple, and walnut. It has many tributary streams, which fall into it on each side, among which are the Oromosto river, by which the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy; the Nashuach and Madamkifwuck, on which are rich intervals that produce all kinds of grain in the highest perfection. This noble river, in its numerous and extensive branches, waters and enriches a large tract of excellent country, a great part of which is settled and under improvement. The up-lands, in general, are covered with a fine growth of timber, such as pine and spruce, hemlock and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on this river are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of masts, some from 20 to 30 inches in diameter, for the British navy.

JOHN'S, ST. one of the Virgin Islands, about 12 leagues east of Porto Rico. It is about 5 miles long and 1 broad; and 2 leagues south of St. Thomas. It is the best watered of all the Virgin Isles; and its harbour, called Crawl Bay, is reckoned better than that of St. Thomas, and passes for the best to the leeward of Antigua. There is, however, little good land in the island and its exportations are trifling.

JOHN'S, SR. an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the northern coast of Nova-Scotia, to which government it is annexed. It is 117 miles in length from N. E. to S. W. The medium breadth is 20 miles; but between Richmond Bay on the north, and Halifax Bay on the south, it is not above 3 miles broad. The other bays on the north side are London Harbour, Grand Rastied, and St. Peters; those on the south side, Egmont, Halifax, and Hillsborough. On the east side, Three River Harbour, and Murray Harbour. It has several fine rivers, a rich soil, and is pleasantly situated. Its capital is Charlotte-Town, the residence of the lieutenant-governor, who is the chief officer on the island. The number of inhabitants are estimated at about 5,000. Upon the reduction of Cape Breton in 1745, the

inhabitants quietly submitted to the British arms. While the French possessed this island, they improved it to so much advantage, as that it was called the granary of Canada, which it furnished with great plenty of corn, as well as beef and pork. When taken, it had 10,000 head of black cattle upon it, and several of the farmers raised 12,000 bushels of corn annually. Its rivers abound with salmon, trout, and eels, and the surrounding sea affords plenty of sturgeon, plaice, and most kinds of shell-fish. The island is divided into 3 counties, viz. King's, Queen's, and Prince's counties; which are subdivided into 14 parishes, consisting of 27 townships, which in all make 1,363,400 acres, the contents of the island. The chief towns, besides the capital, are Georgetown, Prince's-Town; besides which are Hillsborough-Town, Pownal-Town, Maryborough-Town, &c. It lies between $45^{\circ} 46'$, and $47^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat. and between $44^{\circ} 22'$, and $46^{\circ} 32'$ W. long.

JOHN'S, ST. the north-westernmost town in Sussex county, Delaware, is situated at the head of the middle branch of Nanticoke river, about 27 miles N. E. of Vienna in Maryland, and 22 S. by W. of Dover.

JOHN'S, ST. a town and fort in Lower Canada, situated on the west bank of Sorel river, at the north end of lake Champlain, a few miles southward of Chamblee, 28 miles southward of Montreal. It has been established as the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the interior of the United States into Canada, by an ordinance published by the executive council of Lower Canada, the 7th of July, 1796. It is 115 miles northward of Ticonderoga, and was taken by General Montgomery in Nov. 1775. N. lat. $45^{\circ} 9'$, W. long. $72^{\circ} 18'$.

JOHN, ST. a lake in Lower-Canada, which receives rivers from every direction, and sends its waters through Saguenai river into the St. Lawrence, at Tadoussac. It is about 25 miles each way.

JOHN'S BERKLEY, ST. a parish of S. Carolina, in Charleston district, containing 5,922 inhabitants; of whom 692 are whites, and 5,170 are slaves.

JOHN'S, ST. a small island in the West-Indies belonging to Denmark, north of St. Croix, and south of Tortola, to which last it is very near. It is noted only for its fine harbour, which is

said

said to be sufficient to contain in safety the whole British navy. It has a number of salt ponds, which, however, are no evidence of its fertility.

JOHN'S COLLETON, *St.* a parish of S. Carolina, in Charleston district, containing 5,312 inhabitants; of whom 585 are whites, and 4,705 slaves.

JOHN'S, *St.* the capital of the island of Antigua in the West-Indies. It is a regularly built town, with a harbour of the same name, situated on the west shore, and on the north-east side of Lob-lollo Bay. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Fort James. This town is the residence of the governor general of the leeward Charabbe Islands, and where the assembly is held, and the port where the greatest trade is carried on. It was so flourishing as to receive a loss by a storm, to the value of £400,000 sterling. N. lat. 17° 4', W. long. 62° 4'.

JOHN, *St.* or *Juan de Porto Rico*, the capital of the island of Porto Rico, in the West-Indies. See *Porto Rico*.

JOHNSBURY, *St.* a township in Caledonia county, in Vermont, bounded S. W. by Danville, and has 143 inhabitants.

JOHNSON FORT, in S. Carolina, lies on the N. E. side of James's Island, and south of the city of Charleston. It stands at the entrance of the harbour, and by which no vessel can pass unless the master or mate make oath that no malignant distemper is on board. It is guarded by 10 men.

JOHNSTON FORT, or *Johnson Fort*, in N. Carolina, stands on the western bank of Cape Fear river, opposite to the island on the sea-coast whose southern point is Cape Fear.

JOHNSONSBOROUGH, a post-town of New-Jersey, 10 miles from Sussex court-house.

JOHNSON'S LANDING-PLACE, is on O-yongwongyeh Creek, about 4 miles eastward of Fort Niagara.

JOHNSON, a county of N. Carolina, in Newbern district, bounded S. E. by Glasgow, N. by Franklin and Wayne counties, and S. by Sampson. It contains 5634 inhabitants, of whom 1329 are slaves.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Montgomery county, New-York, situated on the N. bank of Mohawk river, 24 miles W. of Schenectady. The compact part of the town is a little back from the river, and contains about

70 houses, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. In the township 593 of the inhabitants are electors. Caghnawaga is a parish or district of Johnstown 26 miles above Schenectady on the river. Settlements have been made here for about 80 years. Here stand the dwelling house, barn, and out-houses (all of stone) formerly occupied by Sir William Johnson. This settlement was mostly destroyed by the British in the year 1780, who were joined by a party of Indians and others, under the command of Sir William Johnson. In this action it is asserted, that Sir William evinced a want of feeling which would have disgraced a savage. The people destroyed in this expedition were his old neighbours, with whom he had formerly lived in the habits of friendship. His estate was among them; and the inhabitants had always considered him as their friend. These unfortunate people, after seeing their houses and property consumed, were hurried, such as could walk, into cruel captivity; those who could not, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

JOHNSTON, a township in Providence county, Rhode-Island, westerly of the town of Providence, having 1320 inhabitants.

JOHNSTON, a township in Franklin county, in Vermont; it contains 93 inhabitants.

JOLY, a port on the S. coast of Nova-Scotia.

JONAS'S SOUND, the most northern inlet on the western coast of Sir Thomas Smith's Bay, lying near the arctic circle, in latitude 76°.

JONES, a county of N. Carolina, in Newbern district, bounded N. by Craven. It contains 3141 free inhabitants, and 1681 slaves. It is well watered by Trent river, and its tributary streams. Chief town, Trenton.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-town, and chief town of Washington district in Tennessee, is the seat of the district and county courts. It has but few houses, having been but lately established. It is 26 miles from Greenville, 101 from Knoxville, 40 from Abingdon in Virginia, and 627 from Philadelphia.

JONESBOROUGH, the chief town of Camden county in Edenton district, N. Carolina. It contains a court-house and a few dwelling-houses.

JONE'S-TOWN, in Pennsylvania. See *Williamsburg*.

JONES, CAPE. See *Lookout Cape*.

JONES'S PLANTATION, in Lincoln county, Maine, was incorporated by the name of Harlem, in February, 1796. It is 19 miles N. E. of Hallowell, 47 from Pownalborough, and 213 N. E. by N. of Boston. It contains 262 inhabitants.

JONES'S FORD, on Brandywine creek, is 5 or 6 miles above Chad's Ford, in Pennsylvania.

JOPPA, a small town in Harford county, Maryland, 20 miles E. by N. of Baltimore, and 82 S. W. of Philadelphia.

JORDAN'S River passes through Trenton, in the District of Maine, 8 miles from Union river.

JORE, a village and mountain in the Cherokee country. The mountain is said to be the highest in the Cherokee country, and through which the Tennessee river forces its waters. The Indian village, called Jore, is situated in a beautiful lawn, many thousand feet higher than the adjacent country. Here is a little grove of the Caffeine Yapon, called by the Indians the beloved tree. They are very careful to keep this tree pruned and cultivated, and drink very strong infusion of the leaves, buds, and tender branches of this plant. It is venerated by the Creeks, and all the southern maritime nations of Indians.

JOSEPH, LAKE ST. in N. America, lies E. of Lake Sal, and sends its waters by Cat Lake river into Cat Lake, and afterwards forms the S. E. branch of Severn river. The lake is 35 miles long and 15 broad. Osnaburg House is on the N. E. part of the lake; which see.

JOSEPH, *Ilet à Pierre*, a village on the westernmost coast of the island of St. Domingo; about 3 leagues N. W. of the village of Tiburon.

JOSEPH'S, ST. in the province of California, in Mexico, N. America. N. lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$.

JOSEPH'S BAY, ST. on the coast of West-Florida, is of the figure of a horse shoe, being about 12 miles in length, and 7 across where broadest. The bar is narrow, and immediately within it there is from 4 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms soft ground. The best place to anchor, is just within the peninsula, opposite to some ruins that still remain of the village of St. Joseph. The peninsula between St. Joseph's and Cape Blaize is a narrow slip of land, in some places not

above a quarter of a mile broad. A very good establishment might be made here for a fishery, as the settlers might make salt on the spot to cure the bass, rock, cod, grouper, red mullet, &c. which are here in abundance.

JOSEPH, ST. a water which runs N. W. into the S. E. part of Lake Michigan. It springs from a number of small lakes, a little to the N. W. of the Miami village. The Pawtewatamie Indians reside on this river, opposite Fort St. Joseph. They can raise 200 warriors. At or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands, the Indians have ceded to the United States a tract of 6 miles square.

JOSEPH, *Fort St.* is situated on the eastern side of the above river in N. lat. $42^{\circ} 14'$, W. long. $86^{\circ} 10'$. It is about 175 miles S. W. by W. of Detroit, to which place there is a straight road.

JOSEPH, ST. a port on the W. side of the island of Trinidad, near the coast of Terra Firma.

JUAN, ST. the capital of California in N. America. N. lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, W. long. $114^{\circ} 9'$.

JUAN, *Fort St.* stands in the province of New Leon, in N. America, on the S. W. side of the Rio Bravo, in the 29th degree of N. latitude and 101st of W. longitude.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, ST. a town of Chili in S. America. In its neighbourhood are gold mines. S. lat. $33^{\circ} 25'$, W. long. $68^{\circ} 55'$.

JUAN DE PORTO RICO. See *Porto Rico*.

JUAN DE FUCA, *Entrance of*. See *Fuca*.

JUAN FERNANDES, an island in the South Pacific ocean, 38 leagues eastward of the island of Massaturo, and 390 west of the continent. S. lat. $33^{\circ} 32'$, W. long. $79^{\circ} 50'$ from Greenwich. It is supposed to have been inhabited by a Spaniard, whose name it retains; although it was long abandoned by him and his nation; but is more remarkable for having been the residence of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, whose life and adventures furnished De Foe with the ground-work of that admirable novel Robinson Crusoe. The harbour lies in Cumberland Bay, on the north side of the island. Since the ship Columbia was there, no foreigners are allowed to anchor in the road. *Massa Fuero Island* lies 22 leagues W. by S. of this island. Juan Fernandes, which is represented as

an earthly paradise, furnished refreshment to Lord Anson's squadron in his voyage round the world. Its greatest length is 5 leagues; its breadth less than two. On the south-west is a small isle called *Goat Island*, and a rock called *Monkey Key*, almost contiguous to it. On the north side are three bays; but the middlemost called *Cumberland Bay*, where Commodore Anson anchored with his ships, is the best. These bays, and the whole coast abound with great variety of fish in abundance. Admiral Anson sowed here a great variety of vegetables, and planted plum, apricot and peach stones, which the Spaniards say are now thriving trees.

JUCATAN. See *Tucatan*.

JUDITH, POINT, the south-easternmost point of Rhode-Island State, situated on the sea-coast of Washington county, in South-Kingston township.

JUDOSA BAY, in Louisiana, lies in the N. W. corner of the gulf of Mexico. A chain of islands form a communication between it south-westward to St. Bernard's Bay.

JULIAN, St. a harbour on the coast of Patagonia, in South-America, where ships bound to the Pacific ocean usually touch for refreshment. S. lat. $48^{\circ} 51'$, W. long. $65^{\circ} 10'$.

JULIENNE. See *Neybe*.

JULIET, MOUNT, in North-America, lies on the north side of Illinois river, opposite the place where that river is formed by the junction of Theakiki and Plein rivers. The middle of Mount Juliet is in N. lat. $42^{\circ} 5'$, W. long. $88^{\circ} 44'$.

JUMPING POINT. See *Navesink Harbour*.

JUNIUS, a military township in New-York State, bounded north by Galen, and south by Romulus.

JUNIUS CREEK, a northern branch of the Little Kanhaway, which interlocks with the western waters of Monongahela river; and which may one day admit a shorter passage from the latter into the Ohio. See *Little Kanhaway*.

JURUYO. See *Mexico*.

K

KAATS' BAAN, in New-York State, lies on the west bank of Hudson's river, 7 miles southerly from Kaats' Kill, and 11 N. E. by N. from Esopus.

KAATS' KILL, or *Catskill*, a small

village of 30 or 40 houses and stores, in the State of New-York, situated on the west side of Hudson's river, about 100 rods from its bank; 5 miles south of Hudson city, and 125 north of New-York. It has the appearance of a thriving place, and it is in contemplation to erect buildings on a marshy point, on the margin of the river, for the advantage of deeper water. The creek on which the stores now stand being too shallow. The township of this name contains 1,980 inhabitants, of whom 343 are electors, and 305 slaves.

KAATS' KILL, a creek on which stands the above town.

KAATS' KILL Mountains, in the vicinity of the above town on the west bank of Hudson's river, which make a majestic appearance. These are the first part of the chain of mountains called the Alleghany, or Appalachian mountains.

KAHNONWOLohale, the principal village of the Oneida Indians, in which is Oneida Castle, about 20 miles south of west from Whitestown, and 12 west of Paris. There is but one framed house in this village. Their habitations are but a small improvement upon the ancient *wigwams*; and are scattered sparsely throughout an enclosure of several miles in circumference, within which they keep their cattle, horses, and swine, and without, plant their corn and sow their grain.

KAHOKIA. See *Cahokia*.

KAMTSCHATKA SEA lies between the continents of Asia and America. In 66° N. lat. they are separated by a strait only 18 miles wide. Captain Cook, in his last voyage, has established the certainty of this near approximation of the continents, beyond a doubt; and that the inhabitants of each continent are similar, and frequently pass and repass in canoes from one continent to the other. From these and other circumstances it is rendered highly probable that America was first peopled from the N. E. parts of Asia. But since the Esquimaux Indians are manifestly a separate species of men, and bear a near resemblance to the northern Europeans, it is believed that the Esquimaux Indians emigrated from the north-west parts of Europe.

KANAWA, or *Kanhawa*, a large mountainous county on the western line of Virginia, having the Ohio river on the

the north-west, and Kentucky west. The population of this county is included in Green Briar, being 6,015 inhabitants, including 319 slaves. About 7 miles from the mouth of Elk river in this county, is a burning spring, capacious enough to hold 40 gallons. A bituminous vapour constantly issues from it, which agitating the sand around it, gives it the appearance of a boiling spring. On presenting a torch within 18 or 20 inches of the mouth, it flames up in a column, 4 or 5 feet in height, and about 18 inches diameter, and which sometimes burns 20 minutes, and at other times has continued 3 days. General Clarke kindled the vapour, staid about an hour, and left it burning.

KANAWAGERES, an Indian village on the west side of Genessee river, 4 miles west-south-west of Hartford in the Genessee country in New-York.

KANHAWAY, GREAT, a river of Virginia of considerable note for the fertility of its lands, and still more as leading towards the head waters of James's river. But it is doubtful whether its great and numerous rapids will admit a navigation, but at an expense to which it will require ages to render its inhabitants equal. The great obstacles begin at what are called the Great Falls, 90 miles above the mouth, below which are only 5 or 6 rapids, and these passable with some difficulty even at low water. From the falls to the mouth of Green Briar is 100 miles. It is 280 yards wide at its mouth. The head waters of this river are in the western part of North-Carolina, in the most easterly ridge of the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, and south of the 36th degree of latitude. Its head branches encircle those of the Holston, from which they are separated by the Iron Mountain, through which it passes 10 miles above the lead mines. About 60 miles from Little river it receives Green Briar river from the east, which is the only considerable tributary stream in all that distance. About 40 miles below the mouth of Green Briar river, in Virginia, in the Kanhaway, is a remarkable cataract. A large rock, a little elevated in the middle, crosses the bed of the river, over which the water shoots, and falls about 50 feet perpendicularly, except at one side where the descent is more gradual. The great Kanhaway is 196 miles below Pittsburg, and is navigable

most of the year; and a waggon road may be made through the mountain, which occasions the falls, and by a portage of a few miles only, a communication may be had between the waters of Great Kanhaway and Ohio, and those of James's river in Virginia. Down this river great quantities of goods are conveyed up the Kentucky river, others on horseback or in waggons to the settled part, and sold on an average, at 100 per cent. advance. See *Sulphur Spring*.

KANHAWAY, LITTLE, a small navigable river of Virginia, which is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable 10 miles only. Perhaps its northerly branch, called Junius Creek, which interlocks with the western waters of Monongahela, may one day admit a shorter passage from the latter into the Ohio.

KAPPAS, a tribe of Illinois Indians, in Louisiana: they lie a little above the Sothouis. This nation was formerly very numerous before the discovery of the Mississippi. The country they inhabit has good pasturage.

KAPPAS *Old Fort*, in Louisiana, stands on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the river St. Francis. It was built by the French principally for a magazine of stores and provisions, during the wars with the Chicasaws; by whom their Illinois convoys were constantly attacked and frequently destroyed.

KARATUNK, or *Carytunk*, a plantation in Lincoln county, District of Maine, consisting of about 20 families or 103 inhabitants. It is the uppermost on Kennebeck river, 14 miles north of Brookfield.

KASKASKIAS *Village* lies on the S. W. bank of the river of the same name, a water of the Mississippi, in the N. W. Territory, opposite Old Fort, and 12 miles from the mouth of the river, but not half that distance from the Mississippi. It contains 80 houses, many of them well built; several of stone, with gardens, and large lots adjoining. About 20 years ago it contained about 500 whites, and between 4 and 500 negroes. The former have large stocks of black cattle, swine, &c.

KASKASKIAS, an Indian nation near the river of their name in the N. W. Territory. They can furnish 250 warriors. Three miles northerly of Kaskaskias is a village of Illinois Indians, of the Kaskaskias tribe, containing about

210 persons, and 60 warriors. They were formerly brave and warlike, but are now degenerated and debauched. At the late peace, the United States granted them a sum of money in hand, and became bound to pay them 500 dollars a year forever.

KASKASKIAS, a river of the N. W. Territory which is navigable for boats 130 miles. Its course is S. S. W. and near its mouth it turns to the S. S. E. and flows into the Mississippi river 84 miles from the Illinois. It runs through a rich country, abounding in extensive natural meadows, and numberless herds of buffaloe, deer, &c. High grounds lie along the east side of the river, the banks being composed of lime-stone and free-stone, and are from 100 to 130 feet high, divided in many places by deep cavities, through which many small rivulets pass before they fall into the Mississippi. The sides of these hills, fronting the river, are in many places perpendicular, and appear like solid pieces of masonry, of various colours, figures, and sizes.

KASKASKUNK, a town of the Delawares, between Great Beaver creek and Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania. Here the Moravian missionaries had a settlement. It is 40 miles north of Pittsburg.

KASKINOMPA, a small river which runs west, into the Mississippi from the State of Tennessee, in N. lat. $36^{\circ} 28'$. On the north side of its mouth is an iron mine. See *Reelfoot*.

KATERS KILL, a western branch of Kaats' Kill, in New-York State.

KATHTIPPACAMUNCK, an Indian village situated on the north side of Wabash river, at the mouth of Rippacanoe creek, and about 20 miles above the Lower Weau towns. In 1791, before its destruction by Generals Scott and Wilkinson, it contained 120 houses, 80 of which were shingle roofed. The best houses belonged to the French traders. The gardens and improvements round were delightful. There was a tavern with cellars, bar, public and private rooms; and the whole marked no small degree of order and civilization.

KAWAKUSICA, or *Kowfaki*, a lake in the District of Maine, laid down in late maps as the head of Passamaquoddy river. N. lat. $46^{\circ} 3'$.

KAYADAROSSORA CREEK, in New-York State, about 12 miles west of the confluence of Fish-creek and Hudson's

river. The celebrated springs of Saratoga, 8 or 9 in number, are situated on the margin of a marsh formed by a branch of this creek. See *Saratoga*. Also the name of a tract of land in Saratoga county, New-York, bounded by the town of Schenectady.

KAY'S ISLAND, on the N. W. coast of America, lies in north lat. $59^{\circ} 49'$, east long. $216^{\circ} 58'$. In the neighbourhood of this island, Captain Cook discovered several other islands.

KEENE, a post-town of New-Hampshire, and one of the most flourishing in Cheshire county. It was incorporated in 1753, and contained in 1775, 756 and in 1790, 1,314 inhabitants. It is 14 miles from Walpole, 96 west of Portsmouth, and 86 N. W. from Boston. N. lat. $42^{\circ} 53'$.

KELLYSBURGH, a township in Chittenden county, Vermont, at the head of the north branch of La Moille river.

KENAPACOMAQUA, an Indian village on the north bank of Eel river, a branch of the Wabash. See *Longuille*.

KENDRICK'S Island forms the west side of Nootka Sound, into which you may enter from the west by Massachusetts Sound, along the northern side of the island.

KENNEBECK, next to Penobscot is the finest river in the District of Maine. Three miles from the Chops, Swan Island, 7 miles long, divides the waters of the river. The waters on both sides of it are navigable; but the channel on the east side of it is mostly used. Thirty-eight miles from the sea is the island Nahunkag, which signifies the land where eels are taken. Within 3 miles of this island, a small river coming west from ponds which are in the town of Winthrop, runs into the Kennebeck, and is known by the name of Cobbeseconte, called by the Indians Cobbissecontag, which in their language signifies the place where sturgeon are taken. Six miles further up the river we find the head of the navigable waters. This is a basin 46 miles from the sea, and very commodious for the anchoring of vessels. On the east bank of the small fall which terminates the navigation of the Kennebeck, is Fort Western, which was erected in the year 1752. From that fort to Taconnet Fall is 18 miles. This is a great fall of water, and on the bank of it, on the eastern side of the river, is Fort Halifax, erected in 1754, and situated

situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebastacook with the Kennebeck, by which the latter is increased one third in size. The Sebastacook comes from lakes nearly north from its mouth; and in its windings receives brooks and small rivers, for the space of 150 miles. Thirty miles above Fort Halifax, as the river runs, the stream called Sandy river flows into the Kennebeck, at the point where the ancient town of Norridgewock stood; 40 miles or more further up, the Kennebeck takes a south-westward course. The Kennebeck turning again westward, receives the eastern branch 50 miles from Norridgewock. The main branch of the Kennebeck, winding into the wilderness, forms several carrying-places, one of which, called the Great carrying-place, is 5 miles across, and the river's course gives a distance of 35 miles, for that which is gained by 5 on the dry land. At about 100 miles distance from the mouth of the eastern branch, the source of the main or western branch of the Kennebeck is found extended a great distance along the side of the Chaudiere, which carries the waters from the high lands into the St. Lawrence. There are no lakes, but a few small ponds and morasses at the source of this branch. The carrying-place from boatable waters in it, to boatable waters in the river Chaudiere, is only 5 miles over. The eastern branch of the Kennebeck, which unites with the other above Norridgewock, issues from a body of waters which lie N. about 20 miles from the confluence of the two branches. These waters are called Moose Pond or Moose Lake. The sides of the lake are so crooked, that the body of waters has an irregular figure; but the lake contains three times as much water as is found in Lake George. There are very high mountains to the north and west of the lake, and from these the waters run by many channels to the St. Lawrence. The Kennebeck affords great quantities of lumber, and is inhabited at different seasons by several species of valuable fish. Salmon and sturgeon are taken here in great abundance, and shad and alewives relieve the wants of the necessitous part of the inhabitants. This river forms the nearest sea-port for the people on the upper part of the river Connecticut. From the Upper Cohos, or Coes, on the

latter river to the tide-water in Kennebeck is 90 measured miles.

KENNEBUNK, the Indian name of the place since called *Wells*, District of Maine, about 33 miles below Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

KENNET, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

KENNOMICK, GREAT, a navigable river of the N. W. Territory, emptying into the south end of Lake Michigan, about N. lat. $42^{\circ} 11'$. The waters of this river communicate, by a portage of 30 yards, with Little Kennomick, a short river which runs north-easterly into the lake.

KENSINGTON, a township in Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, about 6 miles southerly of Exeter, and 8 northerly of Newbury-Port. It was incorporated in 1737. In 1775, it contained 797, and in 1790, 800 inhabitants.

KENT, a county of Maryland on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, bounded E. by New-Castle, and part of Kent county, Delaware, and W. by Chesapeake Bay. It is about 32 miles long and 13 broad, and contains 12,836 inhabitants, including 5,433 slaves. Chief town, Chester.

KENT, a county of Rhode-Island, lying S. of Providence county, on the W. side of Narraganset Bay. It is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and is divided into four townships. It contains 8,785 inhabitants, including 63 slaves.

KENT, the middle of the three counties of Delaware. It is 40 miles from north to south, and 26 from east to west, and contains 18,920 inhabitants, including 2,300 slaves. The lands in Kent county are esteemed the richest in the State. It is well watered by several small streams that empty into the Delaware. Chief town, Dover.

KENT, an island in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, and the largest in Chesapeake Bay. It is 12 miles from north to south, and 6 in breadth.

KENT, a township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, bordering on the State of New-York, and 8 or 10 miles west of Litchfield.

KENTUCKY, a very crooked river in the State of its name, which, after a general N. W. course of 200 miles, falls into the Ohio in N. lat. 39° . It is sometimes called *Cuttawa*. Its source is in the Laurel Mountains, and it interlocks with Licking river. Its mouth is 77 miles

miles above the Rapids, and 626 below Pittsburg. Its mouth is 250 yards wide, and the river is navigable 130 miles; the current is considerably rapid, the banks being high and rocky. It is said black lead mines have been found on the head waters of this river. *Little Kentucky River* is 25 yards wide, and 3 miles west of Kentucky river.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, bounded N. W. by the river Ohio; W. by Cumberland river; S. by Tennessee State; E. by Sandy river, and a line drawn due S. from its source, till it strikes the northern boundary of Tennessee. It lies between $36^{\circ} 30'$, and $39^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and between 81° and 89° W. long. about 250 miles long, and 200 broad, and contains about 50,000 square miles. It is divided into 14 counties, viz. Jefferson, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Nelson, Madison, Lincoln, Woodford, Mason, Washington, Clark, Scott, Logan, and Franklin. It contains 73,677 inhabitants, of whom 12,430 are slaves. The river Ohio washes the N. western side of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, and Cumberland rivers. These again branch in various directions, into rivulets of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its parts. The springs and streams lessen in June, and continue low, hindering navigation, until November, when the autumnal rains swell the rivers, and replenish the whole country with water. At the bottoms of these water-courses the lime-stone rock, which is common in this country, appears of a greyish colour; and where it is exposed to the air, in its natural state, it looks like brown free-stone. On the banks of these rivers and rivulets, this stone has the appearance of fine marble, being of the same texture, and is found in the greatest plenty. After heavy rains, the waters in the rivers rise between the high lime-stone banks from 10 to 30 feet. There are 5 noted salt-springs or licks, in this country, viz. the higher and lower Blue springs, the Big Bone Lick, Drinnon's Lick, and Bullet's Lick at Saltsburg. The last of these Licks has supplied this country and Cumberland with salt, at 3 dols. 33 cents a bushel; and some is exported to the Illinois country. The method of procuring water from these Licks, is by

sinking wells from 30 to 40 feet deep, which yield water more strongly impregnated with salt, than the water from the sea.

This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of limestone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the vallies, where the soil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. The rest of the country is agreeably uneven, gently ascending and descending at no great distances. The angles of ascent are from 8 to 24 degrees, and sometimes more. The vallies in common are very narrow, and the soil in them is very thin, and of an inferior quality; and that along the ascending ground, is frequently not much better; for where you see a tree blown up, you find the roots clinging to the upper parts of the rock. The soil on these agreeable ascents (for they cannot be called hills) is sufficiently deep, as is evident from the size of the trees. The soil is either black, or tinged with a lighter or deeper vermilion, or is of the colour of dark ashes. In many places there are appearances of potter's clay, and coal in abundance. The country promises to be well supplied with wholesome, well tasted water. In Nelson county, N. W. of Rolling fork, a branch of Salt river, is a tract of about 40 miles square, mostly barren, interspersed with plains and strips of good land, which are advantageous situations for raising cattle, as the neighbouring barrens, as they are improperly styled, are covered with grass, and afford good pasturage. The lands east of Nolin creek, a branch of Green river, are in general of an inferior quality; but the banks of Green river afford many desirable situations.

Toward the head waters of Kentucky river, which interlock with the waters of Cumberland and Sandy rivers, and the whole country eastward and southward as far as the Holston river, is broken and mountainous; and from the description given by hunters, it has been much doubted whether it would ever be practicable to make a passable road from Kentucky across to Winchester, in Virginia, on the east side of the mountains, which, on a straight line, is not perhaps more than 400 miles, and the way now travelled is 600. This doubt, however,

however, is now removed, and a company have lately undertaken to cut a road (it is thought a waggon road may be made) from Kentucky, to pass by the Sweet Springs in Virginia; thence to Winchester. This new road, it is supposed, will be nearly 200 miles shorter than the one now travelled.

This country in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth which is peculiar to this country, we may reckon on the sugar, the coffee, the papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber trees. The two last are soft wood, and bear a fruit of the shape and size of a cucumber. The coffee tree resembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which encloses a seed, of which a drink is made not unlike coffee. Besides these, there is the honey-locust, black mulberry, wild cherry, of a large size. The buck-eye, an exceedingly soft wood, is the horse chestnut of Europe. The magnolia bears a beautiful blossom of a rich and exquisite fragrance. Such is the variety and beauty of the flowering shrubs and plants which grow spontaneously in this country, that in the proper season the wilderness appears in blossom. The accounts of the fertility of the soil in this country, have, in some instances, exceeded belief, and probably have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in some instances, it is affirmed, 100 bushels of good corn an acre. In common, the land will produce 30 bushels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly. Cotton is seldom and with difficulty brought to perfection. Irish potatoes produce in abundance, sweet potatoes are raised with difficulty.

The old Virginia planters say, that if the climate does not prove too moist, few soils known, will yield more or better tobacco. Experience has proved, that the climate is not too moist. Great quantities of this article have been exported to France and Spain, through New-Orleans; and it is a well known fact that Philadelphia is a profitable market for the Kentucky planters, notwithstanding all the inconveniences and expenses of reshipment at New-Orle-

ans, under a Spanish government. What advantages then may not this country expect since the free navigation of the Mississippi is now enjoyed?

In the rivers are plenty of buffalo, pike and catfish of uncommon size, salmon, mullet, rock, perch, garfish, eel, suckers, sunfish, &c. Shad have not been caught in the western waters.

Swamps are rare in Kentucky; and of course the reptiles which they produce, such as snakes, frogs, &c. are not numerous. The honey bee may be called a domestic insect, as it is said not to be found but in civilized countries. This is confirmed by a saying which is common among the Indians, when they see a swarm of bees in the woods, "Well, brothers, it is time for us to decamp, for the white people are coming." Nevertheless, bees, of late years, have abounded, to their amazement, even 200 miles N. and N. W. of the Ohio. The quadrupedes, except the buffalo, are the same as in Virginia and the Carolinas.

The climate is healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder.

Kentucky experiences a greater degree of temperature than any of the neighbouring States: Fahrenheit's thermometer seldom falling below 35° in winter, nor rising above 80° in summer. The approach of the seasons is gradual. The summer continues mostly to the middle of October. The autumn or mild weather, generally continues until Christmas, when there is some cold and frost until February, when the spring approaches; and by the beginning of March several shrubs and trees begin to shoot forth their buds; by the middle of the month the buck-eye or horse-chestnut is clad in summer's array; and by the middle of April the foliage of the forests is completely expanded; which is a fortnight earlier than the leaves are shot forth in Virginia and Maryland: and Cumberland is proportionally more temperate than N. Carolina, as Kentucky is to Virginia. Malt-liquor, spirits distilled from corn and rye, and the juice

juice of the sugar-tree mixed with water, constitute the ordinary beverage of the country. Here are various minerals; as iron, copper, lead, sulphur, nitre, &c. Iron-works are in such forwardness, as to furnish large quantities of castings.

The legislature of Virginia, while Kentucky belonged to that State, made provision for a college in it, and endowed it with very considerable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd collected, chiefly from a number of liberal gentlemen in England, a very handsome library for its use. This college, of late, has not flourished; and another has been established, and considerable funds collected for its support. Schools are established in the several towns, and, in general, regularly and handsomely supported. In this State are two printing-offices, and two weekly gazettes published. There are erected a paper mill, oil mills, fulling mills, saw mills, and a great number of valuable grist mills. Several valuable tanneries have been established in different parts of the country. Their salt works are more than sufficient to supply all their inhabitants, at a low price. They make considerable quantities of sugar from the sugar-trees.

The banks, or rather precipices, of Kentucky and Dick's river, are to be reckoned among the natural curiosities of this country. Here the astonished eye beholds 300 or 400 feet of solid perpendicular rock, in some parts of the lime-stone kind, and in others of fine white marble, curiously checkered with strata of astonishing regularity. These rivers have the appearance of deep artificial canals. Their high rocky banks are covered with red cedar groves.

Caves have been discovered in this country of several miles in length, under a fine lime-stone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars. Springs that emit sulphureous matter have been found in several parts of the country. One is near a salt spring, in the neighbourhood of Boonsborough. There are three springs or ponds of bitumen near Green river, which do not form a stream, but empty themselves into a common reservoir, and when used in lamps, answer all the purposes of the best oil. Copperas and allum are among the minerals of Kentucky. Near Lexington are found curious sepulchres full of human skeletons. It has been asserted that a man

in or near Lexington, having dug five or six feet below the surface of the ground, came to a large flat stone, under which was a well of common depth, regularly and artificially stoned.

The distance of Philadelphia, by land, to Kentucky is between 700 and 800 miles; from Baltimore nearly 700; nearly 600 from Alexandria, and upwards of 500 from Richmond. From the Rapids of the Ohio to Santa Fe, is 1000 miles, and from thence to the city of Mexico, 1500.

KEOWE, or *Keowee*, the name given to Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo, the west main branch.

KEOWE, anciently a populous town and territory of the Cherokee Indians, on the river of that name, the north-easternmost branch of Savannah river. The soil is very fertile, and the adjacent heights might, with little expense, be rendered almost impregnable. The fruitful vale of Keowe is 7 or 8 miles in extent, when a high ridge of hills terminates the vale, but opens again below the ridge, and continues 10 or 12 miles down to Sinica, and in width 1 or 2 miles. This was formerly one continued and thickly inhabited settlement, well cultivated and planted. It now exhibits a very different spectacle to the feeble remains of the once potent Cherokees. Fort George formerly stood near the old site of Keowe.

KEPLERS, a village in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on Little Schuylkill river, the N. branch of Schuylkill river; 21 miles N. N. W. of Reading, and 32 W. of Bethlehem.

KERISONGAR, a lake in the District of Maine, which sends its waters to Penobscot river.

KERSHAW, a county of Camden district, S. Carolina, on Wateree river, which separates it from Richland county. It is 35 miles in length and 30 in breadth.

KESIAH. See *Gushai River*.

KEYWAWA, a small isle in Charleston harbour, S. Carolina.

KAIRSERGE GORE, in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, contains 103 inhabitants.

KICKAPOUS, an Indian nation whose different tribes inhabit near the entrance of Lake Superior, where 20 years ago they had 400 warriors; part reside at Lake Michigan, and between that and the Mississippi, near the Outtagomies, &c.

&c. and another tribe near the Piankeshaws, and on the Wabash and its branches.

The Kickapous and Kaskaskias, two Indian nations lately hostile, ceded lands to the United States at the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795. The United States, on the other hand paid them a sum of money in hand, and engaged to pay them in goods, annually, to the value of 500 dollars forever.

KICKEMUIT River is a N. western arm of Mount Hope Bay. It is about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad. The town of Warren, in Bristol county, in the State of Rhode-Island, lies N. W. of it.

KIGLAPYED, on the coast of Labrador, in Davis's Strait, N. from and near *Nain*; which see.

KIKEIONEK Point. See *Kisanox*.

KILLINGLY, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, in the north-eastern part of the State, bordering on Rhode-Island, and separated from Pomfret by Quinebaug river. It lies about 18 miles eastward of Windham, and has a Congregational church. The original settlers were from Massachusetts. The town was incorporated in May, 1708. In 1728 it was divided into two parishes; one of which is now incorporated by the name of Thompson.

KILLINGTON, a mountainous township in Rutland county, Vermont, having Medway on the W. Barnard N. E. and Saltah on the S. E. and contains 32 inhabitants. Waterquechee river has its source in a pond in this town.

KILLINGWORTH, a post-town in Middlesex county, Connecticut, situated on Long-Island Sound, 9 miles E. of Guilford and 27 W. of New-London. The Indian name of the township was Hammonasset; and a stream of that name runs on the W. side of the town, and divides it from Guilford. It was settled in 1663, by 12 planters from Hartford, Guilford, and Windsor. The English name designed to have been given this town was *Kennelworth*, but by mistake it was recorded *Killingworth*. It was incorporated in 1703.

KILLISTINOES, Indians who inhabit on Lake Superior; and can furnish 250 warriors.

KILKENNY, a town in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1774, but not inhabited.

KIMBECK, a place on the east bank

of Hudson's river; 17 or 18 miles north of Poughkeepsie.

KINDERHOOK, a post-town in Columbia county, New-York, on the east side of Hudson's river; 13 miles north of Hudson city, 29 S. by E. of Albany, 145 north of New-York, and 25 W. by N. of Stockbridge in Massachusetts. The township contains 4,661 inhabitants; of whom 411 are electors, and 638 slaves.

KINDERHOOK Landing, in the above township, is situated under the bank of the river, surrounded with an uncleared barren country, has about 15 or 20 houses, and nearly as many stores and other buildings; 20 miles S. of Albany. The town, through which the stage to New-York runs is about 5 miles east of the Landing.

KINGLESS, a township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.

KING AND QUEEN, a county of Virginia, on Mattapany river, which separates it from King William's county. It is about 25 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 9,377 inhabitants, including 5,143 slaves.

KING GEORGE, an ancient fort on the borders of East-Florida, near St. Mary's river.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, or *Nootka*, lies on the N. W. coast of N. America, in north lat. 49° 36'. See *Nootka*.

KING GEORGE, a county of Virginia, lying between the Patowmac, and Rapahannock rivers. It is 22 miles long, and 14 broad, and contains 7,366 inhabitants, of whom 4,157 are slaves.

KINGS, a maritime county of New-York, "containing all that part of the State, bounded easterly by Queen's county; northerly, by New-York county; westerly, partly by Hudson's river, partly by the ocean; and southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, including Coney Islands." This fertile tract of land, situated on the W. end of Long-Island, and separated from Staten-Island by the Narrows, contributes largely to the supply of the New-York market with vegetables, roots, fruits, butter, &c. It is divided into 6 townships, and contains 4,495 inhabitants, including 1,432 slaves. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Flatbush.

KING'S, a county of Nova-Scotia, comprehending the lands on the S. W. and S. sides of the Basin of Minas. The Habitant is navigable for vessels of 40 tons a little way up. The Canaid for vessels of 160 tons, 4 or 5 miles; and the

the Cornwallis is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 5 miles, for those of 50 tons 10 miles farther. There are considerable settlements on these rivers, and they afford a good portion of fine lands for tillage, and for herbage, and some excellent meadows. In the rivers are found a great abundance of shad of an excellent kind; and in the Basin of Minas are fine cod-fish, haddock, bass, and flat-fish of different kinds.

KING'S BRIDGE, a post-town of New-York, 15 miles north of New-York city, and 29 south-west of Stamford in Connecticut. The bridge here connects New-York island with the main land. It was strongly fortified during the war. The heights about it are commanding.

KINGSBURY, a township in Washington county, New-York, bounded easterly by the tract of land called the Provincial Patent. It contains 1120 inhabitants.

KING'S, or **PEARL ISLAND**, a small island in the Bay of Panama. It belongs to Spain, and is famous for its pearl fishery; and lies in N. lat. $7^{\circ} 12'$, W. long. $81^{\circ} 36'$.

KINGSTON, or **ESOPUS**, a post-town of New-York, situated in Ulster county, on the W. side of Hudson's river, six miles W. of Rhinebeck, and on the E. side of Esopus Kill, or Creek. It was destroyed on the 15th of October, 1777, by order of General Vaughan, commanding a fleet which sailed up the Hudson, when large quantities of stores were consumed. It is rebuilt on a regular plan, and contains about 150 houses, a court-house, jail, a Dutch Reformed church, and an academy. It is most pleasantly situated upon and surrounded by a spacious plain. It is 56 miles S. of Albany, and 109 N. of New-York. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 56'$, W. long. $73^{\circ} 56'$. The township contains 3929 inhabitants, of whom 556 are electors, and 302 slaves.

KINGSTON, a township in Addison county, Vermont, containing 101 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the western part of Plymouth Bay, bounded northerly by Duxborough, and contains 1004 inhabitants. There is here a sitting and rolling mill. The town was incorporated in 1707. It is 38 miles S. E. of Boston.

KINGSTON, a township in Rockingham

county, New-Hampshire, lying on the road which leads from Exeter to Haverhill, in Massachusetts, 6 miles from the former, and 12 from Haverhill. It was incorporated in 1694. In 1775 it contained 961 inhabitants; and in 1790, 906.

KINGSTON, a village in New-Jersey, three miles N. E. of Princeton, and 15 S. W. of Brunswick; an elevated and pleasant spot.

KINGSTON, the chief town of Lenoir county, Newbern district, N. Carolina: It is a post-town, situated in a beautiful plain on the N. side of Neus river, and contains a court-house, jail, and about 50 houses. It is 40 miles W. of Newbern, and 24 from Wayneborough.

KINGSTON, a township in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

KINGSTON, a town of Georgetown district, S. Carolina. It is situated on the W. side of Wakkamau river, and contains an Episcopal church, and about 30 houses. It is 41 miles N. by E. of Georgetown, and 103 N. N. E. of Charleston. N. lat. $33^{\circ} 51'$, W. long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

KINGSTON, a village in Talbot county, Maryland, situated on the eastern side of Choptank river, 4 miles below the Forks.

KINGSTON, formerly called *Frontinac*, is situated on the northern part of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of its outlet Iroquois river; 200 miles southward of Montreal, and 150 northward of Niagara. Here the King's stores are kept and guarded by one company of men. Part of Old Fort Frontinac is now standing, the best part of which is the magazine. Kingston contains about 100 houses. Large vessels go no farther than this place; thence to Niagara, &c. stores and merchandize are conveyed in boats.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of St. Vincents, in the West-Indies, and the seat of government, lies at the head of a bay of the same name, on the south-western shore of the island, in St. George's parish.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of Jamaica, in the West-Indies, is situated on the N. side of a beautiful harbour, having Port-Royal on the N. E. and Spanish-Town on the S. W. and was founded in 1693; when repeated desolations by earthquakes and fire had driven the inhabitants from Port-Royal.

It contains 1665 houses, besides negro huts and ware-houses. In 1788, the white inhabitants amounted to 6,539; free people of colour 3,280; and slaves 16,659; in all 26,478. It is a place of great trade and opulence. Many of the houses in the upper part of the town are extremely magnificent; and the markets for butchers' meat, turtle, fish, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, inferior to none. It is the residence of the most considerable merchants, whose ships load and unload here. Upon an average of 20 years, the ships that go out annually from this port amount to 400. N. lat. $17^{\circ} 57' 30''$, W. long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

KING WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, between Mattapony and Pamunky rivers. It is 47 miles long and 15 broad, and contains 8,128 inhabitants; of whom 5,151 are slaves.

KINGWOOD, a township in Huntingdon county, New-Jersey, containing 2,446 inhabitants, including 104 slaves. It is about 5 miles below Alexandria, and 15 S. W. of Lebanon. Also the name of a small river of New-Jersey.

KINSALE, a post-town of Virginia, 16 miles from Westmoreland court-house, and 12 from Northumberland court-house.

KIOANON POINT, called in some maps *Kikeionec*, is the extremity of a large peninsula which projects far into the south side of Lake Superior.

KIONTONA, an Indian town on Conewango river, in Pennsylvania, and 11 miles northerly from its mouth in Alleghany river.

KISHTAC, an island on the N. W. coast of North-America, lies eastward of Foggy Cape, on the south-east side of the peninsula of Alaska, and on that part of it opposite the head of Bristol Bay, on the N. W. side of the peninsula. It is also opposite the mouth of Cook's river.

KISKEMANITAS River, is a branch of Alleghany river, into which it empties in N. lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Its head waters are Little Conemaugh and Stone creek. After their junction it is called Conemaugh river. It then receives Black Lick from the N. E. and 17 miles from its mouth Loyalhannon Creek enters from the S. S. E. after which it is called Kiskemanitas river. It is navigable for batteaux 40 or 50 miles, and good portages are found between it and Ju-

niatta and Potowmac rivers. Coal and salt are discovered in the vicinity of these rivers.

KITTANING, a settlement in Pennsylvania, on the east side of Alleghany river, 36 miles northward of Pittsburg.

KITTATINNY Mountains, a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, which runs through the northern parts of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

KITTERY, a township in York county, District of Maine, incorporated in 1653, and consists of 3 parishes, containing 3,250 inhabitants. It is situated between Piscataqua and York rivers, 67 miles northerly of Boston. In this town is Sturgeon Creek, called so from the plenty of that fish, in the mouth of the creek at the first settlement of the country; but there have been none found for these many years past. This creek is famous in the history of the first settlers.

KITTS, St. See *St. Christophers*.

KNOB LICK, in Mercer county, Kentucky, lies 15 miles S. E. of Harrodstown, and about 12 southerly of Danville.

KNOWLTON, a township in Suffolk county, New-Jersey, containing 1,937 inhabitants, of whom 13 are slaves.

KNOULTON, a grant in Chittenden county, Vermont, lies E. of Smithfield, and W. of Kellysburgh, and contains 10,000 acres of land.

KNOX, a county in the State of Tennessee, in Hamilton district, contained in 1795, according to the State census, 11,573 inhabitants, of whom 2,365 were slaves.

KNOX, a county in the N. W. Territory, erected June 20, 1790. "Beginning at the Standing Stone Forks of the Great Miami river, and down the said river to its confluence with the Ohio river; thence with the Ohio to the small rivulet above fort Massac; thence with the eastern boundary line of St. Clair county, to the mouth of the little Michilimackinack; thence up the Illinois river to the forks or confluence of the Theakiki and Chicago; thence by a line to be drawn due north to the boundary line of the territory of the United States, and so far easterly upon said boundary as that a due south line may be drawn to the place of beginning." Also the name of a fort in the same territory.

KNOX, one of Ingraham's islands. Capt.

Capt. Ingraham discovered two islands, which he called *Knox* and *Hancock*, which Capt. Roberts soon after discovering, called *Freeman* and *Langdon*. These islands had every appearance of fertility. Their latitude is from $8^{\circ} 3'$ to $8^{\circ} 5'$ S. and their longitude very nearly 141° W. from Greenwich.

KNOXVILLE, the metropolis of the State of Tennessee, is situated in Knox county, on the north side of Holston river, on a beautiful spot of ground, 22 miles above the junction of Holston river with the Tennessee, and 4 below the mouth of French Broad river. It is in a flourishing situation, and enjoys a communication with every part of the United States by post. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 130 houses, a court-house, gaol, and barracks large enough to contain 700 men. The supreme courts of law and equity for the district of Hamilton are held here half yearly, and the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Knox county are held here. A college has been established here by government, called Blount College. It is 32 miles N. of Tellico Blockhouse; 200 S. E. by S. of Frankfort, in Kentucky; 485 W. by S. of Richmond, in Virginia; and 728 south-westerly of Philadelphia.

KODIAC, an island on the southern shore of the peninsula of Alaska, on the N. W. coast; which see.

KORTRIGHT, a township in Otsego county, New-York; 122 of its inhabitants are electors.

KOYAHT, a small isle at the S. end of Washington's Isle, at the entrance of a strait separating a small isle from the largest.

KRIS, Indians inhabiting the banks of Lake Christineaux. They can raise 1,200 warriors.

KULSAGE, or *Sugar Town*, a little Cherokee town in the vale of Keowe.

KYUQUOT, a large sound or bay on the N. W. coast of N. America, having Roberts Island on the one side. N. lat. 50° , W. long. $127^{\circ} 20'$.

I.

LABRADOR, TERRA DE, one of the northern countries of America, called also Esquimaux, and is comprehended in New-Britain; bounded north by Hudson's Strait, south by part of Lower Canada and the

river St. Lawrence, west by Hudson's Bay, north-east by the Ocean and Davis's Straits, and E. by the Straits of Bellisle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The coast is rocky, and interspersed with innumerable isles. The only attempt to trade with Labrador, has been directed towards the fishery; the annual produce of which, amounts to upwards of £49,000 sterl. The inhabitants, whose number is unknown, hunt for furs and skins. The Moravian Brethren maintain a communication with their mission on the coast of Labrador. The property of their ship is divided into shares of £10 only, with the supply intended for the brethren; articles are sent for traffic with the natives, enabling them to bring back cargoes that have afforded them not always a dividend of more than the interest of the capital employed. See *New-Britain*.

LABRADOR, a large lake which by its numerous branches forms a water communication through great part of the island of Cape Breton. In some maps it is called St. Peter's Lake.

LACHAWANNOCK, a mountain in the north-western part of Pennsylvania.

LACHAWANNOCK, a township in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

LACK, a township in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

LA COLLE, a river which falls into Lake Champlain from the W. 5 miles S. W. of Nut-Island, after a short course.

LACOMIC, a small creek which empties through the west bank of Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania, opposite Licking Creek, a short distance below fort Franklin.

LACONIA. The tract of land extending from the river Merrimack to Sagadahock, and from the ocean to the lakes and rivers of Canada, went under this name, in the grant of lands in 1622, from the council of Plymouth to Capt. Mason and Sir Ferdinand Gorges.

LADIES Island, a small island of S. Carolina, near Port-Royal.

LAGOON, one of the new discovered islands in the South Sea. Captain Cook visited it in 1769. S. lat. $18^{\circ} 47'$, W. long. from Greenwich $139^{\circ} 28'$.

LAGUNA, a town of Peru, situated on Amazon river, S. E. of the town of Borja.

LA GUAYRA, a maritime fortified town in Caraccas, a province of Terra Firma. This town, and Puerto Cabela are the chief in the province.

LAKE OF THE WOODS. See *Woods*.

LA MOELLE, a large river in the N. W. part of Vermont. Its general course is westerly: after running about 75 miles, and receiving 14 lesser streams, it falls into Lake Champlain at Colchester, 5 miles north of the mouth of Onion river, and is of about the same magnitude.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town on the road from Guayaquil to Lima in Peru, four leagues from Morrope. It consists of about 1,500 houses, built of different materials, but in general of bajareques, or unburnt bricks. The meanest of the houses are the habitations of the Indians, which consist entirely of canes. The number of its inhabitants amounts to above 30,000, some of whom are opulent; but the generality are poor Spaniards, Mulattoes, Mestizoes, and Indians. It has a large and elegant stone church. It is the residence of a corregidor, having under his jurisdiction, besides many other towns, that of Morrope. One of the two officers of the revenue appointed for Truxillo, also resides here. S. lat. $6^{\circ} 41' 37''$, W. long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

LAMPA, a jurisdiction of Cusco, in Peru, in S. America. It begins about 30 leagues south of the city of Cusco; and is the principal province included under the name of Callao. Here are excellent pastures and silver mines. The air is very cold.

LAMPETER, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

LAMPREY River, a water of Great Bay, in New-Hampshire.

LANCASTER, a bay or sound on the western coast of Sir Thomas Smith's bay. The southernmost part lies in N. lat. $74^{\circ} 20'$. The most northerly is called Alderman Jonas's Sound, and lies in N. lat. 76° .

LANCASTER, a populous and wealthy county in the interior part of Pennsylvania, extending south to the Maryland line. It is about 42 miles square, is divided into 25 townships, and contains 566,240 acres of land, and 36,147 inhabitants, including 348 slaves. The lands in this county are rich and well cultivated. The hills in the northern parts abound with iron ore; for the manufacturing which, 2 furnaces and 8 forges have been erected. The furnaces manufacture about 1,200 tons of pigs and nearly that number of bar-iron annually. Copper and lead have also been found here. Chief town, *Lancaster*.

LANCASTER, a county of Virginia, bounded east by Chesapeake Bay, and S. W. by Rappahannock river. It is about 40 miles long, and 15 broad, and contains 5,628 inhabitants, of whom 3,336 are slaves.

LANCASTER, a county of Camden district, S. Carolina, lying on Lynche's creek, and Wateree river. It contains 6,302 inhabitants, of whom 4,684 are whites, and 1,370 slaves.

LANCASTER, *Borough of*, a handsome and flourishing post-town, the capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the largest inland town of the United States. It is pleasantly situated upon the descent of a hill, a mile and a half west of Conestoga creek, which falls into Susquehannah river 9 miles S. by W. of the town. Its trade is already great, and must increase, in proportion as the surrounding country populates. It contains about 7 or 800 houses and about 5,000 people. The legislature is to meet here in future, till a permanent seat of government shall be established. The public buildings are a handsome court-house of brick, a market-house of the same materials, and a strong stone gaol. Here are six places of worship, for as many different persuasions, viz. German Lutherans, German Calvinists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Moravians, and Roman Catholics. The German Lutheran church is a large brick building, having an organ, and a handsome spire; the others are of brick, and are neat and commodious buildings. The only manufactures here are carried on by individuals. There are 3 breweries and 2 or 3 valuable tanneries. Franklin College is established here for the Germans. Its endowments are nearly the same as those of Dickinson college at Carlisle. Its trustees consist of Lutherans, Calvinists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians; of each an equal number. The principal is a Lutheran, and the vice-president a Calvinist. It is 58 miles as the new turnpike road runs, W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 31 from Reading. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 3'$, W. long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

LANCASTER, a post-town of S. Carolina, 36 miles from Camden, and 47 from Charlotte, N. Carolina.

LANCASTER, a very pleasant post-town in Worcester county, Massachusetts; the oldest in the county, having been settled in 1645, and incorporated in

in 1653. It is situated on a branch of Nashua river, which empties into the Merrimack. It is 35 miles W. N. W. of Boston, 4 miles W. of Bolton, and 14 N. by E. of Worcester. The lands of the township of Lancaster, and those of Sterling on the S. W. are part of the tract called *Nashua* by the Indians. The pleasantness of this town has invited many persons of education and fortune to reside here. In the N. easterly part of Lancaster, there is a valuable, and perhaps inexhaustible slate pit, furnishing slates for houses, and excellent stones for tombs and graves. No slates equal to these have yet been discovered in the United States. These are sent to Boston, and exported to New-York, Virginia, &c. Two principal branches of Nashua river, over which are 9 large bridges, water this town, and have on their banks excellent intervale land. Cumberry pond in this town is observed to rise as much as two feet, just before a storm; and Sandy pond rises in a dry season.

LANCASTER, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, on the east bank of Connecticut river, about 41 miles above Hanover. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775 it contained 61 inhabitants, and in 1790—161.

LANCE ISLES, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lie off Cape Scott, which is the southern point at the mouth of Pintard's Sound, opposite to Point Disappointment. There is a narrow channel between the largest isle and the cape. See *Pintard's Sound*.

LANDAFF, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 292 inhabitants.

LAND'S HEIGHT, in North-America, is the high ground on the chain of lakes between Lake la Plue and Lake Superior, where there is a portage of 7 miles. It is 80 miles east of the grand portage from the west end of Lake Superior.

LANGDON, a township in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1787, and contains 244 inhabitants.

LANESBOROUGH, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, N. by E. of Hancock, 12 miles N. by W. of Lenox, and 144 W. by N. of Boston. It affords a quarry of good marble, and contains 2,142 inhabitants.

LANSINBURGH, (*city*) in the township of Troy, Rensselaer county, New-

York, is very pleasantly situated on the E. bank of Hudson's river, opposite one of the mouths of the Mohawk, and contains about 200 dwelling-houses, a brick church, the joint property of the Dutch and Presbyterian congregation, a courthouse, gaol, and an academy, incorporated in 1796. Here is a library company which was incorporated in 1775. It is a very flourishing place, situated on a plain at the foot of a hill, from the top of which is a most delightful prospect. A few years ago there was but one stage between this town and Albany; now (1796) 20 stages daily pass and repass between the neighbouring towns of Lansinburgh, Troy, Waterford, and Albany; and the average number of passengers is said to exceed 150. It is 9 miles north of Albany, 3 above Troy, 175 north of New-York, and 270 N. N. E. of Philadelphia.

LAPIS LAZULI, a small rock surrounded with and almost covered by the sea on the coast of Nova-Scotia. It is about 2 miles from Monano Island, and shews the passage into St. John's river.

LA PLATE. See *Paraguay*.

LARGE ROCK lies on the S. bank of Ohio river, in the tract called Indiana, and nearly opposite the mouth of Mulkingum river.

LARGE ISLAND, one of the largest islands on the Labrador coast, due west of the mouth of Shecatika Bay.

LARICAXAS, a province of La Paz, and audience of Charcas, in Peru. It lies adjacent to the territories of the jurisdiction of La Paz, and to the north of that city, extending 118 leagues from E. to W. and about 30 from N. to S. It abounds in gold mines, the metal of which is of so fine a quality, that its standard is 23 carats and 3 grains.

LATACUNGA, *Assiento* of, the first jurisdiction to the southward of that of Quito, in Peru. The word *assiento* implies a place less than a town, but larger than a village. It stands on a wide plain, having on its east side the eastern cordillera of the Andes, from which projects a very high mountain; and at a small distance from its foot is situated Latacunga, in 55° 14' 30" S. lat. On its W. side is a river, which is sometimes fordable, but generally passed over a bridge. This *assiento* is large and regular, the streets broad and straight, the houses of stone, arched, and well contrived,

trived, one story high. This precaution the inhabitants were taught to observe by a dreadful destruction of all the buildings, on the 20th of June, 1699. Out of 600 stone houses, which the assiento then contained, only a part of one, and the Jesuit's church, were left standing, and most of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. The stone of which the houses and churches are built, is a kind of pumice, or spongy stone, ejected from volcanoes; which have formed inexhaustible quarries in the neighbourhood. It is so light, that it will swim in the water, and from its great porosity, the lime cements the different pieces very strongly together. This jurisdiction contains 17 principal villages. The air of the assiento is colder from the place being only 6 leagues from the mountain of Cotopaxi; which as it is not less in height or extent than those of Chimborazo and Caynaburo, so, like them, it is covered with ice and snow. The villages are populous; such as are seated in the vallies are hot, those in the plains temperate, whilst those which border on the mountains, like that of the assiento, are cold, and sometimes to an excessive degree. The inhabitants amount to about 12,000, chiefly Spaniards and Mestizoes. Great quantities of pork are salted here and sent to Quito, Guayaquil, and Riobamba, being highly valued for the peculiar flavour given it in the pickling. The manufactures are those of cloth, bays, and tucuyos. The inhabitants of Pugili, and Saquisli, are noted for making earthen ware, highly valued all over the province of Quito. The clay of which they are made is of a lively red, remarkably fine, emitting a kind of fragrantcy, and the workmanship very neat and ingenious.

LAUREL MOUNTAIN, a range of mountains westward of the Alleghany ridge, and a part of what is called the Alleghany Mountains. It extends from Pennsylvania to N. Carolina, and gives rise to several branches of the Ohio river. The Great Kanaway breaks through the Laurel Ridge in its way to the Ohio, in N. lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $81^{\circ} 19'$. In a spur of this mountain, about latitude 36° , is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and, it is said, as blue as indigo. The lands within a small distance of the Laurel Mountain, through which the Youghiogany runs,

are in many places broken and stoney, but rich and well timbered; and in some places, and particularly on Laurel Creek, they are rocky and mountainous. From the Laurel Mountain to Monongahela, the first 7 miles are good, level farming lands, with fine meadows; the timber, white-oak, chefnut, hickory, &c.

LAWRENCE River and Gulf, St. St. Lawrence is one of the largest rivers in N. America. It issues from Lake Ontario, forming the outlet of the long chain of great lakes, which separate Upper-Canada from the United States. From Lake Ontario to Montreal it has the name of Iroquois, and taking a north-east course embosoms the island of Montreal; just above which it receives Ottawas from the west, and forms many fertile islands. From Montreal it assumes the name of St. Lawrence, and continuing the same course passes by Quebec, and meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea, and is so far navigable for large vessels. Having received in its course besides Ottawas, St. John's, Seguina, Despraires, Trois Rivières, and innumerable other smaller streams, it falls into the ocean at Cape Rosieres, by a mouth about 90 miles broad. In its course it forms a great variety of bays, harbours, and islands, many of them fruitful and extremely pleasant. See *Quebec, Montreal, &c.* The main entrance into the gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic ocean, is on the eastward between Cape Ray, the south point of Newfoundland Island, and the north cape of Cape Breton; the Gut of Canso leads into it from the S. E. between Nova-Scotia and the S. end of Cape Breton; and the Straits of Bellisle lead into it from the north between Newfoundland Island and the coast of Labrador. It contains a number of islands, viz. St. John's at its southern extremity, on the coast of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia; Anticosti, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; besides a number of smaller islands.

LAURENS, a county in Ninety-Six district, S. Carolina, lying between Enoree and Saluda rivers. It is about 31 miles long, and 22 broad, and contains 8,217 free inhabitants, and 1,120 slaves.

LAURENS Court-House, in the above county, is 20 miles from Bush river, 32 from Newbury court-house, and 40 from Greenville.

LAWRENCE, *Fort*, is a little above the crossing place of Tuscarawas, a branch of Muskingum river.

LAWRENCE-TOWN, a thinly settled agricultural township, a few miles to the eastward of Halifax in Nova-Scotia.

LAURENT *of the Mine, St.* a settlement in the island of St. Domingo, near the Spanish capital, St. Domingo. It stands in the place where the capital was first founded, on the east side of the Ozama, and about a quarter of a league from its confluence with the Isabella. It can only be considered as a dependency on St. Domingo, and contains 300 inhabitants, all free negroes, forming a cure. It was formed in 1723, by 128 run-away French negroes who being sent down to the bay of Ocoa to be shipped off, the Spaniards attacked the escort, and gave arms to the fugitives, maintaining that they were free men.

LAWUNAK-HANNOCK, a Moravian settlement nearly opposite Goshgohink, on Alleghany river, and 20 miles north-east of Fort Franklin.

LAZARUS, *Archipelago of, St.* See *De Fonte*.

LEACOCK, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

LEASBURGH, the chief town of Caswell county, N. Carolina. It contains a court-house, gaol, and a few houses.

LEBANON, a township in York county, District of Maine, situated on the east side of Salmon Fall river, 100 miles north of Boston. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 1275 inhabitants. A species of stone is found here which yields copperas and sulphur.

LEBANON, *New*, a pleasant village in New-York State, bordering on Pittsfield, Massachusetts, situated partly in a vale, and partly on the declivity of hills. The medicinal springs here are next in celebrity to those of Saratoga. The pool is situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking the valley, and surrounded with a few houses which afford tolerable accommodations to invalids.

LEBANON, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, was settled in 1697. The soil is equal to almost any in the State, and the inhabitants are generally farmers, many of whom are wealthy. The thick settled part of the town forms a very wide street, and the houses are at considerable distances from each other. Academic education has been patronized in this place for above 80

years, greatly to the honour of the people. The river Shetucket is formed by the junction of Willamantic and Mount Hope rivers, which unite between this town and Windham. It lies 9 miles north of Norwich, and 30 south-east of Hartford.

LEBANON, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, situated on Muscomy river, and on the east side of the Connecticut, 2 miles below Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1761. In 1775 it contained 347 inhabitants, and in 1790—1180. It is in contemplation to build a bridge on Connecticut river at the middle bar of Agar's falls in this town, where the distance between the rocks is 110 feet. It is 35 miles above the bridge built by Col. Hale at Bellows's Falls at Walpole. See *Muscomy Pond*.

LEBANON, a post-town of Pennsylvania, situated on the south side of Quilipahilla creek, in Dauphin county. About a mile from the town is the Susquehanna, and Schuylkill canal, which connects this creek with the Tulpehocken, a branch of the Schuylkill. Lebanon contains about 300 houses, regularly built, many of which are of brick and stone; a German Lutheran and a Calvinist church. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, 43 E. by S. of Carlisle, and 82 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

LEE, a small town in Strafford county, New-Hampshire, about 12 miles north of Exeter. It was formerly part of Dover and Durham, and was incorporated in 1766. In 1775 it contained 954 inhabitants, in 1790—1029.

LEE, *Fort*, was erected by the Americans during the late war, on the west bank of North river, having the tract called the English Neighbourhood on the north, and that called Heboken on the southward, in N. lat. 40° 56', and about 9 miles above the town of Bergen. The Americans had 2,000 men in garrison here in the late war, but evacuated it in November, 1776, with the loss of their artillery and stores.

LEE, a county of Virginia, lately taken from Russell, in the S. W. corner of the State, bounded south by the State of N. Carolina, and west by Kentucky.

LEE, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 5 miles southerly of Lenox, 4 east of Stockbridge, and 140 west of Boston; was incorporated in 1777, and contains 1,170 inhabitants. Housatonic

tonick river runs southerly through this town.

LEEDS, a town in the eastern part of Gloucester county, New-Jersey, 4 miles west of the mouth of Mullicus river, and 8 north-westerly of Brigantine Inlet.

LEEDS, a village of Richmond county, Virginia, situated on the north bank of Rappahannock river; 14 miles E. by S. of Port-Royal, 40 S. E. of Frederickburg, and 70 N. E. of Richmond. Near Leedstown is a famous course for horse-racing.

LEEFOOGA, one of the Friendly islands, in the South Sea. It was visited by Captain Cook in 1776, who considers it, in some respects, superior to Anamooka. The island is situated near Hapace, and is about 7 miles long and 3 broad.

LEESBURG. See *Leafsburg*.

LEESBURG, a post-town of Maryland, 25 miles from Fredericktown.

LEESBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Loudon county. It is situated 6 miles S. W. of the Patowmac, and 4 south of Goose Creek, a branch of that river on the great road leading from Philadelphia to the southward, and on the leading road from Alexandria to Bath. It contains about 60 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It is 20 miles from Salisbury, 32 from Shepherdstown, 20 miles from Fredericktown in Maryland, 46 north-west of Alexandria, and 64 E. S. E. of Winchester.

LEESBURG, or *Leestown*, a settlement in Kentucky, on the banks of Kentucky river, 20 miles from Lexington, and about 30 from the Upper Blue Lick. It was destroyed by the Indians and abandoned. The country for many miles round is first rate land. Great plenty of marble is found on the banks of Kentucky, particularly at this place.

LEE'S ISLAND, in Patowmac river, in Fairfax county, Virginia, about 2 miles south-eastward of Thorp, which is on the north side of Goose Creek.

LEEK, a small island of Pennsylvania, in Delaware river.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See *West-Indies*.

LEHIGH, or *Lecha*, a river which rises in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about 21 miles east of Wyoming Falls, in Susquehanna river, and taking a circular course, passing through the Blue Mountains, empties into Dela-

ware river on the south side of Easton, 11 miles N. E. of Bethlehem. It runs about 75 miles, and is navigable 30 miles.

LE GRAND, a considerable river of the N. W. Territory, which rises within a few miles of the west extremity of Lake Erie, and pursuing a N. N. W. course for nearly 100 miles, thence turning to the west, empties into Lake Michigan. It is about 250 yards wide at its confluence with the lake.

LEICESTER, a township in Addison county, Vermont, situated on the east side of Otter Creek, having 343 inhabitants. Great Trout Pond, or Lake, is partly in this town, and partly in Salisbury, on the north. This town was granted Oct. 20, 1761.

LEICESTER, called by the Indian natives *Towtaid*, is a considerable town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 1076 inhabitants. It is situated upon the post-road from Boston to Hartford, New-York and Philadelphia, 6 miles westerly of Worcester, and 54 W. by S. of Boston; bounded N. by Paxton and S. by Oxford. It was settled in 1713, and incorporated in 1720 or 1721. There are three meeting-houses here for Congregationalists, Anabaptists, and Quakers; who live in harmony together. The *Leicester Academy* was incorporated in 1784, and is well endowed. Wool cards are manufactured here to the annual amount of 15,000 pairs.

LEMINGTON, a township in Essex county, Vermont, on the west bank of Connecticut river, and near the N. E. corner of the State. The Great Monadnock mountain is in this town. It contains 31 inhabitants.

LE MAIRE. See *Maire*.

LEMPSTER, an inconsiderable township in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1761. In 1775 it contained 128 and in 1790—414 inhabitants.

LENOIR, a county of Newbern district, N. Carolina, surrounded by Glasgow, Craven, Jones, and Dauphin. It contains 2,484 free inhabitants, and 957 slaves. Chief town, Kingston.

LENOX, the shire town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. It is a pleasant and thriving town, and has a court-house and gaol. Housatonic river passes through the town. It lies east of Washington, south of Pittsfield, 17 miles south-westerly of Chester, and 145 miles north of Boston.

LEOGANE,

LEOGANE, *Bay of*, called also *Bight*, or *Bite* of Leogane, also *Cul de Sac* of Leogane, at the west end of the island of St. Domingo, is formed by two peninsulas. It opens between Cape St. Nicholas at the west end of the north peninsula, and Cape Dame Marie, the N. W. point of the south peninsula, 45 leagues apart. At the bottom of the bay are the islands Gonave, and on the north side of the south peninsula the isles Reffis and Caymite. It embosoms a vast number of fine bays. The chief bays, towns and ports from Cape St. Nicholas round to Cape Dame Marie are La Plate Forme, or the Platform, Gonaives, St. Marc, Montrouis, Archa-haye, Port au Prince, Leogane, Goave, Miragoane, Petit, Trou, Bay of Barada-ires, Bay of Durot, Jeremie, Cape Dame Marie, &c. Trou Bordet, at the head of which, is Port au Prince, is at the extremity of the Bay of Leogane eastward, 60 leagues E. of Cape Dame Marie, and 51 S. E. of Cape St. Nicholas.

LEOGANE, a sea-port town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, situated on the N. side of the neck of the south peninsula in the bay or bite of Leogane, at the head of a small bay which sets up E. from the bay of Grand Goave, 4 leagues N. E. of the town of that name, 6½ N. of Jacmel, 8 N. W. of Cayes de Jacmel, 9 W. by S. of Port au Prince, and 6½ leagues S. E. of Petite Gonave island. N. lat. 18° 30', W. long. from Paris 75° 2'. It is an agreeable, pleasant, and commercial place. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 895,871lbs. white sugar—7,079,205lbs. brown sugar—1,932,952lbs. coffee—139,887lbs. cotton—and 4,960lbs. indigo. The duties on the exportation of the above, 26,103 dollars 70 cents.

LEOMINSTER, a post-town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 7 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, 20 S. E. of Winchendon, 46 westward of Boston, 19 N. of Worcester, and 20 S. of Marlborough, in New-Hampshire, has a printing-office and several neat buildings. This township was taken from Lancaster, incorporated in 1740, and contains 1189 inhabitants. On the different streams which pass through the town are 2 grist-mills, 5 saw-mills, an oil-mill, and clothiers works, very excellent. About 200,000 bricks are annually made here. The manufacture of combs is

also carried on to great perfection and profit. *Leominster Gore*, adjoining, contains 27 inhabitants.

LEON, a river which falls into the Gulf of Mexico from the N. W. at the bay of St. Bernard.

LEON, *New*, a populous kingdom of New-Spain, in N. America, in which are several silver mines.

LEON, a town of the province of Panuco, in Mexico. It has rich mines, and lies 30 leagues north of Mechoacan, and 55 N. W. of the city of Mexico.

LEON DE CARACAS, *St.* a city, the capital of the province of the Caracas, situated on a river, about 6 leagues south from the coast, enclosed by mountains. The valley in which it stands is a savannah, well watered and very healthy, about 3 leagues long and 1 broad in the middle, the only entrance into which is through a crooked and steep road. The city is near a mile long; the houses handsome and well furnished; the streets regular, straight and broad, cutting each other at right angles, and terminating in a magnificent square in the centre. It contains about 4 or 5,000 inhabitants; most of whom are owners of cocoa plantations, which 12 or 13,000 negroes cultivate in the rich vallies, which is almost the only cultivation they have.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of N. America in New-Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; the residence of a governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the buccaners in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army who were 6 to 1; is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions earthquakes. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has several monasteries and nunneries belonging to it. At one end of the town is a lake which ebbs and flows like the sea. It is 30 miles from the South Sea. N. lat. 12° 25', W. long. 88° 10'.

LEONARDSTOWN, a post-town of Maryland, and the capital of St. Mary's county, is situated on the east side of Britton's brook, just where it falls into Britton's bay, 5 miles from its mouth in the Patowmac, and contains about 50 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It is 113 miles south of Baltimore, 62 S. by E. of Upper Marlborough, 30 south-east of Port Tobacco, and 217 south-west of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38° 18'.

LEPERS' Island, one of the *New Hebrides*. The inhabitants of this island, according

according to Bougainville's account of them, "are of two colours, black and mulatto. Their lips are thick, their hair frizzled, and some have a kind of yellow wool; they are small, ugly, ill-made, and in general devoured by the *leprosy*, which occasioned the discoverer Bougainville to call it the *Ile of Lepers*: few women were seen, but they were altogether as disgusting as the men. They go naked, hardly covering their waists with a mat." They carry their children on their backs in a kind of scarf. They wear ornaments in their nostrils; and have no beards.

LE ROACH *Island*, is near Faulkland's Islands; discovered in 1657.

LES CAYES, a jurisdiction on the S. side of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, contains 4 parishes and yields abundance of sugar, cotton, and coffee. Its exports from the town Les Cayes from January 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 2,597,666lb. white sugar; 24,526,050lb. brown sugar; 3,025,604lb. coffee; 855,447lb. cotton; 169,305lb. indigo; and small articles to the value of 8,256 livres. The value of duties paid on the above on exportation 101,528 dollars, 85 cents. The town *Les Cayes* lies between the villages Torbeck and Cavaillon, on the large bay which sets up to the island Avache; from which it is about 3 leagues distant, and 5 leagues northerly of Point Abacon. N. lat. 18° 12', W. long. from Paris 76° 8'.

LETTERKENNY, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

LEVERETT, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, near Connecticut river, and 95 miles west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 524 inhabitants. A copper mine has been found in this township.

LEVI, a point of land in the river St. Lawrence, opposite to the city of Quebec.

LEWIS, a town in Essex county, S. W. of Lemington, adjoining, in Vermont. It is about 8 miles south of the Canada line.

LEWIS CREEK, in Vermont, a small stream which falls into Lake Champlain at Ferrisburg, a little north of the mouth of Little Otter Creek.

LEWIS'S BAY. See *Barnstable County*, Massachusetts.

LEWISBURG. See *Louisbourg*.

LEWISBURG, a county in Orangeburgh district, S. Carolina.

LEWISBURG, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Franklin county. It is situated on Tar river, and contains between 20 and 30 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 30 miles N. of Raleigh, 25 south of Warrenton, 56 from Tarborough, and 411 from Philadelphia.

LEWISBURG, a post-town, and the chief town of Greenbriar county, Virginia; situated on the N. side of Greenbriar river, contains about 60 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 250 miles W. by N. of Richmond, and 486 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38° 8'.

LEWISBURG, or *Tarstown*, a town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the west side of the Susquehannah, 7 miles above Northumberland. It contains about 60 houses, and is well situated for carrying on a brisk trade with the N. W. part of the State. It is 30 miles E. by N. of Aaronsburg.

LEWISTOWN, a plantation in Lincoln county, District of Maine, situated on the east side of Androscoggin river, and bounded S.W. by Bowdoin. Lewistown and Gore contain 532 inhabitants. It is 36 miles N. E. of Portland.

LEWISTOWN, or *Lewes*, a town in Sussex county, Delaware, is pleasantly situated on Lewes creek, 3 miles above its mouth in Delaware Bay, and as far W. by N. of the light-house on Cape Henlopen. It contains a Presbyterian and Methodist church, and about 150 houses, built chiefly on a street which is more than 3 miles in length, and extending along a creek, which separates the town from the pitch of the cape. The situation is high, and commands a full prospect of the light-house, and the sea. The court-house and the gaol are commodious buildings, and give an air of importance to the town. The situation of this place must at some future time render it of considerable importance. Placed at the entrance of a bay, which is crowded with vessels from all parts of the world, and which is frequently closed with ice a part of the winter season, necessity seems to require, and nature seems to suggest, the forming this port into a harbour for shipping. The deficiency of water in the creek, may be cheaply and easily supplied by a small canal so as to afford a passage for the waters of Rehoboth into Lewes creek.

creek, which would ensure an adequate supply. The circumjacent country is beautifully diversified with hills, woods, streams, and lakes, forming an agreeable contrast to the naked sandy beach, which terminates in the cape; but it is greatly infested with musketoes and sand-flies. It carries on a small trade with Philadelphia in the productions of the country. A manufacture of marine and glauber salts, and magnesia, has been lately established here, which is managed by a gentleman skilled in the practical knowledge of chemistry. It is 113 miles south of Philadelphia. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 6'$, W. long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

LEWISTOWN, the chief town of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the northern side of Juniatta river, on the W. side, and at the mouth of Cissicoquilis creek; a short way west of the Long Narrows in Juniatta river, and about 23 miles north-easterly of Huntingdon. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 dwelling-houses, a court-house and gaol. It was incorporated in 1795, and is governed by two burgesses, one high constable, a town-clerk, and two assistants. It is 150 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 33'$, W. long. $77^{\circ} 23'$.

LEWUNAKHANNEK, a town on the Ohio, where Christian Indians settled under the care of the Moravian missionaries.

LEXAWACSEIN, a small river of Pennsylvania, which rises by several branches in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the east side of Mount Ararat; these unite about 10 miles from its mouth in Delaware river. Its course is S. E. and east. It joins the Delaware about 174 miles above Philadelphia.

LEXINGTON, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Rockbridge county. It is situated on the post-road from Philadelphia to Kentucky, by way of the wilderness, and about a mile south of the north branch of James's river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 100 houses. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, and the country round highly cultivated. It is 159 miles W. by N. of Richmond, 398 from Philadelphia, and 465 from Danville in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, a post-town of Kentucky, and formerly the metropolis of that State. It is situated on a rich extensive plain, in Fayette county, on the

north side of Town Fork, a small stream which falls into the south branch of Elkhorn river. It is built on a regular plan, and contains about 250 houses, 3 places of public worship, a court-house and gaol. It contains 2 printing-offices, which publish two weekly gazettes; has several stores of goods well assorted, and is a flourishing, agreeable place. It is situated in the midst of a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, 24 miles east of Frankfort, and 774 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Its inhabitants are supposed to amount now (1796) to 2,000; among whom are a number of very genteel families, affording very agreeable society. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 6'$, W. long. $85^{\circ} 8'$. Near this town are found curious sepulchres full of human skeletons. It has been asserted that a man in or near the town, having dug 5 or 6 feet below the surface of the ground, came to a large flat stone, under which was a well of common depth, regularly and artificially stoned. In the vicinity of Lexington are found the remains of two ancient fortifications, furnished with ditches and bastions, overgrown with large trees.

LEXINGTON, a county in Orangeburgh district, S. Carolina.

LEXINGTON, formerly called the *Great Falls*, a small town of Georgia, situated on the south side of Ogeechee river, on a beautiful eminence which overlooks the falls of the river. It is 2 miles from Georgetown, and 30 from Greensborough.

LEXINGTON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N. W. of Boston, having a neat Congregational church, and a number of compact houses. It has been rendered famous by the battle fought in it, April 19, 1775, which may be considered as the commencement of the American revolution. This township contains 941 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1712.

LEYDEN, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, between Colerain and Bernardston, 29 miles from Northampton, the shire town, and 117 N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1784, and contains 989 inhabitants.

LEZARS, an Indian nation, who inhabit between the mouth of the Ohio and Wabash rivers. They can furnish 300 warriors.

LIBERTY, a post-town of Virginia, 15 miles from New-London, 35 from Fincastle,

Fineastle, 40 from Franklin court-house, and 65 from Martinsburg.

LIBERTY-TOWN, a village of Maryland, situated in Frederick county, 10 miles north-east of Frederickstown, and about 44 N. N. W. of the Federal City. Copper mines have been found near this town, and have been worked; but to no great extent as yet.

LICHTENAU, a Moravian settlement on the east side of Muskingum river, 3 miles below Goschachguenck; but as the warriors passed constantly through this place, it was forsaken, and they removed to Salem, 5 miles below Gnadenhuetten.

LICK, a name by which salt springs are called in the western parts of the United States. See *Big Bone Lick*.

LICKING, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises on the western confines of Virginia; interlocks with the head waters of Kentucky river; runs in a N. W. direction, upwards of 180 miles, and by a mouth 150 yards wide flows through the south bank of Ohio river, opposite fort WASHINGTON. Upon this river are iron-works, and numerous salt springs. Its principal branch is navigable nearly 70 miles. From Lime-stone to this river, the country is very rich, and covered with cane, rye-grass, and natural clover.

LIGONIER, Fort, lies on the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; 266 miles from the former and 54 from the latter, and 9 miles from the E. side of Laurel Hill.

LIGUANEA, mountains in the island of Jamaica. At the foot of these in St. Andrew's parish, about 6 miles from Kingston, is the most magnificent botanical garden in the world. It was established in 1773, under the sanction of the assembly. The fortune of war having thrown into Lord Rodney's hands many rare plants, he presented to his favoured island plants of the genuine cinnamon, the mango, bread-fruit, and other oriental productions; which are now become common in the island. See *Cold Spring*.

LILLIE, a citadel at Cape Ann, in the township of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

LIMA, the middle division of Peru, in S. America. It has Quito on the north, the mountains called the Andes on the east, the audience of Los Charcos on the south, and the Pacific ocean

on the west. There are many wild beasts in the audience.

LIMA, the capital of Peru, in S. America, is also called Los Reyes, or the City of Kings, and is the emporium of this part of the world. It was founded by Don Francisco Pizarro on the 18th of January, 1535; is situated in a large, spacious, and fertile plain, called the valley of Rimac, on the south side of the river Rimac, which runs westward. The name of Lima being only a corrupt pronunciation of the Indian word, which is derived from an idol to which the Indians and their Yncas used to sacrifice. This idol being supposed to return answers to the prayers offered to it, they called it, by way of distinction, Rimac, i. e. the speaker.

It is so well watered by the river Rimac, that the inhabitants command a stream, each for his own use. The N. side of the town runs nearly close to the river for the length of about 10 furlongs. At about $\frac{1}{2}$ of this space, from the western extent, an elegant stone bridge of 4 or 5 arches is built across the river leading south, about 200 yards to the great square, of which the side is about 140 yards. The street continues south from the bridge, for near a mile, having parallel streets, 8 to the west, and 6 to the east, besides other streets which run obliquely south-eastward. The 15 streets, running north and south, are crossed by 8 others running east and west, besides several to the southward, not parallel to the former, and others in the eastern parts, which have different directions. The figure of the town is nearly quadrilateral. A diagonal line running east and west, would be 18 furlongs in length; and the southern perpendicular, about 7 furlongs, and the northern about 4 furlongs; so that the city stands on a space of ground nearly equal to a mile and a quarter square. The northern side for about three quarters of a mile next the river, is fortified mostly by redans; the rest of the circuit is inclosed with 34 hollow bastions and their intermediate curtains. The whole is faced with a brick wall, and surrounded with a ditch, but has no covered way, glacis, nor outworks. Eight gates, besides that at the bridge, furnish a communication with the adjacent country. The city stands about 6 miles from Callao, which is the sea-port to Lima, and 180 north-west of Guamanga.

The

The white people in Lima are estimated at about 15,000, and the whole number of inhabitants are about 60,000. One remarkable fact is sufficient to demonstrate the wealth of this city. When the viceroy, the Duke de la Palada, made his entry into Lima, in 1682, the inhabitants, to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, amounting to 17 millions sterling. All travellers speak with amazement of the decorations of the churches with gold, silver, and precious stones, which load and ornament even the walls. The only thing that could justify these accounts, is the immense riches and extensive commerce of the inhabitants. The merchants of Lima may be said to deal with all the quarters of the world; and that both on their own account, and as factors for others. Here, all the productions of the southern provinces are conveyed, in order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima, for such articles as the inhabitants of Peru stand in need of. The fleet from Europe and the East-Indies land at the same harbour; and the commodities of Asia, Europe, and America, are there bartered for each other. But all the wealth of the inhabitants, all the beauty of the situation, and the fertility of the climate of Lima, are insufficient to compensate for the disaster which threatens, and has sometimes actually befallen them. Earthquakes are very frequent.

Since the year 1582, there have happened about fifteen concussions, besides that on the 28th of October, 1746, at half an hour after 10 at night, five hours and three quarters before the full of the moon; which began with such violence, that in little more than three minutes, the greatest part, if not all the buildings, great and small, in the whole city, were destroyed; burying under their ruins those inhabitants who had not made sufficient haste into the streets and squares, the only probable places of safety in those terrible convulsions of nature. At length the dreadful effects of the first shock ceased, but the tranquillity was of short duration; concussions returning so repeatedly, that the inhabitants, according to the account sent of it, computed 200 in the first 24 hours; and to the 24th of February, the following year, 1747, when the narrative was dated, no less than 450 shocks were observed: some of which, if less permanent, were

equal to the first in violence. The fort of Callao, at the very same hour, tumbled into ruins. But what it suffered from the earthquake in its buildings, was inconsiderable, when compared with the terrible catastrophe which followed. For the sea, as is usual on such occasions, receding to a considerable distance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, and suddenly overwhelmed Callao and the neighbouring country. This was not, however, performed by the first swelling of the waves; For the sea retiring further, returned with still greater impetuosity, the stupendous water covering both the walls and other buildings of the place; so that whatever had escaped the first, was now totally overwhelmed by those terrible mountains of waves; and nothing remained, except a piece of the wall of the fort of Santa Cruz, as a memorial of this terrible devastation. Here were then 23 ships and vessels, great and small, in the harbour, of which 19 were sunk, and the other four, among which was a frigate called St. Fernin, carried by the force of the waves to a considerable distance up the country. See *Callao*. This terrible inundation extended to other parts of the coast, as Cavallos and Guanape; the towns of Chancay, Guaura, and the vallies Della Baranco, Sape, and Pativilca, underwent the same fate as the city of Lima. According to an account sent to Lima after this accident, a volcano in Lucanos burst forth the same night, and ejected such quantities of water, that the whole country was overflowed; and in the mountain near Patas, called Conversiones de Caxamarquilla, three other volcanoes burst, discharging frightful torrents of water; and in the same manner as that of Carguayrasso. Lima is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. The inhabitants are very debauched; and the monks and nuns, of whom there are great numbers, are no more chaste than the rest of the inhabitants. If any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry daggers concealed. Lima, according to several observations made for that purpose, stands in lat. $12^{\circ} 2' 31''$ S. and its long. is $75^{\circ} 52' W$. The variation of the needle is $9^{\circ} 2' 30''$ easterly.

LIMBE, a village in the N. W. part of

of the island of St. Domingo, 7 leagues west by south of Cape Francois.

LIMERICK, a township in York county, Maine, situated near the confluence of Little Ossipee river with Saco, and opposite Gorham in Cumberland county. It was incorporated in 1787, contains 411 inhabitants, and is 114 miles northerly of Boston.

LIMERICK, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

LIMESTONE CREEK, in Tennessee, is the north-eastern branch of Nolachucky river. It rises 22 miles south of Long-Island in Holston river.

LIMESTONE, a post-town in Kentucky, situated on the south side of Ohio river, and on the west side of the mouth of a small creek of its name. It stands on a lofty and uneven bank, and is not seen from the river until one is within 2 miles of it. This is the usual landing-place for people coming down in boats, who mean to settle in the upper parts of the State; and here the champaign country on the eastern side of the river begins. It is 4 miles north-east of the town of Washington, 45 south-west of Fort Washington, 44 S. W. by S. of Bourbontown, and 500 miles below Pittsburg. N. lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $84^{\circ} 17'$.

LIMONADE, a village on the north side of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, 4 leagues south-west of Fort Dauphine, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ measuring in a straight line south-east of Cape Francois. N. lat. $19^{\circ} 37'$.

LINCOLN, a large maritime county of the District of Maine; bounded north by Canada, south by the ocean, east by Hancock county, and west by that of Cumberland. Its sea-coast extends from that part of Penobscot Bay opposite to Deer Island eastward, to Cape Small Point westward. It is 200 miles long, and 54 broad, and comprehends 46 towns and plantations; but there are large tracts yet unsettled. The population amounts to 29,962 free persons. The sea-coast of the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln is 100 miles in extent, measured in a straight line, but is said to be above 200 by the course of the waters. It abounds with safe and commodious harbours; and the whole shore is covered by a line of islands, among which vessels may generally anchor in safety. There are in these counties many large rivers, some of them navigable

far up the country; and although navigation for large vessels is interrupted by falls, when far up the rivers, yet above the falls, there is plenty of water for boats, nearly to the source of the rivers; and by the lakes and ponds and branches of the rivers, there is a water communication, with few interruptions, from the western to the eastern bounds, across the country, above the centre of it. By this route its productions may, at a small expense, be transported to the different sea-ports. The supreme judicial court held in Lincoln county, has civil and criminal jurisdiction in causes arising in Hancock and Washington counties. Chief towns, Pownalborough, Hallowell and Waldoborough.

LINCOLN, a county of Morgan district, North-Carolina; bounded N. E. by Iredell, N. W. by Burke, west by Rutherford, and east by Cabarras. It contains 9,224 inhabitants, of whom 935 are slaves. Here are mineral springs and mines of iron. A furnace and forge have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. Chief town, Lincolntown.

LINCOLN, a county of Kentucky, bounded north by Mercer, north-west by Washington, north-east by Madison, and south by Logan. By the census of 1790, it contained 6,548 inhabitants, of whom 1,094 were slaves. The road from Danville on Kentucky river passes through it south-westerly, and over Cumberland mountain to Virginia.

LINCOLN, a town in Mercer county, Kentucky, situated on the east side of Dick's river, on the road from Danville to Virginia. It stands 12 miles south-east of Danville, and 11 north-west of Crab-Orchard.

LINCOLN, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1764, contains 22 inhabitants.

LINCOLN, a township in the north-east part of Addison county, Vermont, granted Nov. 7, 1780.

LINCOLN, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754. It contains 740 inhabitants, and is 16 miles north-west of Boston.

LINCOLNTOWN, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Lincoln county. It contains about 20 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It is 46 miles from Morgantown, 139 from Salem, and 713 south by west of Philadelphia.

LINDLEY, a village on the west side of

of the Canawisques branch of Tioga river, in New-York, 2 miles north of the Pennsylvania line, 8 S. W. by S. of the Painted Post, 64 south-east of Hartford, on the road to Niagara.

LINN, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

LINNELINOPIES. See *Delawares*.

LISBON, a town in New-London county, Connecticut, lately a part of Norwich, about 7 miles northerly of Norwich. It contains 2 parishes, each having a congregational church. It lies on the west side of Quinebaug river, and east of Franklin.

LISBON, a village of York county, Pennsylvania, situated near the south side of Yellow Breeches creek, which falls into the Susquehannah. It contains about 15 houses, and lies 18 miles from York.

LITCHFIELD, a township in Lincoln county, District of Maine, 45 miles from Hallowell, and 220 N. E. of Boston.

LITCHFIELD, a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, situated on the east side of Merrimack river, about 54 miles westerly of Portsmouth. It was settled in 1749, and in 1775 it contained 284, and in 1790, 357 inhabitants.

LITCHFIELD, a populous and hilly county of Connecticut; bounded north by the State of Massachusetts, south by New-Haven and Fairfield counties, east by Hartford, and west by the State of New-York. It is divided into 20 townships, containing 38,755 inhabitants, inclusive of 233 slaves. The general face of the country is rough and mountainous. The soil is fertile, yielding large crops of wheat and Indian corn, and affording fine pasture. It is separate entirely from maritime commerce, and the inhabitants are almost universally farmers.

LITCHFIELD, the chief town of the above county, situated upon an elevated plain, and much exposed to the cold winds of winter, but enjoys also a large share of the refreshing breezes of summer. It is a handsome situation, containing about 60 or 70 dwelling-houses, a court-house and meeting-house. It is 32 miles west of Hartford, and 42 N. N. W. of New-Haven. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 46'$, W. long. $73^{\circ} 37'$. In the S. W. corner of the township stands an high hill called Mount Tom. On several small streams, some of which fall into Great

Pond, are 3 iron-works, an oil-mill and a number of saw and grist mills.

LITCHFIELD, a township in Herkimer county, New-York, taken from German Flats, and incorporated in 1796.

LITIZ, or *Leditz*, a village or town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated in Warwick township, on the south side of a small stream, which sends its waters through Conestoga creek into the Susquehannah. It contains about 50 houses chiefly of stone, a stone tavern, and an elegant church with a steeple and bell. The settlement was begun in 1757. It is inhabited by the United Brethren, whose mode of life and customs are similar to those of Bethlehem. There is also a good farm and several mill-works belonging to the place. The number of inhabitants, including those that belong to Litiz congregation, living on their farms in the neighbourhood, amounted, in 1787, to upwards of 300. It is 8 miles north of Lancaster, and 66 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

LITTLE EGG HARBOUR, a port of entry on the east coast of New-Jersey, comprehending all the shores, bays and creeks from Barnegat Inlet to Brigantine Inlet, both inclusive. The town of Tuckerton is the port of entry for this district. See *Egg*.

LITTLE ALGONQUINS, Indians who inhabit near the Three Rivers, and can raise about 100 warriors.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a plantation in Lincoln county, District of Maine, having 263 inhabitants.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Also a township in Chester county, in the same State.

LITTLE-COMPTON, a township in Newport county, Rhode-Island, bounded N. by Tiverton; S. by the Atlantic ocean, where are Seakonnet rocks; W. by the east passage into Mount Hope Bay; and E. by the State of Massachusetts. It contains 1542 inhabitants, of whom 23 are slaves. It was called *Seakonnet* or *Seakonnet* by the Indians, and is said to be the best cultivated township in the State, and affords greater quantities of meat, butter, cheese, vegetables, &c. than any other town of its size. The inhabitants are very industrious, and manufacture linen and tow cloth, flannels, &c. of an excellent quality, and in considerable quantities for sale.

LITTLE FORT, in the N. W. Territory, stands on the south-western bank of lake Michigan, and on the south side of Old Fort river, which runs a N. eastern course into the lake. See *Chicago*.

LITTLE HARBOUR. See *Pascataqua*. It is near the mouth of Pascataqua river, about a mile from Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire. A settlement was attempted here in 1623.

LITTLE MECATINA. See *Mecatina*.

LITTLE PELICAN. See *Pelican*.

LITTLE RIVER, in Georgia, is a beautiful and rapid river, and at its confluence with Savannah river, is about 50 yards wide. On a branch of Little river is the town of Wrightsborough. Also a river which separates, in part, N. and S. Carolina.

LITTLE RIVER, a plantation in Lincoln county, District of Maine, containing 64 inhabitants.

LITTLE ROCKS, on the N. W. bank of Illinois river, are situated 60 miles from the Forks, 270 from the Mississippi river, and 43 S. W. of Fox river. The S. W. end of these rocks lies nearly opposite to the mouth of Vermilion river, and the two small ponds where the French and Indians have made good silt, lie opposite the N. E. end. A coal mine half a mile long extends along the bank of the river above these rocks.

LITTLE SODUS, a small harbour of lake Ontario, about 15 miles southward of Oswego.

LITTLETON, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 30 miles N. W. of Boston.

LITTLETON, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, (a part of Apthorpe) was incorporated in 1784, and contains 96 inhabitants. It lies on Connecticut river, below the 15 mile Falls, and nearly opposite Concord in Vermont.

LITTLETON, a township in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite the 15 mile Falls, and contains 63 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, FORT, in Pennsylvania, is 27 miles E. of Bedford, 39 S. W. by W. of Carlisle, and 34 N. by E. of Fort Frederick, in Washington county, Maryland.

LIVERMORE, a plantation in Cumberland county, District of Maine, situated on Androscoggin river, 19 miles N. W. of Hallowell.

LIVERPOOL, a town on the S. side of

the Bay of Fundy, in Queen's county, Nova-Scotia, settled by New-Englanders. Rossignol, a considerable lake lies between this town and Annapolis. It is 32 miles north-east of Shelburne, and 58 north-west of Halifax. It was formerly called *Port Rossignole*.

LIVINGSTON, a township in Columbia county, New-York, situated on the east bank of Hudson's river, 4 miles northerly of Palatine town, 11 south of Hudson, and 9 south-east of Claverack. It contains 4,594 inhabitants; of whom 659 are electors, and 233 slaves.

LIVINGSTON'S Creek, a considerable branch of North-West, an arm of Cape Fear river. This creek heads in vast swamps in the vicinity of the beautiful lake Waukama.

LOBOS, islands on the coast of Brazil. The southernmost island is in south latitude 6° 27'. One of these islands obtains the name of *Lobos de la mer*; the other, which lies to the north of it, and very like it in shape and appearance, is called *Lobos de tierra*.

LOCKE, a military township in New-York State, adjoining to Milton on the east, situated in Onondago county. The centre of the town is 13 miles N. E. of the S. end of Cayuga lake. See *Milton*.

LOCKARTSBURG, a town in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, situated on an isthmus formed by the confluence of the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers, about a mile above their junction. There are as yet few houses built, but it promises to be a place of importance, as both the rivers are navigable for many miles into the State of New-York. It is 4 miles south of the New-York line, nearly 48 westerly of Harmony, and 90 above Wilkesbarre.

LOGAN, a new county in the State of Kentucky.

LOGSTOWN, on the western side of the Ohio, lies south of Butler's Town, and 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

LOGWOOD COUNTRY, lies N. W. of the Mosquito Shore, at the head of the Bay of Honduras, and extends from Vera Paz to Yucatan from 15½° to 18½° N. lat. The whole coast is overspread with islots, keys and shoals, and the navigation is intricate.

LONDON, a town in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, 5 miles S. W. of Annapolis.

LONDON COVE, a narrow water of Long-Island Sound, which sets up north into

into the township of New-London, 4 miles west of the mouth of Thames river. Millstone Point separates it from another much broader on the west, across which is a handsome bridge, with a draw at Rope Ferry.

LONDONDERRY, a post-town in Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, situated near the head of Beaver river, which empties into Merrimack river, at Pawtucket Falls. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Portsmouth. Londonderry was settled in 1718, and incorporated 1722, and contains 2590 inhabitants. The people are mostly the descendants of emigrants from it, came chiefly from Ulster county in Ireland, originally from Scotland, and attend largely to the manufacture of linen cloth and thread, and make considerable quantities for sale. The town is much indebted to them for its wealth and consequence.

LONDONDERRY, a township in Halifax county, Nova-Scotia, situated on the N. side of Cobequid or Colchester river, about 30 miles from its mouth, at the basin of Minas. It was settled by the North Irish and Scotch.

LONDONDERRY, a township, and the north-westernmost of Windham county, Vermont, on the head waters of West river, about 33 miles N. E. of Bennington. It was granted March 16, 1780. Moose Mountain extends into the eastern part of this town.

LONDONDERRY, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Chester county, the other in that of Dauphine.

LONDONGROVE, a township in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania.

LONG Bay, extends along the shore of N. and S. Carolina, from Cape Fear to the mouth of Pedee river.

LONG Bay, on the south side of the island of Jamaica, extends from Gutt to Swift river, and affords anchorage for small vessels.

LONG Bay, in the island of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, lies on the west side of the island, having St. Joseph's river south-easterly, and Pico Teneriffe north-westerly. Another bay of the same name lies on the south end of the island, about 2 miles easterly of the south point.

LONG Island, in Penobscot bay. See *Misborough*.

LONG, or *Eighteen mile Beach*, on the coast of New-Jersey, lies between Little

Egg harbour inlet and that of Barnegat.

LONG Island, formerly called *Mahattan*, afterwards *Nassau Island*, belongs to the State of New-York. It extends from Hudson's river opposite to Staten-Island, almost to the western bounds of the coast of Rhode-Island, terminating with Montauk Point. Its length is about 140 miles, and its medium breadth not above 10 miles; and separated from Connecticut by Long-Island Sound. It contains 1,400 square miles; and is divided into 3 counties, King's, Queen's and Suffolk, and these again into 19 townships. The N. side of the island is rough and hilly. A single range of these hills extends from Jamaica to Southhold. The soil is here well calculated for raising grain, hay, and fruit. The south side of the island lies low, with a light sandy soil. On the sea-coast are extensive tracts of salt meadow, which extend from Southampton to the west end of the island. The soil, notwithstanding, is well adapted to the culture of grain, particularly Indian corn. Near the middle of the island is Hempstead Plain, in Queen's county. It is 16 miles long, and about 8 broad. This plain was never known to have any natural growth, except a particular kind of wild grass, and a few shrubs, although the soil is black, and to appearance rich. It produces some rye, and large herds of cattle are fed upon it, as well as on the salt marshes. On the E. part of the island, E. of Hempstead Plain, is a large barren heath, called Brushy Plain: It is overgrown with shrub-oak, intermixed with a few pine trees, where a number of wild deer, and grouse harbour. The largest river, or stream in the island is Peakonok, an inconsiderable stream. It runs E. and empties into a large bay, that separates Southhold from Southampton. In this bay are Robbin and Shelter islands. Rockonkama pond lies about the centre of the island, between Smith-Town and Islip, and is about a mile in circumference, and has been found, by observation, to rise gradually for several years, until it had arrived to a certain height, and then to fall more rapidly to its lowest bed; and thus is continually ebbing and flowing: The cause has never been investigated. Two miles to the southward of the pond, is a stream called Connecticut river, which empties into the bay. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island

Land is carried to New-York. The island contained, in 1790, 41,782 inhabitants, of whom 4,839 were slaves.

LONG-ISLAND Sound is a kind of inland sea, from 3 to 25 miles broad, and about 140 miles long, extending the whole length of the island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long-Island; and affords a very safe and convenient inland navigation.

LONG-ISLAND, an island in Susquehannah river.

LONG-ISLAND, in Holston river, in the State of Tennessee, is 3 miles long. Numbers of boats are built here every year, and loaded with the produce of the State for New-Orleans. Long-Island is 10 miles W. of the mouth of Wataugo river, 43 from Abingdon, 100 above Knoxville, 283 from Nashville, and 1000 from the mouth of the Tennessee. It is 340 miles S. W. by W. of Richmond, in Virginia, and to which there is a good waggon road.

LONG ISLE, or *Isle River Indians*, inhabit Isle, or White river, which runs westerly into the river Wabash. The mouth of White river is in N. lat. $38^{\circ} 58'$, W. long. $90^{\circ} 7'$.

LONG LAKE, in the Genesee country in New-York. See *Honeyoye Lake*.

LONG-MEADOW, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, situated on the E. bank of Connecticut river, about 4 miles S. of Springfield, and 23 N. of Hartford. It was incorporated in 1783; contains a Congregational church, and about 70 dwelling-houses, which lie upon one wide street, running parallel with the river. The township contains 744 inhabitants. It is 97 miles S. W. by W. of Boston.

LONG POINT, a peninsula on the N. side of Lake Erie, and towards the eastern end of the lake. It is composed of sand, and is very convenient to haul boats out of the surf upon, when the lake is too rough for rowing or sailing. *Vermilion Point*, between Puau Bay and Lake Michigan, is also called Long Point in some maps.

LONG POND, in the District of Maine, lies mostly in Bridgton, and is 10 miles long from N. W. to S. E. and about a mile broad. On each side of this pond are large swells of excellent land, with a gradual descent to the margin of the pond, and furnish a variety of romantic prospects. See *Bridgton* and *Schago*.

LONGVILLE, or as the Indians call it, *Kenapacomaqua*, an Indian village on the N. bank of Eel river, in the N. W. Territory. It was destroyed by Gen. Scott in 1791, with 200 acres of corn in its neighbourhood.

LOOKOUT, Cape, on the coast of N. Carolina, is the southern point of a long insulated and narrow slip of land, eastward of Core Sound. Its N. point forms the S. side of Ocrecock inlet, which leads into Pamlico Sound. It lies N. E. of Cape Fear, and S. of Cape Hatteras, in about latitude $34^{\circ} 50'$. It had an excellent harbour, which has been filled up with sand since the year 1777.

LOOKOUT, Cape, on the southern coast of Hudson's Bay, in New South Wales, E. S. E. of the mouth of Severn river. N. lat. 56° , W. long. 81° .

LOOSA CHITTO. See *Louisa Chitto*.

LOREMBEC. See *Louisbourg*. It is a cape near the N. side of Louisbourg harbour, and may be seen 12 leagues off at sea.

LORENZO, Cape St. on the coast of Peru, S. America, lies in the province of Quito, W. of the city of that name. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$, W. long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

LORETTO, a small village of Christian Indians, 3 leagues N. E. of Quebec, in Canada. It has its name from a chapel built according to the model of the Santa Casa at Loretto, in Italy; from whence an image of the Holy Virgin has been sent to the converts here, resembling that in the famous Italian sanctuary. These converts are of the Huron tribe.

LORETTO, Lady of, a place in the district of St. Dennis, on the isthmus of California; the Indians call it *Carcho*. Here is a small fort erected by the missionaries, consisting of four bastions, and surrounded by a deep ditch.

LOROMIE'S STORE, in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, a place westerly from Fort Lawrence, and at or near a fork of a branch of the Great Miami river, which falls into the Ohio. At this spot, bounded W. by the Indian line, the Indians ceded a tract of land to the United States, 6 miles square, by the treaty signed August 3, 1795. Here the portage commences between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which runs into Lake Erie.

LOS REYES. See *Lima*.

LOS REYES, the chief town of the province

province of Uragua, in the E. division of Paraguay, in S. America.

LOS CHARCOS, a province in the southern division of Peru, whose chief cities are Potosi and Porco.

LOUDON, Fort, a fort erected in the country of the Cherokees. See *Tellico Block-House*.

LOUDON, a county of Virginia, on the river Potowmac, adjoining Fairfax, Berkeley, and Fauquier counties. It is about 50 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 18,962 inhabitants, including 4,030 slaves. Chief town, Leesburg.

LOUDON, a township in Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, taken from Canterbury township and incorporated in 1773. It is situated on the E. side of Merrimack river, and contains 1084 inhabitants.

LOUDON, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 21 miles S. E. of Lenox, 24 W. of Springfield, and 124 W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 344 inhabitants. It contains 13,000 acres, of which 2,944 are ponds.

LOUGHABER, or *Lochaber*, a small settlement in Georgia, on a branch of Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo, the W. main branch.

LOUIS, Fort, a settlement formed by the French near the mouth of the river Coza, in Florida, about 20 leagues N. E. of the nearest mouth of the Mississippi, and until the peace of 1763, was the usual residence of the principal governor of Louisiana.

LOUIS, St. the capital town of Guadaloupe, Grand-Terre. It has a fortress 3 leagues to the S. E. of the Salt river. See *Guadaloupe*.

LOUIS DE MARANHAM, St. a town on the northern coast of Brazil, and on the Atlantic ocean, situated on the east side of Mearim river; about half way between point Mocaripe, and the mouth of the river Para.

LOUIS, St. a jurisdiction and town on the south side of the island of St. Domingo. The jurisdiction contains 3 parishes. Its exports shipped from the town of St. Louis from Jan. 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 120,665 lb. coffee; 19,253 lb. cotton; 5,751 lb. indigo. Total value of duties on exportation, 904 dollars 13 cents. St. Louis is rather a borough than a town. It is situated on the head of the bay of its name, opposite a number of

small isles which shelter the bay on the south towards the ocean, and on the S. side of the south peninsula, 8 leagues N. E. of Les Cayes, a little more than 3 S. W. of Aquin, and 36 leagues S. W. by W. of Port au Prince: from which last are two roads leading to it; the one by Jacmel the other by Leogane, and of much the same length; both join at Aquin. N. lat. 18° 18', W. long. from Paris, 75° 52'.

LOUIS, St. a small compact, beautiful bay in West-Florida, having about 7 feet water. It is 18 miles from the Regolets, and 26 from the bay of Biloxi. The land near it is of a light soil, and good for pasture. There were several settlers formerly on it, but in the year 1767, the Chactaw Indians killed their cattle and obliged them to remove.

LOUIS, St. a Spanish village on the W. side of the river Mississippi, about 13 miles below the mouth of the Missouri. Its site is on a high piece of ground, the most healthy and pleasureable of any known in this part of the country. Here the Spanish commandant and the principal Indian traders reside; who, by conciliating the affections of the natives, have drawn all the Indian trade of the Missouri; part of that of the Mississippi (northwards) and of the tribes of Indians residing near the Ouiskonging, and Illinois rivers, to this village. About 20 years ago there were here 120 large and commodious houses, mostly built of stone, and 800 inhabitants, chiefly French. Some of them have had a liberal education, and were polite and hospitable. They had about 150 negroes, and large stocks of cattle, &c. It is 4 or 5 miles N. by W. of Cahokia, on the east side of the Mississippi, and about 150 miles W. by S. of Post St. Vincent's on Wabash river. N. lat. 38° 24', W. long. 92° 32'.

LOUISA, a county of Virginia, adjoining Orange, Albemarle, Fluvanna, Spottsylvania, and Goochland counties. It is about 35 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 8,467 inhabitants, including 4,573 slaves. There are here some medicinal springs, on the head waters of South Anna, a branch of York river; but they are little frequented.

LOUISA, a river of Virginia, the head water of Cole river, a S. W. branch of the Great Kanaway.

LOUSA CHITTO, or *Loosa Chitto*, a river which rises on the borders of S. Carolina,

Carolina, and runs a S. westerly course through the Georgia western lands, and joins the Mississippi just below the Walnut Hills, and 10 miles from Stoney river. It is 30 yards wide at its mouth, but after you enter it, is from 30 to 40 yards, and is said to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues. It is $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Yazoo cliffs.

LOUISBOURG, the capital of Sydney, or Cape Breton island, in North-America. Its harbour is one of the finest in that country, being almost 4 leagues in circuit, and 6 or 7 fathoms water in every part of it. The anchorage or mooring, is good, and ships may run aground without any danger. Its entrance is not above 300 toises in breadth, formed by two small islands, and is known 12 leagues off at sea, by Cape Lorembec, situated near the N. E. side of it. Here is plenty of cod, and the fishery may be continued from April to the close of November. The harbour is more than half a mile in breadth, from N. W. to S. E. in the narrowest part; and 6 miles in length, from N. E. to S. W. In the N. E. part of the harbour is a fine careening wharf to heave down, and very secure from all winds: On the opposite side are the fishing flages, and room for 2000 boats to cure their fish. In winter the harbour is entirely frozen up, so as to be walked over, which season begins here at the close of November, and lasts till May or June: sometimes the frosts set in sooner, and are more intense; as particularly in 1745, when by the middle of October a great part of the harbour was already frozen. The town of Louisbourg stands on a point of land, on the S. E. side of the island; its streets are regular and broad, consisting for the most part of stone houses, with a large parade at a little distance from the citadel; the inside of which is a fine square, near 200 feet every way. On its N. side, while possessed by the French, stood the governor's house and the church; the other sides were taken up with barracks, bomb proof; in which the French secured their women and children during the siege. The town is near half a mile in length, and 2 in circuit. The principal trade of Louisbourg is the cod fishery, from which vast profits accrue to the inhabitants; the plenty of fish being remarkable, and at the same time better than any about Newfoundland. See *Breton, Cape. N.*

latitude $45^{\circ} 54'$, west longitude $59^{\circ} 55'$.

LOUISBURGH, in Pennsylvania. See *Harrisburg*.

LOUISIANA, a Spanish province of North-America, bounded E. by the Mississippi, S. by the gulf of Mexico, W. by New-Mexico, and N. by undefined boundaries. Both sides of the Mississippi were under the French government till the peace of 1762; when the eastern side was ceded to the king of Great-Britain; and the day before the preliminaries of peace were signed, his Christian Majesty ceded to Spain all his territories to the westward of the Mississippi, together with the town of New Orleans; with a stipulation that the French laws and usages should not be altered: this precaution, however, proved afterwards of no avail.

Louisiana is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are St. Francis, the Natchitoches, the Adayes, or Mexicano river, the Missouri, Rouge, Noir, and many others which are described under their respective names. The greater part of the white inhabitants are Roman Catholics. They are governed by a viceroy from Spain. The number of inhabitants is unknown. The quantity of good land on the Mississippi and its branches, from the bay of Mexico to Ohio river, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, is very great; but that in the neighbourhood of the Natchez, and of the river Yazoo, is the flower of it all. There have been some plantations of sugar-canes; but it is not a crop to be depended upon, as the frost has sometimes been too powerful for that plant. The chief articles of exportation are indigo, cotton, rice, beans, myrtle wax, and lumber.

The climate is said to be favourable for health and to the culture of fruits of various kinds, and particularly for garden vegetables. Iron and lead mines and salt springs, it is asserted, are found in such plenty as to afford an abundant supply of these necessary articles. The banks of the Mississippi, for many leagues in extent, commencing about 20 miles above the mouth of Ohio, are a continued chain of lime-stone. A fine tract of high, rich, level land, S. W. W. and N. W. of New-Madrid, about 25 miles wide, extends quite to the river St. Francis.

While the United States were engaged

ed in the revolution war against England, the Spaniards attacked and possessed themselves of all the English posts and settlements on the Mississippi, from the Ibberville up to the Yazoo river, including the Natchez country; and by virtue of this conquest have since peopled and governed an extent three degrees north of the United States' south boundary, claiming the exclusive navigation of the other. This business has been amicably settled by the treaty of 1796.

The Mississippi, on which the fine country of Louisiana is situated, was first discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541. Monsieur de la Salle was the first who traversed it. He, in the year 1682, having passed down to the mouth of the Mississippi, and surveyed the adjacent country, returned to Canada, from whence he took passage to France. From the flattering accounts which he gave of the country, and the consequent advantages that would accrue from settling a colony in those parts, Louis XIV. was induced to establish a company for the purpose. Accordingly, a squadron of four vessels, amply provided with men and provisions, under the command of Monsieur de la Salle, embarked with an intention to settle near the mouth of the Mississippi. But he unintentionally failed a hundred leagues to the westward of it, where he attempted to establish a colony; but, through the unfavourableness of the climate, most of his men miserably perished, and he himself was villanously murdered, not long after, by two of his own men. Monsieur Ibberville succeeded him in his laudable attempts. He, after two successful voyages, died while preparing for a third. Crozat succeeded him; and, in 1712, the king gave him Louisiana. This grant continued but a short time after the death of Louis XIV. In 1763, Louisiana was ceded to the king of Spain, to whom it now belongs.

LOUISTOWN, in Talbot county, Maryland, lies on the west side of Tuckahoe creek, about 4 miles north of King's Town, and 7 or 8 north-east of Easton.

LOUISVILLE, a port of entry, and post-town of Kentucky, and chief of Jefferson county, pleasantly situated on the east side of the Ohio, on an elevated plain, at the Rapids, nearly opposite Fort Fenny. It commands a delightful prospect of the river and the adjacent coun-

try, and promises to be a place of great trade; but its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters back of the town, has considerably retarded its growth. It consists of 3 principal streets, and contains about 100 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 38 miles from Baird-town, 83 from Danville, and 40 W. of Frankfort. See *Ohio*.

LOUISVILLE, the present seat of government of Georgia, situated in Burke county, in the lower district of the State, on the N. E. bank of the Great Ogeechee river, 70 miles from its mouth. It has been lately laid out, and contains a state-house, a tobacco ware-house, and about 30 dwelling-houses. Large quantities of tobacco are inspected here, and boated down to Savannah. The convention for the revival of the constitution sat in this town in May, 1795, and appointed the records to be removed, and the legislature to meet here in future. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted here. It is 52 miles S. E. of Augusta, and 100 N. W. of Savannah.

LOUISIADE, *Land of*, discovered and named by Bougainville in 1768, is probably a chain of islands, forming a south-eastern continuation of New Guinea. The coast seen by the Dutch *Geelwink* Yacht in 1705, is a small distance north of Louisiade.

LOVE-COVE, a fine opening to the westward of Whale Cove, in New North Wales.

LOVELL'S POND, in New-Hampshire, lies at the head of the eastern branch of Salmon Fall river.

LOWER ALLOWAY's *Creek*, a township in Salem county, New-Jersey.

LOWER DUBLIN, a township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.

LOWER MILFORD, a township in Buck's county, Pennsylvania.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, a post-town in Maryland, 30 miles from Annapolis, and 12 from Calvert court-house.

LOWER PENN's *Neck*, a township in Salem county, New-Jersey.

LOWER WEAU *Towns*, in the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, lie 20 miles below Rippacanoe creek, at its mouth in Wabash river.

LOWHILL, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

LOXA, a town of Quito in Peru, at the head of a N. W. branch of Amazon river, 215 miles north-east of Paita, and north-

north-westerly of Borja. It is the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, and lies in lat. $5^{\circ} 10'$ S. long. $77^{\circ} 10'$ W. Besides 2 churches, it has several religious foundations; as, a college instituted by the Jesuits, an hospital, with 14 villages in its district.

The jurisdiction of the same name produces the famous specific for intermittent fevers, called *Cascarilla de Logo Quinquina*, or Jesuit's bark. Of it there are several kinds, but one more efficacious than the others. Here also they are employed in breeding cochineal. The inhabitants of Loja, called also Lojanus, do not exceed 10,000 souls, though formerly far more numerous. Large droves of horned cattle and mules are bred here. Carpets are also manufactured here of remarkable fineness.

LOYALSOCK Creek, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, empties into the W. side of the branch of Susquehannah river, from the north-east, a few miles E. of Lycoming Creek, 26 from Sunbury, measuring in a straight line, and about 170 from Philadelphia. The lands from this to Sunbury are among the highest and of the best quality, and in the healthiest situation in the State. It is navigable 20 or 30 miles up for batteaux of 10 tons.

LUCANAS, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Guamanga, in Peru. It begins about 25 or 30 leagues S. W. of Guamanga. Its temperature is cold and moderate. It abounds with cattle, grain and fruit; and has also silver mines; and is the centre of a very large commerce.

LUCAR, Fort St. lies on the north-east coast of Brazil; about half way between the city of Scara and Rio Grande.

LUCAR, CAPE ST. or Lucas. The S. E. end of the peninsula of California is so named.

LUCAYA, or Bahama Islands. See *Bahama*.

LUCAYA, one of the Bahama Islands, about 70 leagues east of the coast of Florida, and 6 from Bahama Isle. It is about 9 leagues long and 2 broad, and gives name to the whole range. N. lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, W. long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

LUCAYONEQUE, another of the Bahama isles, which lies about 9 leagues further east than the former; whose length is 28 leagues and breadth 3, and lies north and south,

LUCEA, a harbour on the north side of the island of Jamaica, situated in Hanover parish, between Great Cove and Mosquito Cove. It is land locked and has excellent anchorage; 15 or 16 miles north-eastward of Negril.

LUCIA, ST. a river of East-Florida, runs south-easterly along the east side of the peninsula; and communicates inland with Indian river. It has 6 feet water as far as the Tortolas, where are hilly knowls. A branch joins it from the south.

LUCIA, ST. called by the French, *Sainte Alouise*, from its having been discovered on St. Lucia's Day; one of the Caribbee Islands, 6 leagues south of Martinico, and 21 N. W. of Barbadoes. It is about 27 miles long from north to south, and 12 broad. Here are several hills, 2 of which being very round and steep, are called the Pins' heads of St. Lucy, and were volcanoes. At the foot of them are fine vallies, having a good soil and well watered. In these are tall trees, with the timber of which the planters of Martinico and Barbadoes build their houses and wind-mills. Here is also plenty of cocoa and sultic. The air is reckoned healthy, the hills not being so high as to intercept the trade-winds, which always fan it from the east by which means the heat of the climate is moderated and rendered agreeable.

In St. Lucia are several commodious bays and harbours, with good anchorage, particularly the Little Careenage, one of the principal inducements for the French to prefer it to the other neutral islands. This port has several noted advantages; there is every where depth enough, and the quality of the bottom is excellent. Nature has formed there three careening places, which do not want a key, and require nothing but a capstern to turn the keel above ground. Thirty ships of the line might lie there sheltered from hurricanes, without the trouble of being moored. The boats of the country, which have been kept a long time in this harbour, have never been eaten by the worms; however, they do not expect that this advantage will last, whatever be the cause. For the other harbours, the winds are always good to go out with, and the largest squadron might be in the offing in less than an hour. There are 9 parishes in the island, 8 to the leeward, and

and only one to the windward. This preference given to one part of the island more than another, does not proceed from the superiority of the soil, but from the greater or less convenience in sending out or receiving ships. A high road is made round the island, and two others which cross it from east to west, afford all manner of facilities to carry the commodities of the plantations to the barcaderos, or landing places.

In January, 1769, the free inhabitants of the island amounted to 2,524; the slaves to 16,270. It had in cattle 598 mules and horses, 1,819 horned beasts, and 2,378 sheep. Its plantations were 1,279,680 plants of cocoa—2,463,880 of coffee—681 squares of cotton—and 254 of sugar-canes; there were 16 sugar-works going on, and 18 nearly completed. Its produce yielded £112,000, which by improvement might be increased to £500,000. The English first settled in this island in 1637. From this time they met with various misfortunes from the natives and French; and at length it was agreed on between the latter and the English, that this island, together with Dominica and St. Vincent, should remain neutral. But the French, before the war of 1756 broke out, began to settle these islands, which by the treaty of peace were yielded up to Great-Britain, and this island to France. The British made themselves master of it in 1778; but it was restored again to the French in 1783; and retaken by the British in 1794. St. Lucia had 900 of its inhabitants destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 12, 1788. It is 63 miles N. W. of Barbadoes. N. lat. 14°, W. long. 61°.

LUDLOW, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, south of Granby, 10 miles north-easterly of Springfield, and 90 westerly of Bolton. It was incorporated in 1784, and contains 560 inhabitants.

LUDLOW, a township on Black river, Windsor county, Vermont. It contains 179 inhabitants, and is about 10 or 12 miles W. of Weathersfield, on Connecticut river.

LUE, St. the chief town of the captainship of Petagues, in the northern division of Brazil.

LUKE, St. a parish in Beaufort district, S. Carolina.

LUMBERTON, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Robeson county,

situated on Drowning creek, 32 miles south of Fayetteville, and 93 S. by W. of Raleigh.

LUNENBURG, a county of Virginia, adjoining Nottaway, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Charlotte counties. It is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 8,959 inhabitants, including 4,332 slaves.

LUNENBURG, a township in Essex county, in Vermont; situated on Connecticut river, S. W. of Guildhall, and N. E. of Concord. The river takes a S. E. course along these towns, separating them from Lancaster, Dalton, and Littleton, in the State of New-Hampshire. The Upper Bar of the Fifteen mile Falls is opposite this town. The Cat Bow, a bend of the Connecticut, is near the middle of the town. The Upper Bar lies in lat. 44° 21' 30". The township contains 119 inhabitants.

LUNENBURG, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, on an elevated situation, 25 miles from the Great Monadnock mountain in New-Hampshire, 12 from Watchusett mountain in this county, and 45 miles N. W. of Boston. It contains 14,000 acres of land, on which are 1,300 inhabitants; and is much more remarkable for the health than the wealth of its possessors. The people have little trade or intercourse with the neighbouring country, and live a solitary but independent life. The nailing business is carried on to advantage. There is a hill in the middle of the township, called *Turkey Hill*, on account of the great number of wild turkeys which formerly frequented the place, and which denominated the whole tract previous to its incorporation in 1728; when its present name was given to it, in compliment to King George II. who was styled Duke of Lunenburg, from a town in his German dominions.

LUNENBURG, a township of New-York, situated in Albany county, on the W. side of Hudson's river, opposite to the city of Hudson, and 30 miles south of Albany. It is a thriving village of about 20 or 30 houses, chiefly new, with a neat Dutch church, standing on the bank of the river. A new road is cutting from this village into the settlements on the upper branches of the Delaware and Susquehannah rivers, which will probably prove highly beneficial to the town. A number of the Messrs. Livingstons have purchased land in and about this village,

to the amount of £10,000, and have laid out a regular town, which will be a rival to Kaats' Kill, 5 miles below. The site of the town is uneven, and not of a very good soil.

LUNENBURG, a county of Nova-Scotia, on Mahone Bay, on the southern coast of the province, facing the Atlantic Ocean. Its chief towns are New-Dublin, Lunenburg, Chester, and Blandford. In Mahone Bay, La Have, and Liverpool, several ships trade to England with timber and boards. Chester is settled by a few New-England families and others: from hence to Windsor is a road the distance of 25 miles.

LUNENBURG, a township in the above county, situated on Merliqueth, or Merlignash Bay, well settled by a number of industrious Germans. The lands are good, and generally well cultivated. It is 35 miles S. W. by S. of Halifax, and 27 N. by E. of Liverpool.

LURGAN, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

LUTTERELLE, an island in Machias Bay, in the District of Maine.

LUTTERLOCK, a township in Orleans county, in Vermont, north of Craftsborough, Iraaburgh, Coventry, and Salem, which lie in a N. N. E. direction from this town. Hazen's Road, which extends S. S. E. to the Oxbow on Connecticut river, passes through Lutterlock.

LUZERNE, a large county of Pennsylvania, bounded north by Tioga county, in the State of New-York, east and south-east by Northampton, west by Lycoming and Northumberland counties. It is about 79 miles in length from north to south, and 75 in breadth from east to west, and is divided into 12 townships. In this county are 2 churches, 33 saw-mills, 24 grist-mills, 2 fulling-mills, and 1 oil-mill. The number of inhabitants is 4,904, including 11 slaves. A great part of the county is barren where remote from rivers. It is well watered by the east branch of Susquehannah river and its tributaries, which furnish numerous and excellent mill-seats. The soil near the river is remarkably fertile, producing good crops of wheat, flax, and hemp. The northern parts abound with pine timber and sugar-maple. In the townships of Wilksbarre, Kingston, Exeter, and Plymouth are large beds of coal. Bog-iron is found in several places, and two forges have been erected. In this county are many

remains of ancient fortifications. They are of an elliptical form, and overgrown with large white-oak trees. Chief town, Wilksbarre.

LYCOMING, a new county in the north-western part of Pennsylvania, bounded north by the State of New-York, and west by Alleghany county.

LYCOMING, a small creek which runs south, and empties into the west branch of Susquehannah, a few miles west of Loyalslock Creek. See *Loyalslock*.

LYCOMING, a village in Pennsylvania, 40 miles from Northumberland, and 66 from the Painted Post in the State of New-York.

LYMAN, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, situated at the foot of a mountain on the east side of Connecticut river, between Littleton and Bath, and 7 miles W. by N. of New-Concord. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 201 inhabitants.

LYME, or *Lime*, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, situated on the east side of Connecticut river, 12 miles above Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 816 inhabitants.

LYME, a township in New-London county, Connecticut, the *Nehantick* of the Indians, is situated on the east side of Connecticut river, at its mouth; bounded south by Long-Island Sound, north by Haddam and Colchester, and east by New-London. It was settled about the year 1664, and was incorporated in May, 1667. It contains three parishes, besides a congregation of Separatists, and another of Baptists. In 1790, it contained 3,359 inhabitants.

LYNCHBURG, a post-town of Virginia, situated in Bedford county, on the south side of James river, nearly opposite to Maddison, and one mile distant. Here are about 100 houses, and a large ware-house for the inspection of tobacco. There is also a printing-office which issues a weekly gazette. In the vicinity of the town are several valuable merchant mills. It is 12 miles from New-London, 23 from Cabellburg, 50 from Prince Edward's court-house, 150 W. by N. of Richmond, and 408 S. W. of Philadelphia.

LYNDEBOROUGH, a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, about 70 miles from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in the year 1764. In 1775
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it contained 713; and in 1790, 1,280 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers.

LYNDON, a township in Caledonia county, in Vermont, lies north of St. Johnsbury, and southward of Billymead and Burke. It contains 59 inhabitants.

LYNN, a maritime town in Essex county, Massachusetts, situated on a bay which sets up from that of Massachusetts, north-east of Boston Bay, and about 9 miles north by east of the town of Boston. The compact part of the town forms a very long street. The township, named *Saugaus* by the Indians, was incorporated in 1637, and contains 2,291 inhabitants. Here are two parishes, besides a society of Methodists, and a large number of Friends. The business which makes the greatest figure, and for which the town of Lynn is celebrated, is the manufacture of women's silk and cloth shoes. These are disposed of at Boston, Salem, and other commercial towns, and sold for home use, or shipped to the southern States, and to the West-Indies. By a calculation made in 1795, it appeared that there were 200 master workmen and 600 apprentices constantly employed in this business, who make annually 300,000 pair of shoes. *Lynn Beach* may be reckoned a curiosity. It is a mile in length, and connects the peninsula called *Nahant* with the main land. This is a place of much resort for parties of pleasure from Boston, Charlestown, Salem, Marblehead, &c. in the summer season. The beach is used as a race-ground, for which it is well calculated, being level, smooth, and hard. A mineral spring has been discovered within the limits of the township, but is not of much note.

LYNNFIELD, a township in Essex county, Massachusetts, N. E. of Salem, and 15 miles N. by E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1782, and contains 491 inhabitants.

LYNNHAVEN Bay, at the south end of Chesapeake Bay, and into which Lynnhaven river empties its waters, lies between the mouth of James's river and Cape Henry. The mouth of the river is 7 miles west of Cape Henry. Here *Compte de Grasse* moored the principal part of the French fleet, at the blockade of York-Town in 1781.

LYONS, a town lately laid out in Ontario county, New-York, about 12 miles N. W. of Geneva, at the junction of Mud-Creek and Canandaque Outlets.

LYSANDER, a township in Onondago county, N. York, incorporated in 1794, and comprehends the military towns of Hannibal and Cicero. The town-meetings are held at the Three Rivers in this town. It is 16 miles S. E. of Lake Ontario. In 1796 there were 10 of its inhabitants entitled to be electors.

LYSTRA, a small town in Nelson county, Kentucky, situated on a west water of Rolling Fork, a south branch of Salt river. N. lat. $37^{\circ} 25'$.

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MAATEA, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Sea, S. lat. $17^{\circ} 52'$, W. long. $148^{\circ} 1'$.

MACAPA, a town situated on the north-west bank of Amazon river, W. of Caviana island, at the mouth of the river, and a few minutes north of the equinoctial line.

MACAS, the southern district of Quixos, a government of Peru, in S. America, bounded E. by the government of Maynas; S. by that of Bracamoros and Yaguarfongo; and on the W. the E. Cordillera of the Andes separates it from the jurisdictions of Riobamba and Cuenca. Its capital is the city of Macas, the name commonly given to the whole country. It produces, in great plenty, grain and fruits, copal, and wild wax; but the chief occupation of the country people is the cultivation of tobacco. Sugar-canes thrive also here, as also cotton; but the dread of the wild Indians prevents the inhabitants from planting more than serves for present use. Here are cinnamon trees, said to be of superior quality to those of Ceylon. There are also mines of ultra marine, from which very little is extracted, but a finer colour cannot be imagined. Among the vast variety of trees which crowd the woods, is the storax, whose gum is exquisitely fragrant, but scarce.

MACHALA, a town of Guayaquil, on the coast of Tumbez, in Peru, in a declining state. The jurisdiction of the same name produces great quantities of cocoa, reckoned the best in all Guayaquil. In its neighbourhood are great numbers of mangles, or mangrove trees, whose spreading branches and thick trunks cover all the plains; which lying low are frequently overflowed. This tree divides itself into very knotty and distorted

distorted branches, and from each knot a multitude of others germinate, forming an impenetrable thicket. The wood of the mangrove tree is so heavy, as to sink in water, and when used in ships, &c. is found very durable, being subject neither to split or rot. The Indians of this jurisdiction pay their annual tribute in the wood of the mangrove tree.

MACHANGARA, a river formed by the junction of several streams, issuing from the south and west sides of the Pancillo or Sugar-Loaf mountain, on the south-west side of Quito, in Peru. It washes the south parts of the city, and has a stone bridge over it.

MACHIAS, a port of entry, post-town and seat of justice, in Washington county, District of Maine, situated on a bay of its own name, 20 miles south-west of Passamaquoddy, 95 E. by N. of Penobscot, and 236 north-east of Portland, in $47^{\circ} 37'$ N. lat. It is a thriving place, and carries on a considerable trade to Boston and the West-Indies in fish, lumber, &c. It is contemplated to establish a regular post between this town and Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. The name of the town is altered from the Indian name Mechiffes, given to the river in the oldest maps. It is 400 miles north-east of Boston, and about 300 by water. Early attempts were made to settle here, but the first permanent settlement was made in 1763, by 15 persons of both sexes from Scarborough, in Cumberland county, and in 1784 the town was incorporated. The chief settlements are at the east and west Falls, and at Middle river. *Machias river*, after running a north course, 6 miles distance from Cross island, (which forms its entrance) separates at a place called *the Rim*; one branch taking a north-east direction, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a width of 30 rods to the head of the tide, where are two double saw-mills, and one grist-mill. The main branch runs a north-west course, nearly 3 miles, and is 70 rods wide, to the head of the tide, where are two double and single saw-mills, and two grist-mills. The chief settlement is at West Falls, the county courts being held and the gaol erected there. The main channel of the river takes its course to these falls, which, though crooked and narrow, admits vessels of burden to load at the wharves within 50 rods of the mills. This advantage no other part of the town can enjoy.

The entrance of Machias river is in N. lat. $44^{\circ} 35'$, W. long. $66^{\circ} 56'$. The town is divided into 4 districts for the support of schools; and into 2 for the convenience of public worship. In 1792 Washington academy was established here. The general court incorporated a number of gentlemen as trustees, and gave for its support a township of land. In 1790 the town contained 818 inhabitants. Since that time its population has rapidly increased. The exports of Machias consist principally of lumber, viz. boards, shingles, clapboards, laths, and various kinds of hewed timber. The cod-fishery might be carried on to advantage though it has been greatly neglected. In 1793, between 70 and 80 tons were employed in the fishery; and not above 500 quintals were exported. The mill-saws, of which there are 17, cut on an average three million feet of boards annually. A great proportion of timber is usually shipped in British vessels. The total amount of exports annually exceeds 15,000 dollars. From Machias Bay to the mouth of St. Croix, there are a great many fine islands; but the navigation is generally without these in the open sea. In the year 1704, when Col. Church made an attack on the French plantation on the river Schoodick, he found one Lutterelle, a French nobleman, on one of these islands, and removed him. The island still retains his name.

MAC-COWAN'S *Ford*, on Catabaw river, is upwards of 500 feet wide, and about 3 feet deep. Lord Cornwallis crossed here in pursuit of the Americans in 1781, in his way to Hillsborough.

MAC-INTOSH, a new county in the Lower district of Georgia, between Liberty and Glynn counties, on the Alatomaha river.

MAC-KENZIE'S *River*, in the N. W. part of N. America, rises in Slave Lake, runs a N. N. W. course, and receives a number of large rivers, many of which are 250 yards wide, and some are 12 fathoms deep at the influx. It empties into the North Sea, at Whale Island in lat. $69^{\circ} 14'$, between 130° and 135° W. long. after a course of 780 miles from Slave Lake. It has its name from Mr. McKenzie, who ascended this river in the summer of 1789. He erected a post with his name engraven on it, on Whale Island, at the mouth of this river. He saw there a number of men and canoes, also a number of animals resembling

bling pieces of ice, supposed by him to be whales; probably sea-horses, described by Captain Cook. The tide was observed to rise 16 or 18 inches. In some places the current of the river makes a hissing noise like a boiling pot. It passes through the Stoney Mountains, and has great part of that range on the W. side. The Indian nations, inhabiting the W. side from the Slave Lake are the Strongbow, Mountain, and Hare Indians; those on the E. side, the Beaver, Inland, Nathana, and Quarrelers, Indians. No discoveries W. of this river have been made by land.

MACOKETH, or *Macoketch, River*, *Great*, empties into the Mississippi from the N. W. in N. lat. $42^{\circ} 23'$. *Little Macoketh* falls through the E. bank of the Mississippi, about 45 miles above the mouth of Great Macoketh, and opposite to the old Lead mine.

MACOPIN, a small river, which empties into the Illinois, from the S. E. 18 miles from the Mississippi; is 20 yards wide, and navigable 9 miles to the hills. The shore is low on both sides, clad with paccan, maple, ash, button-wood, &c. The land abounds with timber, and is covered with high weeds.

MACORIZ, a small river on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo; 16 leagues E. of the city of St. Domingo.

MACUNGY, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

MAD, a river, called also *Pickawa Fork*, a rapid branch of the great Miami, having a S. W. course. It is a beautiful stream, passing through a pleasant level country of the greatest fertility.

MADAME, *Ile* forms the N. E. side of the Gut of Canso, as you enter from the S. E. and is opposite to the eastern extremity of Nova-Scotia. The north point of the island lies 14 miles southerly of St. Peter's harbour, in Cape Breton island. The isles de Madame are dependent on Cape Breton island.

MADBURY, a township in Strafford county, New-Hampshire, situated between Dover and Durham, about 10 miles N. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1755, and has 592 inhabitants.

MADDISON, a county of Kentucky, adjoining Fayette, Clarke, Lincoln, and Mercer counties. Chief town, Milford.

MADDISON, a small town of Amherst county, Virginia; situated on the N. side of James's river, opposite Lynch-

burg. It lies 150 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

MADDISON'S CAVE, the largest and most celebrated cave in Virginia, situated on the N. side of the Blue Ridge. It is in a hill of about 200 feet perpendicular height, the ascent of which, on one side is so steep, that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. The entrance of the cave is in this side, about two-thirds of the way up. It extends into the earth about 300 feet, branching into subordinate caverns, sometimes ascending a little, but more generally descending, and at length terminates in two different places, at basins of water of unknown extent, and which appear to be nearly on a level with the water of the river. The vault of this cave is of solid lime-stone, from 20 to 40 or 50 feet high, through which water is continually exuding. This trickling down the sides of the cave, has incruited them over in the form of elegant drapery; and dripping from the top of the vault, generates on that, and on the base below, stalactites of a conical form, some of which have met and formed large massy columns.

MADERA, or *Madeira*, one of the largest branches of the famous Marañon or river of Amazons, in S. America. In 1741, the Portuguese failed up this stream, till they found themselves near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, between lat. 17° and 18° S. From the mouth of this river in lat. $3^{\circ} 20'$ S. the Marañon is known among the inhabitants by the name of the river of Amazons; and upwards they give it the name of the river of Solimoes. At Loretto, the Madera receives two branches from the south. From Loretto to Trinidad in lat. 15° S. its course is north; thence to its mouth its general course is N. E. by N. and N.

MADRE DE DIOS, Port. See *Christiana, St. Alló Resolution Bay*.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Terra Firma in S. America, situated on the river Grande, or Magdalena. The pilgrims in S. America respect this religious foundation with zeal, and resort to it in great numbers: many miracles being said to have been wrought here by the Holy Virgin, in favour of the Spanish fleets and their sailors, who are therefore very liberal in their donations at her shrine. It lies 54 miles E. of Carthagena. N. lat. $10^{\circ} 51'$, W. long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

MADRID. See *New Madrid*.

MADRIGAL, a town of Popayan, in S. America. N. lat. $0^{\circ} 50'$, W. lon. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

MAGDALEN *Isles*, a cluster of isles N.E. of the isle of St. John's, and N.W. of that of Cape Breton, in the gulf of St. Lawrence; situated between $47^{\circ} 13'$ and $47^{\circ} 42'$ N. lat. and in $61^{\circ} 40'$ W. long. They are inhabited by a few fishermen. Sea-cows used to frequent them; but they are now become scarce. These isles have been fatal to many vessels. The chief of them are the Dead Man, Entry, and Romea islands. Seamen wish to make them in fair weather, as they serve them to take a new departure; but in foggy weather or blowing weather they as studiously avoid them.

MAGDALENA, *La*, one of the Marquesas' Islands in the South Sea; about 6 leagues in circuit, and has a harbour under a mountain on its south side nearly in lat. $10^{\circ} 25'$ S. long. $138^{\circ} 50'$ W.

MAGDALENA, a river of Louisiana, which empties into the gulf of Mexico, W. by S. of Mexicano river.

MAGDALENA, a large river, the two principal sources of which are at no great distance from the city of Popayan, in Terra Firma. Belcazar, by going down this river, found a passage to the North Sea. The river, after uniting its waters with the Cance, takes the name of Grande, and falls into the North Sea below the town of Madre de Popa. The banks of this great river are well inhabited, and it has a course of above 200 leagues. Its mouth is much frequented by smugglers, and conveys to Carthagea the productions of New Granada, viz. gold and grain. Among many other considerable places on its banks are Malambito, Teneriffe, Talaygua, Monpox, Tamalameque, &c.

MAGDALENE, *Cape of*, a promontory in the centre of Canada, where there is an iron mine, which promises great advantages, both with regard to the goodness of the metal and the plenty of the ore.

MAGEE'S *Sound*, on the N. W. coast of N. America, is situated in Washington's Islands, or what the British call Edward's, or Charlotte's Isles, so called by two different captains on their first falling in with them. Lat. $52^{\circ} 46'$ N. long. $131^{\circ} 46'$ W. This sound is divided by Dorr's Island into two parts, leading into one. The other port is called Port Perkins.

MAGEGADAVICK, or *Magacadava*, or *Eastern River*, falls into the bay of Pafamaquoddy, and is supposed to be the true St. Croix, which forms part of the eastern boundary line between the United States and New-Brunswick. This disputed line is now in train for settlement, agreeable to the treaty of 1794.

MAGELLAN, *Straits of*, at the south extremity of S. America, lie between 52° and 54° S. lat. and between 76° and 84° W. longitude. These straits have Patagonia on the N. and the islands of Terra del Fuego on the S. and extend from E. to W. 110 leagues, but the breadth in some places falls short of one. They were first discovered by Magellan, or Magelhaens, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, who, in 1520 found out thereby a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific or Southern ocean. He was the first navigator who sailed round the world.

MAGELLANIA, or *Terra Magellanica*, a vast tract of land, extending from the province of Rio de la Plata, quite to the utmost verge of S. America, viz. from lat. 35° to 54° S. The river Sinfondo divides the W. part from the S. of Chili: the northern part of it also borders on Chili, and Cayo or Chicuito on the W. The South Sea bounds it, in part, on the W. The N. ocean wholly on the E. and straits of Magellan on the S. Magellan himself made no great discoveries in this country, except the two capes, of Virgins and Desire. The two principal nations discovered by the missionaries, are, the Chumians and Huillans; the former inhabit the continent, and several islands, to the northward of the Huillans, who inhabit the country near Magellan Straits. The soil is generally barren, hardly bearing any grain, and the trees exhibit a dismal aspect; so that the inhabitants live miserably in a cold, inhospitable climate. The Huillans are not numerous, being hunted like wild beasts, by the Chumians, who sell them for slaves. The other nations are not known, much less their genius or manner of living. The eastern coasts of Magellan are generally low, abounding with bogs, and have several islands near the shore; the most remarkable of which is the Isle of Penguins, so called from a bird of that name, which abounds on it. The islands S. of the straits are Terra del Fuego; as there is a volcano in the largest of them, emitting fire and smoke,

smoke, and appears terrible in the night. The Spaniards erected a fort on this strait, and placed a garrison in it; but the men were all starved.

MAGUANA, *St. John of*, a canton and town on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, is situated on the left side of the river Neybe. The capital of the ancient Indian kingdom of Maguana, stood where the town St. John of Maguana is situated. The ancient capital disappeared with the unfortunate prince Anacoana. This canton was pillaged by the English privateers, in 1543. In 1764 the district of the new parish contained 3600 persons, of whom 300 were capable of bearing arms. Its population amounts now to more than 5000 souls.

MAHACKAMACK, a river which falls into the Delaware from the N. E. at the N. W. corner of the State of New-Jersey.

MAHONE BAY, on the coast of Nova-Scotia, is separated from Margaret's bay by the promontory on which is the high land of Aspotagoen.

MAHONING, a township on Susquehannah river, in Pennsylvania.

MAHONOV, a township on Susquehannah river, in Pennsylvania. See Northumberland county.

MAIDENHEAD, a small neat village in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, having a Presbyterian church, half way between Princeton and Trenton, on the great post-road from New-York to Philadelphia; six miles from each. The township of Maidenhead contains 1032 inhabitants, including 160 slaves.

MAIDSTONE, a township in Essex county, in Vermont, on Connecticut river, containing 125 inhabitants.

MAINE, DISTRICT OF, belonging to Massachusetts, is situated between lat. 43° and 48° 15' north, and between long. 64° 53' and 70° 39' west; bounded north by Lower-Canada, east by the province of New-Brunswick, south by the Atlantic Ocean, west by New-Hampshire. The District of Maine is in length, on an average, 200 miles, and its average breadth 200 miles; containing 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres. It is divided into 5 counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington: these are subdivided into near 200 incorporated townships and plantations; inhabited by 96,540 free people. The chief towns are Portland the metropolis of the District of Maine, York, Pownalborough

and Wiscasset, Hallowell, Bath, Waldo-borough, Penobscot, and Machias. The last mentioned is the only incorporated town in Washington county, the other settlements being only plantations. The chief rivers are Penobscot, Kennebeck, Saco, Androscoggin, St. Croix, &c. besides a vast number of small rivers. The most noted lakes are Moosehead, Scoodic, Sebacock, and Umbagog. The chief bays are those of Calco, Penobscot, Machias, Saco, and Passamaquoddy. The most remarkable capes are those of Neddock, Porpoise, Elizabeth, Small Point, Pemaquid, and Petit Manan. The District of Maine, though an elevated tract of country, cannot be called mountainous. A great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile, particularly between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers. On some parts of the sea-coast, the lands are but indifferent. The lands in this District may be considered in three divisions: the *first* comprehending the tract lying E. of Penobscot river, of about 4,500,000 acres; the *second*, and best tract, of about 4,000,000 acres, lying between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers; the *third*, first settled and most populous at present, west of Kennebeck river, containing also about 4,000,000 acres. The soil of this country, in general, where it is properly fitted to receive the seed, appears to be very friendly to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp, and flax, as well as for the production of almost all kinds of culinary roots and plants, and for English grass; and also for Indian corn, especially if the seed be procured from a more northern climate. Hops are the spontaneous growth of this country; and it is also uncommonly good for grazing, and large flocks of neat cattle may be fed both summer and winter. The natural growth of this District consists of white pine and spruce trees in large quantities, suitable for masts, boards, and shingles; maple, beech, white and grey oak, and yellow birch. The low lands produce fir, which is neither fit for timber nor fuel, but yields a balsam that is highly prized. Almost the whole coast N. E. of Portland is lined with islands, among which vessels may generally anchor with safety. The principal exports of this country are various kinds of lumber, as pine boards, ship timber, and every species of split lumber manufactured

factured from pine and oak; these are exported from the various ports in immense quantities. A spirit of improvement is increasing here. A charter for a college has been granted by the legislature, and five academies incorporated and endowed with handsome grants of public lands. Town schools are generally maintained in most of the towns. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts possesses between eight and nine million acres in this District, independent of what they have sold or contracted to sell, which brings into the treasury the neat sum of £269,005 : 8 : 7 currency; and besides about two million acres between St. Croix and Passamaquoddy in dispute between the U. States and the British nation. Exclusive of the lands sold, about 385,000 acres have been granted for the encouragement of literature and other useful and humane purposes. Attempts were made to settle this country as early as 1607, on the W. side of Kennebeck river; but they proved unsuccessful, and were not repeated till between 1620 and 1630. In 1635, the western part of it was granted to Ferdinando Gorges, by the Plymouth Company, and he first instituted government in this province. In 1652, this province came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and was, by charter, incorporated with it, in 1691. It has since increased to upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, and will, it is expected, shortly be erected into a separate State.

MAIRE, Le, a strait between Terra del Fuego and Staten-Island, in S. America.

MAISY, Cape, is the easternmost point of the island of Cuba.

MAJABAGADUCE, in the District of Maine, at the mouth of Penobscot river, on the east side.

MAKEFIELD, Upper and Lower, townships in Buck's county, Pennsylvania.

MALABAR, Cape, or *Sandy Point*, a narrow strip of land projecting out from the south-east part of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, about 8 miles S. by W. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 33'$, W. long. from Greenwich $70^{\circ} 3'$.

MALABRIGO, a harbour on the coast of Peru, in the S. Sea.

MALAMBITO, a town in the province of Carthagera, in Terra Firma, about 60 miles easterly of Carthagera, and on the W. side of the river Magdalena.

MALDEN, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the eastern post-road, 4 miles north of Boston, containing 1,033 inhabitants. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge over Mystic river, built in 1787.

MALDONADO, a bay in the river La Plata, eastward of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, and 9 leagues from Cape Santa Maria.

MAMA KATING, a township in Ulster county, New-York, W. of Montgomery and Wallkill, on Delaware river. It contains 1,763 inhabitants, including 232 electors, and 51 slaves.

MAMARONECK, a township in West-Chester county, New-York, containing 452 inhabitants, including 57 slaves. It is bounded southerly by New Rochelle, and easterly by the Sound.

MAMARUMI, a place on the road from Guayaquil to Quito, in S. America, where there is a very beautiful cascade. The rock from which the water precipitates itself, is nearly perpendicular, and 50 fathoms high; and on both sides edged with lofty and spreading trees. The clearness of the water dazzles the sight, which is delighted, at the same time, with the large volume of water formed in its fall; after which it continues its course in a bed, along a small descent, and is crossed over by a bridge.

MANALLIN, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.

MANCA, a town of West-Florida, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of Hona Chitto river.

MANCENILLA, a large bay on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo; about 4,000 fathoms long from W. to E. and 2,800 broad from N. to S. The S. E. part of the bay is very wide, and affords excellent anchorage, even for vessels of the first size. In other parts it is too shallow. The river Massacre, which was the point of separation of the French and Spanish colonies on the N. of the island, runs a N. course, towards its mouth N. W. and enters the eastern part of the bay. The bay of Mancenilla, though a very fine one, is not so useful as it might be, if its bottom were well known. There are several shallows in it, owing to the overflowings of the Massacre, which rolls into it, wood, sand, and stones, in great quantities, so that it seems necessary to sound the bay annually, after they are over.

In general, it is prudent, on entering, to keep cloſe to the point of Ycaque, than to the S. ſide of the bay; becauſe the ſandy point has no rocks. The bottom of the bay is muddy. The river Maſſacre is, during a league, from 5 to 12 feet deep, and pretty wide; but its bed is often full of the wood which the current brings down. It ſwarms with fiſh; and here are found thoſe enormous mullets which are the pride of the table at Cape Francois. In the times of the floods, theſe fiſh are driven towards the bay, where negroes, well practiſed in the buſineſs, fiſh for them. Fiſhing in the bay is difficult enough, on account of the drifted wood; but the negroes are good divers, and are often obliged to go to the bottom and diſengage the ſeine; but when it gets near the beach, it is a ſingular and ſtriking ſpectacle, to ſee the negroes, the fiſh, and the alligators, all flouncing about in the water together. The negroes kill the alligators, knock out their teeth, and ſell them to make corals, the garniture of which ſerves to mark the degree of luxury or pride of thoſe who hang them to the necks of their children. The plenty of fiſh often attracts ſhips of war to this bay. The mouth of Maſſacre river lies in N. lat. $19^{\circ} 44'$, W. long. from Paris $74^{\circ} 9'$.

MANCHAC, a town on the Miſſiſſippi, two miles below the Indian town of Alabama. The banks of the river at Manchac, though frequently overflowed by the vernal inundations, are 50 feet perpendicular height above the ſurface of the water; and the river, at its loweſt ebb, is not leſs than 40 fathoms deep, and nearly a mile in width. The Spaniſh fortrels on the point of land below the Ibberville, cloſe by the banks of the river, has a communication with Manchac, by a ſlender, narrow, wooden bridge, acroſs the channel of Ibberville, and not a bow-ſhot from the habitations of Manchac.

MANCHESTER, a ſmall fiſhing-town, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt between Cape Anne and Beverly, in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts. The fiſhery is carried on from this port chiefly in the veſſels, and for the account of the merchants in Boſton, and other places. The townſhip lies S. E. of Wenham, and 30 miles N. E. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1645, and contains 965 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER, a poſt-town of Ver-

mont, in Bennington county, on Battenkill. It is 22 miles N. by E. of Bennington, and 59 N. E. of Albany in New-York. This townſhip contains 1276 inhabitants. In the S. part of the town, in a hill a little W. of the Battenkill, is a deep ſtratum of friable calcareous earth, of the whitenefs of chalk; and apparently compoſed of ſhells, which requires but little burning to produce good lime.

MANCHESTER, a townſhip in York county, Pennſylvania.

MANCHESTER, a ſmall town of Virginia, ſituated on the S. ſide of James river, oppoſite to Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge. In 1781 this town ſuffered much during Arnold's deſtructive expedition.

MANCHESTER, a town of Nova-Scotia, 10 leagues N. W. of Cape Canſo. It contained 250 families in 1783.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, one of the Hudſon Bay Company's factories, lies 100 miles W. of Hudſon's Houſe, and 75 S. E. of Buckingham Houſe. It ſtands on the S. W. ſide of Salkaſhawan river, in the N. W. part of N. America. N. lat. $53^{\circ} 14' 18''$, W. long. $109^{\circ} 20'$.

MANCORA, a place on the road from Guayaquil to Truxilla, in Peru, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt. Through it, during winter, runs a rivulet of freſh water, to the great relief of the mules that travel this way. In ſummer, the little remaining in its channel is ſo brackiſh, as to be hardly tolerable.

MANGEEA, an iſland of the S. Seas, viſited by Captain Cook in the beginning of his laſt voyage. The coaſt is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, againſt which a heavy ſurf is continually breaking. The iſland is about 15 miles in circumference. The inhabitants appear of a warlike diſpoſition. S. lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, W. long. $158^{\circ} 7'$.

MANHATTAN, the ancient name of Long-Iſland, and alſo of York-Iſland.

MANHEIM, a town of Pennſylvania, in the county of Lancaſter. It contains about 60 houſes, and a Dutch church. Glaſs works were erected here previous to the revolution, but they are fallen to decay. It is 11 miles N. by W. of Lancaſter, and 77 W. by N. of Philadelphia. —Alſo the name of a town in Lincoln county, Maine. There is another of the ſame name in York county, Pennſylvania.

MANICOUAGAN, or *Black River*, ri-
ces

ses from a lake of its name, in Lower Canada; runs a southern course, and falls into the St. Lawrence 85 miles N. E. of Tadoussac.

MANIEL, or rather *Baboruco*, mountains in the island of Hispaniola or St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and almost inaccessible. They have been for 80 years past the place of refuge of the fugitive Spanish and French negroes. These brigands have as yet always defied their pursuers. The soil of these mountains is fertile, the air temperate, and the streams in them abound with gold dust.

MANILLON, a township in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

MANITOUALIN, a cluster of islands near the northern shore of Lake Huron, considered as sacred by the Indians.

MANLIUS, a township in Onondago county, New-York, incorporated in 1794, and is the seat of the county courts. It is well watered by Butternut, Limestone, and Chittenengo creeks, which unite at the N. E. corner of the town; and the stream, assuming the latter name, runs north to Oneida lake, which is 10 miles northerly of the centre of the town. It comprehends that part of the Onondago reservation bounded southerly by the Genesee road, and westerly by Onondago creek and the Salt lake. Of its inhabitants 96 are electors, according to the State census of 1796.

MANMIC. Indian villages on the Picaway fork of the Manmic, or Miami of the lake, and St. Mary's river. See *Miami*.

MANNINGTON, a township in Salem county, New-Jersey.

MANOR, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

MANSEL, an island in the N. E. part of Hudson's bay, between Southampton island and the coast of Labrador. N. lat. $62^{\circ} 38'$.

MANSFIELD, a township in Sussex county, New-Jersey, containing 1482 inhabitants, including 35 slaves. It is situated on Musconegunk river, about 7 miles south-easterly of Oxford, and as far northerly of Greenwich.

MANSFIELD, a township in Bristol county, Massachusetts, situated 30 miles southerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 983 inhabitants.

MANSFIELD, a township in Chittenden county, Vermont, between La

Moille and Onion rivers, about 7 miles distance from each, and 113 miles N. by E. of Bennington.

MANSFIELD, a township in Burlington county, New-Jersey, on the S. side of Black's creek, consisting of 19,000 acres, of an excellent soil, noted for its fine pastures and large dairies. It is 8 miles W. by N. of Burlington, and 12 S. by E. of Trenton. The inhabitants are mostly Friends.

MANSFIELD, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, about 30 miles north of New-London, and as far east of Hartford.

MANTA, a bay of Guayaquil, in South-America, formerly famous for a considerable pearl fishery; but it has been totally discontinued for some years. There is also a point of this name on the coast near it. The bay has its name from the great numbers of large fish, called *mantas*, the catching of which is the common employment of the inhabitants. The method of carrying on this fishery is as follows: they throw into the water a log of wood, about 18 feet long, and near a foot in diameter; on one end they place their net, and on the other an Indian stands in an erect position, and with a single oar rows his tottering bark to the distance of half a league from the shore, where he shoots his net; another Indian follows on a similar log, takes hold of the rope fastened to one end of the net, and when fully extended, they both make towards the land, hauling the net after them. It is astonishing to observe with what agility the Indians maintain an equilibrium on these round logs, notwithstanding the continual agitations of the sea, and their being obliged to mind the oar and the net at the same time. They are indeed excellent swimmers; so that if they slip off they are immediately on the log again, and in their former position.

MAPLETON, a name given to a pleasant range of excellent fams, 3 miles east of Princeton, in New-Jersey.

MAQUOIT, a bay of shoal waters in Casco-Bay, in the District of Maine, about 20 miles north of Cape Elizabeth, frequently mentioned in the history of Maine; where the Indians were used to land with their canoes, and from thence carry them to *Pejepscot Falls*, on Androscoggin river. This was done with the toil of only 4 hours walk. From these

these falls they went down into Kennebeck river; and from thence continued their route up that river to Wesserunfett, and thence over to St. Lawrence; or turned and went down through Monticag bay, towards Penobscot; or from the falls they continued their progress up Androscoggin river, beyond the White Mountains, and over to Connecticut river, and from thence to Lake Memphremagog, and down to the limits of Canada.

MARACAIBO, *Maracaybo*, or *Maracaya*, a small but rich city of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma in South-America, situated on the western bank of the lake of the same name, about 18 miles from its mouth and 73 S. W. of Coro. It is well built, has several stately houses, very regular, and adorned with balconies, from which there is a prospect of the lake, which has the appearance of a sea. Here are about 4000 inhabitants, of whom 800 are able to bear arms. It has a governor subordinate to the governor of Terra Firma. Here is a large parochial church, an hospital, and 4 convents. Vessels from 25 to 30 tons frequent this port, with manufactures and merchandize from the places near the lake, which are afterwards put on board Spanish ships that come hither to buy them. Ships are built at Maracaibo, which trade all over America, and even into Spain, this place being very commodious for ship-building. It lies 338 miles east of Rio de la Hacha. N. lat. $10^{\circ} 51'$, W. long. $70^{\circ} 15'$.

MARACAIBO Lake, or rather *Gulf*, a large collection of waters, on which the town above mentioned is situated. It is near 208 miles long, and in some parts, 50 in breadth, running from S. to N. and emptying itself into the N. Sea; the entrance of which is well defended by strong forts; but Sir Henry Morgan passed by them, plundered several Spanish towns on the coast, and defeated a squadron which had been sent to intercept him. As the tide flows into the lake, its water is somewhat brackish, notwithstanding the many rivers it receives. It abounds with all sorts of fish, some of which are very large. By the navigation of this lake, the inhabitants of Venezuela carry on a trade with those of New Granada. The lake becomes narrower towards the middle, where the town is erected.

MARAGNON. See *River of Amazons*.

MARAGNON, or *Maranon*, or *Marigon*, the name of a northern captainship of Brazil. Chief town, St. Louis.

MARANHAO, a small island at the mouth of the noted rivers Maracu, Topocoru, and Mony, on the N. side of the province of Maranhao, or Maranon in Brazil. The island is oblong, 45 miles in circuit, very fertile, and well inhabited. The French, who seized on it in 1612, built a town here, called St. Louis de Maragnan; but it is now in the hands of the Portuguese, and is a bishop's see. It is very strong, and has a stout castle built on a rock, towards the sea, which commands a very convenient harbour. The island itself is very difficult of access, by reason of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it: so that vessels must wait for proper winds and seasons to visit it. Besides the town mentioned here, are two smaller ones, viz. St. Andero, on the most northern point, and St. Jago, on the southern. The natives have about 27 hamlets, each consisting of four large huts, forming a square in the middle; all being built of large timber, and covered from top to bottom with leaves: so that each may contain 200 or 300 persons. The inhabitants are strong and healthy, and live to a great age; bows and arrows are their only weapons, with which they are very dextrous; but they are fierce and cruel, especially to their enemies. The continent, 3 or 4 leagues from the island, is inhabited by the Tapouytapare, and Toupinambois nations, who are wild and fierce, and divided into 15 or 20 such hamlets, as have been described above. Contiguous to these are the territories of Cuma and Gayeta, inhabited by nearly the same sort of people. The capital, Maragnan, has a harbour at the mouth of the river St. Mary, on the Atlantic ocean; 495 miles N. W. of Cape St. Roque. S. lat. $2^{\circ} 27'$, W. long. $44^{\circ} 36'$.

MARBLEHEAD, a port of entry and post-town in Essex county, Massachusetts, 4 miles S. E. of Salem, 19 N. E. of Boston; containing 1 Episcopal and 2 Congregational churches, and 5,661 inhabitants. The harbour lies in front of the town S. E. extending from S. W. to N. E. about one mile and a half in length, and half a mile broad. It is formed by Marblehead neck on the S. and E. and is protected by a sea wall, which,

which, before its late repairs, was in imminent danger of giving way, to the great detriment, if not ruin of the port. A battery and citadel were erected here in 1795, for the defence of the place, by order of Congress. The bank fishery employs the principal attention of the inhabitants, and more is done of this business, in this place, than in any other in the State. The exports of the year 1794, amounted to 184,532 dollars. Marblehead was incorporated in 1649, and lies in N. lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $69^{\circ} 49'$.

MARBLETOWN, a township in Ulster county, New-York, situated on the W. side of Hudson's river, and some distance from it; 8 miles S. W. by S. of Esopus, and near 80 N. of New-York city. It contains 2,190 inhabitants, including 374 slaves. By the State census of 1796, 374 of the inhabitants are electors.

MARC, St. See *Mark*.

MARCELLUS, a military township in Onondago county, New-York, situated on Skaneateles lake, 11 miles W. of Onondago Castle. Marcellus, as incorporated in 1794, comprehends also the township of Camillus, part of the Onondago reservation, and part of the reserved lands lying S. W. of the Salt Lake. In 1796, 65 of its inhabitants were electors.

MARCUS HOOK, a town in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the west side of Delaware river, 20 miles below Philadelphia. It contains about 30 families. Here are two rows of piers, or long wharves, to defend vessels from the driving of ice in winter.

MARECHAUX, *Cape*, forms the N. E. side of the bay of Jacmel, in the island of St. Domingo. N. lat. $18^{\circ} 18'$.

MARECHITES *Indians* inhabit the banks of the river St. John, and around Passamaquoddy bay. They are estimated at 140 fighting men.

MAREQUITA, a city of New Granada, Terra Firma, S. America.

MARGALLAWAY, a river which rises in the District of Maine, and crosses the New-Hampshire line between Lake Umbagog and a mountain on the north, and runs south-westward to Amarisoggin river. Its mouth is 10 rods wide.

MARGARET'S Bay, St. a port on the south coast of Nova-Scotia, between Prospect Harbour and Mahone Bay; from which last it is separated by a pro-

montory, on which is the high land of Aspotagoen.

MARGARETTA, or *Santa Margareta de las Caraccas*, an island of Terra Firma, in S. America, from which it is parted by a strait 24 miles wide; 68 miles W. of Paria, or New Andalusia. Columbus discovered it in his third voyage, anno. 1498. It is 40 miles in length and 24 in breadth; and, being always verdant, affords a most agreeable prospect. It abounds in pasture, maize and fruit; but there is a scarcity of wood and water. There was once a pearl-fishery on its coast, which produced one pearl, the finest ever seen, valued at £25,000 sterling, bought by the king of Spain. The inhabitants are a mixture of Indians and Spaniards, who are lazy and superstitious. Here are several sorts of animals, particularly wild hogs, with fish and fowl. N. lat. $11^{\circ} 46'$, W. long. $64^{\circ} 12'$.

MARGARET'S Islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, were discovered by Capt. James Magee, in the ship Margaret, of Boston, in his voyage from Kamchatka in 1780. Their latitude is $24^{\circ} 40'$ N. long. $141^{\circ} 12'$ E.

MARGARETTSVILLE, a village in Washington county, Maryland, about 10 miles S. by E. of Elizabeth-Town and 6 N. E. of William's Port.

MARGOT, the river and heights of Margot are on the E. side of the Mississippi. The river has a westerly course, and is said to be navigable for batteaux a number of miles. The ground below its junction with the Mississippi, in lat. $35^{\circ} 28'$ N. affords a commanding, airy, pleasant, and extensive situation for settlements; the soil is remarkably fertile. About 3 miles below this, the French built Assumption Fort in 1736, when at war with the Chickasaws, but the year after it was demolished, when a peace was concluded. It is 70 miles from the river St. Francis, and 104 from the Chickasaw river.

MARGOT PORT, a maritime village on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo, in $19^{\circ} 48'$ N. lat. 9 leagues westward of Cape Francois.

MARIA, *Cape Santa*, is the northern cape at the mouth of La Plata river, in S. America; 9 leagues from the bay of Maldonado, and 20 from Montebideo, a bay so called from a mountain which overlooks it.

MARIA SANTA, a town of the audience

gence of Panama, in S. America. It was built by the Spaniards soon after they discovered the gold mines in its neighbourhood. N. lat. $7^{\circ} 43'$, W. long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

MARIAGALANTE, one of the Caribbee Islands in the Atlantic ocean; so called from the ship's name in which Columbus discovered it, in 1493. It is of an elliptical figure, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W. It lies 5 or 6 leagues S. easterly of Guadaloupe, above half its surface is barren mountains. There are only two parishes, the principal at the south defended by a fort called Basseterre. It is indifferently watered, but produces 800,000lb. of coffee, 100,000lb. cotton, and 1,000,000lb. of sugar. The French planted a colony here in 1648. It was taken by the English in 1692, but the French soon settled there again, and still possess it. N. lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, W. long. $61^{\circ} 6'$.

MARIANNA, was the name given to the district granted by the Plymouth Council to Captain John Mason in 1621. It extended from the river Naumkeag, now Salem, round Cape Ann, to Merrimack river, and from the sea to the heads of these rivers, with the islands lying within 3 miles of the coast.

MARIE, *Cape Dame* the westernmost point of the island of St. Domingo, which, with Cape St. Nicholas, forms the entrance of the bay of Leogane. N. lat. $18^{\circ} 38'$, W. long. from Paris $76^{\circ} 51'$. The town of this name, situated on the cape, is on the north-westernmost part of the south peninsula; 8 leagues west of Jeremie, and 60 west of Port au Prince. The towns and villages, along the north coast of the peninsula, and in the bay or bite of Leogane, between the cape and Port au Prince, are Petit Trou, Anse a Veau, Maragoane, Petite Goave, Grand Goave, &c.

MARIE, *Straits of*, connect Lakes Superior and Huron, which will permit boats to pass, but not larger vessels. Near the upper end of these straits, which are 40 miles long, is a rapid, which (though it is impossible for canoes to ascend) may be navigated by boats without danger, when conducted by able pilots. The straits afford one of the most pleasing prospects in the world: on the left, leading to lake Superior, may be seen many beautiful little islands that extend a considerable

way before you; and on the right an agreeable succession of small points of land, which project a little way into the water, and contribute with the islands to render it delightful.

MARIEL, *Port*, a harbour on the north side of the island of Cuba, which will admit frigates of 30 guns.

MARIETTA, a post-town and settlement of the N. W. Territory, situated on the Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum. The Campus Martius in this town is an elevated public square, founded by the Ohio Company, in the year 1788. The fortification is all of hewn timber, and for appearance, convenience, and defence, of superior excellence. It is more than 30 feet above the high banks of the Muskingum, and only 159 yards distant from that river, with a beautiful natural glacis in front. The town consists of 1,000 house-lots of 90 by 180 feet; the spacious streets intersect each other at right angles, and there are necessary squares reserved for use, pleasure, and ornament. There are but few houses yet erected. It is 19 miles above Bel-Pre, 86 south-west of Wheeling, 146 south-west of Pittsburgh, 240 north-east of Lexington in Kentucky, and 460 W. by S. of Philadelphia. The mouth of Muskingum river lies in lat. $39^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 9'$.

MARK'S, *Sz.* a town of E. Florida, at the head of the bay of Apalachy; 180 miles west of St. Augustine, and 105 from the Alachua Savannah. N. lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, W. long. $85^{\circ} 45'$.

MARK, *Sz.* a jurisdiction in the west part of the island of St. Domingo, containing 4 parishes. Its exports, shipped from the town of its name, from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 3,065,047lb. white sugar, 7,931,710lb. brown sugar, 7,041,852lb. coffee, 3,250,890lb. cotton, 349,819lb. indigo, and various articles to the value of 2,250½ livres: the total value of duties on exportation 116,974 dollars 4 cents. The town of St. Mark lies at the head of a bay of its name, which is at the head of the Bay or Bite of Leogane. The bay is formed by Cape St. Mark on the south, and Morne au Diable on the north. This town, although small, is reckoned the pleasantest in the island. Its commerce is considerable. It owes a great deal of its embellishments to the attention of M. de Marbois, during his administration. It is 22 leagues west of

Hinche,

Hinche, $19\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Port au Prince, 14 south by west of Les Gonaives, 30 south of Port de Paix, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Cape Francois. N. lat. $19^{\circ} 5'$, W. long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

MARLBOROUGH, a county in the north-east corner of Cheraws district, on the Great Pedee river, S. Carolina, 25 miles long, and 19 broad.

MARLBOROUGH, *New*, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1,550 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1759, and is 135 miles west by south of Boston.

MARLBOROUGH, an ancient and wealthy township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, (the *Okommakamesit* of the Indians) was incorporated in 1660, and contains 1,554 inhabitants. It is 28 miles west of Boston. A mode of manufacturing Spanish brown, from a kind of earth or loam, said to resemble bed-ore, though not impregnated with particles of iron, has lately been discovered in this town by an ingenious gentleman. He constructed an air furnace, at a trivial expense; and in the year 1794, could calcine and prepare for the mill a ton in 24 hours, 6 days in succession, without great expense of wood. Connoisseurs in paints acknowledge it is good. His first attempts in making spruce yellow were likewise flattering.

MARLBOROUGH, a township in Windham county, Vermont, having Newfane on the north, Halifax south, Brattleborough east, and Wilmington on the west. It contains 629 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-town in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, six miles from Keene, 20 north of Winchendon, and 26 from Ashburnham in Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1776, and contains 786 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, *New*, a township in Ulster county, New-York, on the west side of Hudson's river, north of Newburgh. It contains 2,241 inhabitants; of whom 339 are electors, and 58 slaves.

MARLBOROUGH, the name of three townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Montgomery county, and East and West Marlborough in Chester county.

MARLBOROUGH, *Lower*, a town of Maryland, situated in Calvert county on the east side of Patuxent river, 24 miles south-east of Washington city. It contains about 60 houses, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco. The riv-

er is navigable for ships of burden for some miles above the town.

MARLBOROUGH, *Upper*, the chief town of Prince George's county, Maryland. It is situated on the south-west side of Hatavist, one of the two principal branches of Patuxent river. It contains about 120 houses, a court-house, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco. It is 47 miles S. S. W. of Baltimore, and about 15 easterly of the city of Washington.

MARLOW, a township in Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, settled in 1761. It contains 313 inhabitants.

MARMOSETS, a harbour in the island of St. Domingo, which may receive merchantmen, but the entrance of it is rendered difficult by the breakers. It lies between Cape Rouge and Grand Port Berhagne.

MARQUES, a cape on the coast of Old-Mexico, or New-Spain, in the South Sea.

MARQUESAS. These islands are 5 in number, viz. La Magdalena, St. Pedro, La Dominica, Santa Christina, and Hood's Island, situated in the South Pacific Ocean, between the latitude of $9^{\circ} 26'$ and $10^{\circ} 25'$ south; and between the longitude of $138^{\circ} 47'$ and $139^{\circ} 13'$ west. They were first discovered by Mendana and Quiros, in 1595; and in 1774, Capt. Cook ascertained their situation more particularly, which before was different in different charts. La Dominica, the largest, is about 16 leagues in circuit, in lat. $9^{\circ} 44'$ south. Hood's Island was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. The inhabitants, taken collectively, are, without exception, the finest race of people in these seas; and for good shapes and regular features they perhaps surpass all nations. They are thought to be of the same origin as those of Otaheite and of the Society Islands. They have hogs, fowls, plantains and other vegetables and roots; likewise a few bread-fruit and cocoa trees. North-north-west of these islands, from 25 to 50 leagues distant, are the 7 isles called *Ingraham's Isles*; which see.

MARROWYNE, a river of Dutch Guiana, in S. America.

MARSHFIELD, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, bounded S. by Duxborough, and 36 miles S. E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1640, and contains 1269 inhabitants.

MARSHFIELD, a township in Caledonia

donia county, in Vermont; adjoining to Calais on the N. W. and Peachum N. E.

MARSHPEE, by several writers called *Mashpee*, an ancient Indian town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, containing 308 inhabitants. There is still an Indian church here, but not more than 40 or 50 persons are pure Indians. The whole consists of about 80 families, principally of a mixed race, being 280 souls in all. They have greatly decreased, since 1693, when there were 214 adults, besides stragglers in the plantation and places adjacent; under the care of Mr. Rowland Cotton, minister of Sandwich.

MARSHY HOPE, the north-western branch of Nanticoke river in Maryland. Federalburgh lies on the E. side, 13 or 14 miles from its mouth.

MARTHA BRAE, a small town having a harbour, 7 leagues W. of Montego Point. It is frequented only by such vessels as are particularly destined for this place. There is a bar with 16 or 17 feet water in going in; and the passage in coming out between the Triangle Rocks is not more than 60 feet wide with $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 fathoms water. See *Falmouth*.

MARTHA River, *St.* See *Magdalena*.

MARTHA, *St.* a province of Terra Firma, or Castile del Oro, in S. America; bounded N. by the North Sea; E. by Rio de la Hacha; S. by New-Granada, and W. by the territory of Carthage. The air is colder here and more pure than in the adjoining countries. The vallies are fertile, and produce maize, with other grains and fruits, especially oranges, lemons, pine-apples, grapes, &c. also indigo and cochineal, and some woods for dying. The mountains which are known to sailors by the name of the Snowy mountains of St. Martha, produce gold, emeralds, sapphires, chalcidones, jasper, and curious marble. On the coasts, where smuggling is carried on, are salt-works, and two pearl fisheries. It is about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, is a mountainous country, and in general reckoned the highest in this part of the world.

MARTHA, *St.* a city in the province last mentioned, with a harbour on the N. Sea, at the mouth of the Guayra; about 124 miles N. E. of Carthage. It is the residence of a governor and bishop. The houses are built with canes,

and are very neat. Its harbour is large, convenient, and safe, and the environs agreeable and fertile. At present it contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on an extensive rich trade, and make great quantities of cottons, stuffs, &c. with earthen ware, which is much esteemed. It has a valuable pearl fishery, in which great numbers of slaves are employed, whose dexterity in diving for the oysters is very extraordinary; some of whom will remain for a quarter of an hour under water, and will rise with a basket full. N. lat. $11^{\circ} 26'$, W. long. $73^{\circ} 59'$.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island belonging to Duke's county, Massachusetts, called by the Indians *Nope*, or *Caparwock*, is situated between $40^{\circ} 17'$ and $41^{\circ} 29'$ N. lat. and between $70^{\circ} 22'$ and $70^{\circ} 50'$ W. long. about 21 miles long and 6 broad, and lies a little to the W. of Nantucket. Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquiddick, Noman's Island, and the Elizabeth Islands, which contain about 16,500 acres of valuable land, constitute Duke's county, containing 3,265 white inhabitants, and between 400 and 500 Indians and mulattoes; who subsist by agriculture and fishing. Cattle and sheep are raised here in great numbers; and rye, corn and oats are the chief produce of the island. White pipe-clay, and yellow and red ochre are found in Martha's Vineyard. The ravages of war were severely felt in this indutrious spot. In September, 1778, the British made a requisition of their militia arms, 300 oxen, and 2000 sheep, which were delivered up. See *Gay Head*.

MARTICK, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

MARTIN, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina, adjoining Tyrrel, Halifax, Bertie, and Pitt counties. It contains 6,080 inhabitants, of whom 1,389 are slaves.

MARTIN, *Cape St.* on the coast of New-Spain on the North Sea.

MARTIN'S, *St.* one of the northernmost of the Caribbee islands; situated in the Atlantic ocean, between Anguilla on the north, from whence it is distant a league and a half, and St. Bartholomew on the south-east, 15 miles. It is about 15 leagues in circumference, with commodious bays and roads on the N. W. side. Here are good salt-pits, and lakes of salt water, which run a great way within the land; but has no fresh water

water but what falls from the clouds, and is saved by the inhabitants in cisterns. The salt lakes abound in good fish, particularly turtle; and the salt water pools are frequented by vast numbers of birds. In the woods are wild hogs, turtle-doves, and parrots innumerable. Here are several trees producing gums; and plenty of the candle-tree, splinters of which, when dry and lighted, emit a very fragrant smell. Its tobacco, the chief commodity cultivated, is reckoned the best in the Caribbee islands. The Spaniards abandoned this island in 1650, and blew up a fort which they had erected. The French and Dutch afterwards shared the island between them. But in 1689, were attacked and plundered by Sir Timothy Thornhill, and in July, 1744, were driven out by the British forces, and did not return till after the peace of 1763. They now enjoy about 35,000 acres, out of the 55,000 which the whole island contains. The two colonies breed poultry and sheep, which they sell to the other islands. They also cultivate a little cotton and coffee. About 20 years ago the French part contained 400 white families, and 10,000 slaves. The Dutch part no more than 60 families, and about 200 slaves. N. lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, W. long. $62^{\circ} 30'$.

MARTINICO, one of the largest of the Caribbee islands, situated between lat. 14° and 15° N. and in long. 61° W. lying about 40 leagues N. W. of Barbadoes, and 22 S. by E. of Guadaloupe, is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; containing about 260 square miles. The inland part of it is hilly, from which are poured out on every side, a number of agreeable and useful rivers, which adorn and enrich this island in a high degree. The produce of the soil is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, and such fruits and productions as are found in the neighbouring islands. But sugar is here, as in all the West-India islands, the principal commodity of which they export a considerable quantity annually. Martinico is the residence of the governor of the French islands in these seas. Its bays and harbours are numerous, safe, and commodious, and well fortified. It is divided into 28 parishes, which contain about the same number of towns and villages, and 2 principal towns, Fort Royal and St. Pierre. In 1770, it contained 12,450 white people; 1814 free blacks or mulattoes;

70,553 slaves, and 443 fugitive negroes. About the same time its products were computed at 23 million lb. of sugar, 3 million lb. of coffee, 600,000 lb. of cotton, and 40,000 lb. of cocoa. Foreigners carry off privately about a 12th part of the produce of the island, and the rest goes to France. This island, called *Madanina* by the ancient natives, was settled by the French in 1635. The British reduced it in 1762, but restored it at the conclusion of peace in 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1794.

MARTINICO, *Little*. See *Bekia*.

MARTINSBOROUGH, a town of N. Carolina, situated on the S. side of Tar river, and 20 miles above Washington.

MARTINSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Berkeley county, situated about 8 miles south of the Patowmac, in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated country, and 25 miles from the mineral springs at Bath. It contains upwards of 70 houses, a court-house, gaol, and Episcopal church; and contiguous to the town is one for Presbyterians. It is 10 miles from Shepherdstown, 30 from Pittsylvania court-house, 25 from Rocky Mount or Franklin court-house, 22 N. E. of Winchester, 88 N. N. W. of Alexandria, and 244 from Philadelphia.

MARTINVILLE, a post-town, and the capital of Guilford county, in N. Carolina, is agreeably situated on the east side of Buffaloe creek, a branch of Haw river, and contains about 40 houses, a court-house and gaol. It lies N. E. of Bell's Mill, at the head of Deep river; 48 miles north-west of Hillsborough; 27 east of Salem; 50 north-east of Salisbury; 151 west by south of Halifax, and 500 south-west of Philadelphia. N. lat. $36^{\circ} 5'$, W. long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

It was near this town that General Greene and Lord Cornwallis engaged in one of the best fought actions in the late war, on the 15th of March, 1781: and although the Americans were driven off the field, the British suffered so great loss, that they could not pursue the victory. The greatest part of the country in which the action happened, was a wilderness, with a few cleared fields interspersed. The American army, when the action commenced, was posted on a rising ground about a mile and a half from Guilford court-house.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, lies between lat. 37°

56' and 39° 44' N. and between 75° 8' and 79° 38' W. long. It is about 134 miles in length, and 110 in breadth, and contains 14,000 square miles, one-fourth of which is water. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware State, and the Atlantic ocean; S. and W. by Virginia: and is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the *Western* and 8 on the *Eastern* shore of Chesapeake bay. Those on the *Western shore* are Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Frederick, Alleghany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's, which contain 212,039 inhabitants: those on the *Eastern shore* are Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester, and Worcester; containing 107,639 inhabitants. The whole number of inhabitants in the State being 319,728; of whom 103,036 are slaves. Each of the counties sends 4 representatives to the house of delegates; besides which the city of Annapolis, the metropolis, and the town of Baltimore send two each. The chief towns of the State, besides these two, are Georgetown, bordering on the city of Washington on the river Patowmac, Fredericktown, Hagarstown and Elkton. The city of Washington, or the Federal City, was ceded by the State of Virginia and Maryland, to the United States, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800.

Chesapeake bay, which divides this State into eastern and western divisions, is the largest in the United States. From the eastern shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester and Elk rivers. From the north, the rapid Susquehannah; and from the west, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent and Patomak, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Susquehannah and Patomak, these are small rivers.

The face of the country is uniformly level and low in most of the counties on the eastern shore, and consequently covered, in many places, with stagnant water, except where it is intersected by numerous creeks. Here also are large tracts of marsh, which, during the day, load the atmosphere with vapour, that falls in dew, in the close of the summer and fall seasons, which are sickly. The spring and summer are most healthy.

Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities. In the interior country, on the uplands, considerable quantities of hemp and flax are raised.

The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations, often several miles distant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and especially of the eastern States, which are thickly peopled, they appear to live retired and unsocial lives. The negroes perform all the manual labour. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and those from the country who have intercourse with them, are in their manners and customs genteel and agreeable.

The inhabitants are made up of various nations of many different religious sentiments; few general observations, therefore, of a characteristical kind, will apply. It may be said, however, with great truth, that they are in general, very federal, and friends to good government. They owe little money as a State, and are willing and able to discharge their debts. Their credit is very good; and although they have to great a proportion of slaves, yet a number of influential gentlemen have evinced their humanity and their disposition to abolish so disreputable a traffic, by forming themselves into a society for the abolition of negro slavery.

The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other States, with the West-Indies, and with some parts of Europe. To these places they send annually about 30,000 hogheads of tobacco, besides large quantities of wheat, flour, pig-iron, lumber and corn—beans, pork, and flaxseed in smaller quantities: and receive in return, cloathing for themselves and negroes, and other dry goods, wines, spirits, sugars, and other West-India commodities. The balance is generally in their favour.

The total amount of exports from Baltimore in		Dollars.	Cts.
1790, was	- -	2,027,777	64
Value of imports for the			
same year,	- -	1,945,899	55
1791	- -	2,239,690	96
1792	- -	2,623,808	33
1793	- -	3,665,055	50
1794	- -	5,686,190	50
1795	- -	5,811,379	55

In the year 1791, the quantity of wheat exported was 205,571 bushels—Indian corn 205,643 do.—buck-wheat

4,286 do.—peas, 10,619 do. besides 151,445 barrels of wheat flour, 4,325 do. Indian meal, 6,761 do. bread, and 3,104 kegs of crackers.

The Roman Catholics, who were the first settlers in Maryland, are the most numerous religious sect. Besides these, there are Protestant Episcopalians, English, Scotch, and Irish Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptists, Methodists, Mennonists, Nicolites or new Quakers; who all enjoy liberty of conscience. The seminaries of learning are as follows: *Washington Academy*, in Somerset county, which was instituted by law in 1779. *Washington College*, instituted at Chestertown, in Kent county, in 1782. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this institution of 1250l. a year, currency. *St. John's College* was instituted in 1784, to which a permanent fund is assigned, of 1750l. a year. This college is to be at Annapolis, where a building is now prepared for it. Very liberal subscriptions were obtained towards founding and carrying on these seminaries. The two colleges constitute one university, by the name of 'the University of Maryland,' whereof the governor of the State, for the time being, is chancellor, and the principal of one of them, vice-chancellor. The Roman Catholics have also erected a college at Georgetown, on Patowmac river, for the promotion of general literature. In 1785, the Methodists instituted a college at Abington, in Harford county, by the name of Cokesbury college.

The legislature of this State is composed of two distinct branches, a Senate and House of Delegates, and styled, The General Assembly of Maryland. On the second Monday in November, annually, a governor is appointed by the joint ballot of both houses. The governor cannot continue in office longer than three years successively.

Maryland was granted by king Charles I. to George Calvert, baron of Baltimore, in Ireland, June 20, 1632. The government of the province was by charter, vested in the proprietary. In the year 1689, the government was taken out of the hands of lord Baltimore, by the grand convention of England; and in 1692, Mr. Copely was appointed governor, by commission from William and Mary. In 1692, the Protestant re-

ligion was established by law. In 1716, the government of this province was restored to the proprietary, and continued in his hands, till the late revolution, when, though a minor, his property in the lands was confiscated, and the government assumed by the freemen of the province, who, in 1776, formed the constitution now existing. At the close of the war, Henry Harford, Esq. the natural son and heir of Lord Baltimore, petitioned the legislature of Maryland, for his estate; but his petition was not granted. Mr. Harford estimated his loss of quit-rents, valued at twenty years purchase, and including arrears, at £259,488:5:0, dollars at 7/6—and the value of his manors and reserved lands, at £327,441, of the same money.

MARYLAND POINT, is formed by a bend in Patowmac river, W. of Port Tobacco.

MARY, *St.* a port on the south side of the Bay of Fundy.

MARY, *Cape St.* is the most southern promontory of Brazil, in South-America.

MARY, *Cape St.* the point of land which forms the northern side of the mouth of La Plata river in Paraguay or La Plata, in South-America. S. lat. 35° 14', W. long. 55° 32'.

MARY, *Cape St.* forms the south-eastern head land at the mouth of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland Island.

MARY'S RIVER, *St.* a branch of the Miami, which empties into Lake Erie. See *Girty's Town*.

MARY'S RIVER, *St.* forms a part of the southern boundary line of the United States. It in part divides Georgia from East-Florida, and is very crooked, with a wide open marsh on each side, from its mouth upwards 30 miles, where the marsh is terminated by thick woods. It is nearly straight for 30 miles farther, up to *Allen's*, an Indian trader at the head of navigation; where it is like a dead creek, 4 fathoms deep, and 10 rods wide. It rises in the great Okafonoka or Ekanfanoga swamp, which extends southwardly into East-Florida. It is thought to be what is called May river, discovered by John Ribalt, in 1562. Between this, and Nassau river, lies the low even coast of Amelia Island. The harbours of both rivers are spacious, but St. Mary's is the safest. It has 9 feet of water at low spring tides. It runs a course of 150 miles,

miles, and enters the ocean between the points of Amelia and Talbert's islands, in lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$ and is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 miles. Its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber, suited to the West-India market. Along this river, every 4 or 5 miles, are bluffs convenient for vessels to haul to and load.

MARY'S, *St.* a post-town and port of entry of Georgia, situated on St. Mary's river, a few miles from its mouth. It is a small place, and has little trade. It is 129 miles south of Savannah. N. lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, W. long. $79^{\circ} 12'$.

MARY'S, *St.* a county of Maryland on the peninsula between Patowmac and Patuxent rivers, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth: It contains 15,544 inhabitants; of whom 6,985 are slaves.

MASCOMY, a considerable pond in New-Hampshire, in the south-western part of Grafton county, lying partly in Lebanon and partly in Enfield townships. This pond is from 30 to 40 fathoms deep. The surrounding land bears evident marks, that the surface of this pond was once 30 or 40 feet higher than its present level. By what cause the alteration was made, and at what time, is unknown; but appearances indicate a sudden rupture, there being no sign of any margin between its former and present height. About a mile distant from its outlet, there is a declivity of rocks, 40 feet higher than the stream, as it now runs. By the situation of these rocks, it appears that they were once a fall, over which the water flowed; but it has now made for itself a very deep channel, through solid earth, nearly a mile in length, where it seems confined for futurity.

MASCAUTENS, an Indian nation who inhabit on Lake Michigan, and between that and the Mississippi. The number of warriors, 400.

MASHEET. See *Hancock's River*.

MASON, a county of Kentucky, on the southern side of Ohio river. It contains 2,267 inhabitants, of whom 208 are slaves.

MASON, a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, on the Massachusetts line, about 70 miles west of Portsmouth, and 50 N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 922 inhabitants.

MASQUE POCONA, a jurisdiction of Charcas, in Peru, extending above 30

leagues. Its air is hot, but not too great for vines. The city of the same name, where the bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra resides, is very thinly inhabited; but there are in other parts of the jurisdiction; several populous towns. It produces all kinds of grain and fruits; honey and wax constitute a principal part of its trade.

MASQUES, or *Chilques* and *Masques*, a jurisdiction of Casco, in Peru, which begins about 7 or 8 leagues from Casco, extending about 30 in length. See *Chilques*.

MASSAC, a fort built by the French, on the north-western side of the Ohio, about 11 miles below the mouth of Tennessee river. Its remains stand on a high bank, in a healthy agreeable situation.

MASSACHUSETTS *Proper*, (which with the District of Maine constitutes) one of the United States of America, is situated between lat. $41^{\circ} 13'$ and $43^{\circ} 52'$ north, and between long. $69^{\circ} 57'$ and $73^{\circ} 38'$ west. Its greatest length is 190 miles, its greatest breadth 90 miles; and is bounded north by Vermont and New-Hampshire, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by the Atlantic, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, west by New-York. Massachusetts is divided into the following counties, whose polls, proportion of the public tax of £1,000, and number of senators in 1793 were as follows:

Polls.	Counties.	On the Thousand.	Senators.
3742	Suffolk	£.93:14:9½	4
6142	Norfolk	68:17:3	3
12376	Essex	133:19:7	5
10109½	Middlesex	104:13:4½	4
13912	Hampshire	111:18:0½	5
13762	Worcester	127:5:0½	5
6912	Plymouth	59:9:9½	2
3759	Barnstable	20:15:11½	} 1
763	Duke's county	5:9:8½	
1121	& Nantucket	6:13:8½	
6547	Bristol	53:19:6½	2
6265	Berkshire	52:3:3½	2
6484	York	50:1:9	2
5723	Cumberland	43:6:5½	2
6349	Lincoln	50:13:10½	2
1967	Hancock	13:17:1	} 1
493	Washington	3:1:1	

The 5 counties of the District of Maine, included in the above, belong to Massachusetts. The town of Boston is rated at 3,631 polls, and is to pay £.91:16:8½ on the £1000. From the above schedule, some opinion may be formed of the supposed value of the rateable estates in each county. A committee of the general

general court reported the above in June, 1793; which report was referred to their next session. The population amounts to 378,787 souls, about 60 for every square mile. This is the only State in the Union in which there are no slaves. Slavery was abolished by the legislature some years ago. The western part of this State is somewhat mountainous and hilly. See *New-England*. Wachusett mountain, in Princetown, Worcester county, is 2989 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen 67 miles. In Massachusetts are to be found all the varieties of soil, from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, such as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field-beans and peas, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c. That part of the State which is distinguished by the name of the *Old or Plymouth Colony*, including the counties of Barnstable, Duke's, Nantucket, Bristol and Plymouth, in point of soil, is the poorest part of the State, being generally sandy and light, interspersed, however, with many excellent tracts of land. The northern, middle, and western parts of the State have, generally speaking, a strong, good soil, adapted to grazing and grain; very similar to the soil of New-Hampshire and Vermont on one side, and to that of Rhode-Island and Connecticut on the other. It has been observed that the effects of the east winds extend farther inland than formerly, and injure the tender fruits, particularly the peach, and even the more hardy apple. The average produce of the good lands, well cultivated, has been estimated as follows: 40 bushels of corn on an acre, 30 of barley, 20 of wheat, 30 of rye, 100 of potatoes. The staple commodities of this State are fish, beef, lumber, &c.

The country is well watered by a number of small rivers, some of which fall into Connecticut river, which passes southerly through the west part of the State; others run northward to Merrimack river, which enters from New-Hampshire and waters the north-east corner of the State; others pass into Connecticut and Rhode-Island; Mystic and Charles rivers fall into Boston bay; others fall into the Atlantic Ocean in different parts of the sea-coast. The chief capes are Ann, Cod, Malabar, Poge,

Gay Head, &c. The most noted bays are Massachusetts, Ipswich, Boston, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Buzzard's. There are many other bays of less note. The chief islands are Plumb-Island, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth-Islands, and numerous small isles in Boston Bay.

The chief iron manufactures in this State are described in the account of Plymouth and Bristol counties, and their towns Taunton, Bridgewater, Middleborough, &c. where nails have been made in such quantities as to prevent, in a great measure, the importation of them from Great-Britain. Nail-making was not an object of considerable attention, until the general court laid a duty on imported nails of every size. This soon "gave nerves to the arm, and motion to the hammer; and from 400 to 500 nails indifferently made by one hand in one day, 1000 are now well made in the same time." The machine invented by Caleb Leach, of Plymouth, will cut and head 5,000 nails in a day, under the direction of a youth of either sex. There is a machine for cutting nails at Newbury-Port, invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins, which will turn out *two hundred thousand* nails in a day. The nails are said to have a decided superiority over those of English manufacture, and are sold 20 per cent. cheaper. There are duck manufactories at Boston, Salem, Haverhill and Springfield, which are in a promising way. Manufactories of cotton and woollen have been attempted with various success at Beverly, Worcester, Boston and Newbury. There are in this State upwards of 20 paper-mills, which make more than 70,000 reams of writing, printing and wrapping paper, annually. It was estimated in 1792, that £20,000 worth of paper was yearly made by these mills. The other manufactories for cotton and wool cards, playing cards, shoes, lace, wire, &c. are noticed under the description of Boston, Lynn, Ipswich, Dedham, &c. There are several snuff, oil, chocolate and powder mills in different parts of the State, and a number of iron-works and sitting-mills, besides other mills, in common use for sawing lumber, grinding grain, and fulling cloth. There were in 1792, 62 distilleries in this State, employed in distilling from foreign materials. One million, nine hundred thousand gallons have been distilled in one

one year, which, at a duty of 11 cents a gallon, yields a revenue to the government of 209,000 dollars. There are indeed few articles which are essentially necessary, and minister to the comfort and convenience of life, that are not manufactured in this State. This Commonwealth is remarkable for its literary, humane and other societies, which are noticed in their proper places.

The militia of Massachusetts is composed of all the able bodied white male citizens from 18 to 45 years age, excepting from the enrollment, within these ages, clergy, school-masters, civil officers of importance, either under the State or federal government; and also those who have held any military commission whatever. The whole is formed into 10 divisions, and 21 brigades, and consists of 82 regiments of infantry; 48 troops, composing 12 squadrons or battalions of cavalry, and 36 companies of artillery, generally two to each brigade. These, together, compose a body of about 50,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery; the latter are furnished with 60 field-pieces, and with tumbrils and apparatus complete. This State, including the District of Maine, owns more than 3 times as many tons of shipping as any other of the States, and more than one third part of the whole that belongs to the United States. Upwards of 29,000 tons are employed in carrying on the fisheries; 46,000 in the coasting business, and 96,564 in trading with almost all parts of the world. Pot and pearl ashes, staves, flax-seed, bees wax, &c. are carried chiefly to Great-Britain, in remittance for their manufactures; masts, provisions, &c. to the East-Indies; fish, oil, beef, pork, lumber, candles, &c. are carried to the West-Indies for their produce, and the two first articles, fish and oil, to France, Spain, & Portugal; roots, vegetables, fruits, and small meats, to Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick; hats, saddlery, cabinet-work, men's and women's shoes, nails, tow-cloth, barley, hops, butter, cheese, &c. to the southern States. The value of exports in the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, was 2,445,975 dollars 53 cents—in 1792, 2,889,922 dollars—in 1793, 3,676,412 dollars, and in 1794—5,380,703 dollars. For an account of the climate, &c. see New-England. The chief towns of this State, besides Boston, the metropolis, are Salem, Newbury-Port,

Charlestown, Worcester, Northampton, Springfield, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS, *Fort*, stands on the north-western corner of the State of its name, in N. lat. $42^{\circ} 41' 30''$; 19 miles N. E. by N. of Pittsfield, and 20 due E. of Lansingburgh city, in New-York State.

MASSACHUSETTS *Sound*, on the N. W. coast of North-America, is situated on the southern side of the Quadras Isles, and leads from the W. into Nootka Sound along the N. side of Kendrick's Island, whose eastern side forms, with Point Breakfast, the mouth of Nootka Sound.

MASSACRE *River* passes out of the Straits of Magellan S. W. into the supposed channel of St. Barbara, which cuts through the island of Terra del Fuego, through which, we are informed, Capt. Mareanille of Maricilles passed in 1713 into the South Pacific Ocean.

MASSACRE *River*, on the N. side of the Island of St. Domingo, falls into the bay of *Manzanilla*; which see.

MASSACRE, a small island on the coast of West-Florida, 2 miles to the eastward of Horn Island; 10 miles from the main land, all the way across; there is from 2 to 3 fathoms; except the shoal called La Grand Bature, which stretches a league from the main land, with 2 or 3 feet water on it, and in some places not so much. Behind it is a large bay called L'Ance de la Grand Bature, 8 miles E. of Pascagoula bluff. See *Dauphin Islands*.

MASSAFUERO, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, called by the Spaniards the Lesser Juan Fernandes, 22 leagues W. by S. of the Greater Juan Fernandes. It has always been represented by the Spaniards as a barren rock, without wood, water or provisions. But Lord Anson found this to be a political falsity, asserted to prevent hostile vessels from touching there. There is anchorage on the N. side in deep water, where a single ship may be sheltered close under the shore, but is exposed to all winds except the south. According to Capt. Magee of the ship Jefferson, it is 38 leagues to the westward of Juan Fernandes, and in about $33^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat. and 82° W. long. from Greenwich.

MASSANUTEN'S *River*, a western branch of the Shenandoah.

MASSÉDAN *Bay*, on the N. Pacific Ocean, and W. coast of Mexico, is situated

uated between Acapulco and Aquacara, a port near the cape of California, where Sir Thomas Cavendish lay after he had passed the Straits of Magellan.

MASSEY'S-TOWN, in the N. W. Territory, stands on the northern bank of Ohio river, between the rivers Little Miami and Sciota.

MASSY'S CROSS ROADS, in Kent county, Maryland, is N. E. of New Market, S. E. of George-Town, and S. by W. of Sassafras-Town, a little more than 5 miles from each.

MAST Bay, on the north side of the island of Jamaica, in the N. W. part. It is eastward of Montego Bay, and near the shelf of rocks that lies from the shore, called Catlin's Cliffs.

MASTICK Gut, on the S. W. side of the island of St. Christopher's in the W. Indies, is between Moline's Gut on the N. W. and Godwin's Gut on the south-east.

MASTIGON, a river which runs westward into lake Michigan about 11 miles north of La Grande Riviere. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth.

MATA, *Point*, on the northern side of the island of Cuba, and 9 leagues N. W. of Cape Maify.

MATACA, or *Mantaca*, is a commodious bay on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, where the galleons usually come to take in fresh water on their return to Spain, about 12 leagues from the Havannah. It appears to be the same as Matanze, in lat. $23^{\circ} 12'$ N. long. $81^{\circ} 16'$ W. Peter Heyn took a great part of a rich fleet of Spanish galleons here in 1627.

MATAIA, a province of S. America, towards the river Amazon, between the mouth of Madeira and Tapaifa rivers.

MATANCA, or *Manances*, a short and broad river of E. Florida which falls into the ocean south of St. Augustine.

MATANCHEL, a sea-port on the west coast of New Mexico, about 20 leagues to the N. E. of the rocks of Pontequé, over which, in clear weather, may be seen a very high hill, with a break on the top, called the hill of Xalisco, and may be seen 3 or 4 leagues from the port.

MATANE, a river of Canada, in N. America, the mouth of which is capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons burden. All this coast, especially near this river, for 20 leagues, abounds in cod, which might employ 500 shallops or fishing smacks at a time. The fish is

very fine, and fit for exportation to the Straits, Spain, and the Levant. Great numbers of whales have been also seen floating upon the water, which may be struck with a harpoon, and prove a very valuable fishery.

MATANZAS, or *Matance*, a large bay on the north side of the island of Cuba, 14 leagues south-east of the Havannah, but some accounts say 20 leagues. From Cape Quibanico to this bay the coast is west-north-west.

MATAVIA Bay, or *Port Royal Bay*, is situated within Point Venus near the north part of the island of Otaheite, but open to the north-west, and in the south Pacific Ocean. The east side of the bay has good anchorage in 14 and 16 fathoms. S. lat. $17^{\circ} 29'$, W. long. $149^{\circ} 30'$, and the variation of the compass $3^{\circ} 34'$ east.

MATCHADOCK Bay, in the easternmost part of Lake Huron.

MATHANON Port, in the south-east part of the island of Cuba, is one of those ports on that coast which afford good anchorage for ships, but without any use for want of them. It is between Cape Cruz and Cape Maizi, at the east end of the island.

MATHEO River, in E. Florida, or *St. John's*; which see.

MATHEWS, *Fort*, stands on the eastern side of Oconee river, in the S. western part of Franklin county, Georgia.

MATHEWS, a county of Virginia, bounded W. by Gloucester, from which it was taken since 1790; lying on the W. shore of the bay of Chesapeake. It is about 18 miles in length and 6 in breadth.

MATICALOC River, on the W. coast of New Mexico, is 7 leagues from Caltata Strand, or the port of Santonate. It is much exposed to northerly winds, and is known by some small but high hills that are opposite to it. There is another large river to the westward of it, about 4 leagues, which has 2 fathoms upon the bar; and from thence to the bar of Estapa it is 15 leagues.

MATILDA, a village of Virginia situated on the south-west bank of Patowmac river, above Washington city, and near the Great Falls.

MATINICUS Islands, on the coast of Maine. When you pass to the west of these islands, the main passage from the sea to Penobscot Bay lies about north by west. Matinicus lies north lat. $43^{\circ} 56'$, west long. $68^{\circ} 20'$.

MATTA DE BRAZIL, a town in the captainship of Pernambuco, in Brazil; about 9 leagues from Olinda. It is very populous; and quantities of Brazil are sent from this country to Europe.

MATTAPONY, a navigable river of Virginia, which rises in Spottsylvania county, and running a S. E. course, joins Pamunky river, below the town of De la War, and together form York river. This river will admit loaded floats to Downer's bridge, 70 miles above its mouth.

MATTES, on the east coast of South-America, in the fourth Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. $45^{\circ} 5'$ south, and long. $64^{\circ} 25'$ west.

MATTHEO Island, St. or St. Matthew's Island, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. S. lat. $1^{\circ} 24'$.

MATTHEW'S Bay, St. in the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. shore of Campeachy Gulf, is more than 100 leagues to the N. of Tumbez.

MATTHEWS, St. or Mattheo Bay, on the coast of Peru, on the N. Pacific Ocean, is 6 leagues to the N. E. by E. from Point Galera, and 5 or 6 leagues S. S. W. from the river St. Jago, between which there is anchorage all the way, if ships keep at least in 6 fathoms water. It is all high land with hollow red crags, and several points run out, forming good retreats for ships driven in by hard squalls and flaws from the hills, and by the seas running high, which often happen.

MAUGERVILLE, a township in Sunbury county, province of New-Brunswick, situated on St. John's river, opposite St. Annes, and 30 miles above Belisle.

MAURA. See *Society Islands*.

MAUREPAS, an island on the north-east coast of Lake Superior, and north-east of Ponchartrain island.

MAUREPAS, a lake in W. Florida, which communicates westward with Mississippi river, through the Gut of Iberville, and eastward with Lake Ponchartrain. It is 10 miles long, 7 broad, and has 10 or 12 feet water in it. The country round it is low, and covered with cypress, live-oak, myrtle, &c. Two creeks fall into this lake, one from the north side, called Nattabanie, the other from the peninsula of Orleans. From the Iberville at its junction with Maurepas to the river Anit is 39 miles, and from thence, following the Ibber-

ville, to the Mississippi at the W. side of the peninsula of Orleans, 21 miles. From the Iberville across the lake, it is 7 miles to the passage leading to Ponchartrain. The length of this passage is 7 miles, and only 300 yards in width, which is divided into two branches by an island that extends from Maurepas to about the distance of a mile from Ponchartrain. The south channel is the deepest and shortest. The passage thence through Lake Ponchartrain, to the Gulf of Mexico, is above 50 miles.

MAUREPAS Island, on the coast of Cape Breton, the same as the *Isle Madame*; which see.

MAURICE Bay, on the W. side of Cape Farewell Island, or S. extremity of E. Greenland, and the principal harbour of that sea.

MAURICE, Port, on the E. coast of Terra del Fuego Island, is on the W. shore of Le Maire Straits, between that island and Staten Land on the E. and N. of the bay of Good Success. It is a small cove, having anchorage before it in $12\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, about half a mile from the shore, over coral rocks.

MAURICE River, the name of a place in Cumberland county, New-Jersey.

MAURICE River, in some maps called corruptly *Morris*, rises in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, and runs southwardly about 40 miles, and empties into Delaware Bay; is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 20 miles, and for small craft considerably further.

MAXANTALLA Island, is near the port of Matanchel on the W. coast of New-Mexico, and on the North Pacific ocean.

MAY, Cape, the most southerly point of land of the State of New-Jersey, and the N. point of the entrance into Delaware Bay and river, in lat. 39° , and long. $74^{\circ} 56'$ W. The time of high water on spring-tide days, is a quarter before nine o'clock.

MAY COUNTY, Cape. See *Cape*.

MAY POINT, on the S. side of Newfoundland Island, a point of the peninsula between Fortune and Placentia Bays.

MAYAGUANA, one of the Bahama islands in the West-Indies, and the same with Maranilla, and in lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$ N, at the N. point, and long. $72^{\circ} 57'$ W.

MAYFIELD, a township in Montgomery county, New-York, adjoining Broadabin on the westward, taken from Caughnawaga, and incorporated in 1793. In

1796, 126 of its inhabitants were qualified electors.

MAY'S Lick, in Mason county, Kentucky, a salt spring on a branch of Licking river, 9 miles S. S. W. of Washington, on the south bank of the Ohio, and and 15 northerly of the Blue Licks.

MAYNAS, a government, formerly the eastern limit of the jurisdiction of Quito in Peru, and joining on the east to the governments of Quixos and Jaen de Bracamoros. In its territory are the sources of those rivers which, after traversing a vast extent, form, by their confluence, the famous river of the Amazons. It is separated from the possessions of the Portuguese, by the famous line of demarcation, or the boundary of those countries belonging to Spain and Portugal. Its capital is San Francisco de Borja, the residence of the governor, but the Superior resides at Santiago de la Laguna. There are several missions in the government of Maynas, and diocese of Quito, particularly 12 on the river Napo, and 24 on the Marañon or Amazon; many of them are both large and populous.

MAYO River, on the east shore of the Gulf of California, and west coast of New-Biscay, in the province of that name, forms a spacious bay at its mouth, in lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$ N. and long. 114° W.

MAYZI, the eastern cape of the island of Cuba, and the western point of the windward passage. N. lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$ $30''$, W. long. from Paris $76^{\circ} 40' 30''$. See *Maissy*.

MAZALTAN, a province of Mexico, or New Spain. It is well watered by the Alvarado, which discharges itself by 3 navigable mouths, at 30 miles distance from Vera Cruz.

MEADOWS, a small river which falls into Casco Bay, in the District of Maine.

MEADS, a place situated on a fork of French Creek; a branch of the Alleghany, in Pennsylvania. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 36'$, and about 23 miles N. W. of Fort Franklin, at the mouth of the creek.

MECATINA, *Great, Point of*, on the south coast of Labrador, and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in N. America. N. lat. $50^{\circ} 42'$, W. long. $59^{\circ} 13'$.

MECATINA Island, *Little*, on the same coast and shore, lies south-west of Great Mecatina. N. lat. $50^{\circ} 36'$.

MECHOACAN, a province in the audience of Mexico, in North-America,

bounded north by part of Panuco and the provinces of Zacatecas and Gaudalajara, east by another part of Panuco and Mexico Proper, south by the latter and the South Sea, which together with Xalisco, bound it also on the west and north-west. It extends 70 leagues along the coast, and still farther inland. The climate is good, and the soil remarkably fruitful. There are here mines of silver, and a few of gold and copper. Among its numerous productions are cocoa, mechoacan-root, several odoriferous gums and balsams, sarsaparilla, ambergris, vanilla, cassia, &c. Mechoacan was formerly a kingdom, but the Spaniards have reduced it to a bishoprick, in which are about 200 towns of civilized natives. The greatest part of the trade of this province is carried on by land, there being hardly any sea-ports deserving that name.

MECHOACAN, an Episcopal city and capital of the province of its name, situated on a large river, well stored with fish, near the west side of a lake, about 120 miles west of Mexico. It is a large place, having a fine cathedral and handsome houses belonging to rich Spaniards, who own the silver mines at Guanaxoa-to or Guaxaxiata.

MECKLENBURG, a county of Virginia, bounded south by the State of N. Carolina. It contains 14,733 inhabitants, of whom 6,762 are slaves.

MECKLENEURG, a county of North-Carolina, in Salisbury district, bounded south by the State of S. Carolina. It contains 11,395 inhabitants, of whom 1,603 are slaves. Chief town, Charlotte.

MECOWBANISH, a lake in N. America, in 49° N. lat.

MEDFIELD, a township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 20 miles south-west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1650, and contains 731 inhabitants.

MEDFORD, a pleasant, thriving, compact town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 4 miles north of Boston, situated on Mytick river, 3 miles from its mouth. Here are several distilleries and brick-works which give employment to a considerable number of people. The river is navigable for small vessels to this place. The township was incorporated in 1630, and contains 1,029 inhabitants, who are noted for their industry.

MEDOCTU, a settlement in New-Brunswick, situated on the west side of St.

St. John's river, 35 miles above St. Annes.

MEDOROSTA, a lake in the north part of the District of Maine, whose northern point is within 8 miles of the Canada line, in lat. $47^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 22'$ W. It gives rise to Spey river, which runs S. S. E. into St. John's river.

MEDUNCOOK, a plantation in Lincoln county, District of Maine, 230 miles from Boston, having 322 inhabitants.

MEDWAY, a township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, bounded east and south by Charles river, which separates it from Medfield, and of which it was a part until 1713. It has two parishes of Congregationalists, and contains 1,035 inhabitants. It is 25 miles south-west of Boston, on the middle post-road from thence to Hartford.

MEDWAY, or *Midway*, a settlement in Liberty county, Georgia, formed by emigrants from Dorchester in S. Carolina, about the year 1750, and whose ancestors migrated from Dorchester and the vicinity of Boston about the year 1700. A handsome Congregational meeting-house, belonging to this settlement, was burnt by the British during the war, and the settlement was destroyed. It has since recovered, in a considerable degree, its former importance. Medway is 30 miles south of Savannah, and 9 west of Sunbury.

McKESSENSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, York county, on Tom's Creek, 40 miles W. S. W. of York.

MEHERRIN, a principal branch of Chowan river, in N. Carolina, which rises in Charlotte county, Virginia, and running an east by south course, unites with the Nottaway about 7 miles south of the Virginia line. See *Chowan River*.

MELABUE PORT, on the west coast of New-Mexico, is to the north-west of Port Natividad, or Nativity, and near 3 leagues at south-east from a row of 4 or 5 rocks, or naked islands above water, in the direction of north-west. This port is land-locked against all winds from the north-west to the south-west.

MELA, or *Mala*, on the coast of Peru in S. America, lies between Canette and Chilca. It is 3 leagues from Asia Island, whose latitude is about $13^{\circ} 6'$ S.

MELAWASKA, a French settlement of about 70 families, secluded in a singular manner from the rest of mankind, in the north-eastern part of the District of

Maine. These people are Roman Catholics, and are industrious, humane, and hospitable.

MELETECUNK River, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, falls eastward into Beaver Dam, which is at the head of the bay which is north of Cranberry New Inlet.

MEMORONCOCK, a stream a little west of Byram river. Douglass says the partition line between New-York and Connecticut, as settled Dec. 1, 1664, ran from the mouth of this river N. N. W. and was the ancient limits of New-York, until Nov. 23, 1683, when the line was run nearly the same as it is now settled.

MEMORY ROCKS, amongst the Bahama Islands, are in lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$ N. and long. $79^{\circ} 40'$ W.

MEMPHREMAGOG, a lake chiefly in the province of Canada, 40 miles in length from north to south, and 2 or 3 wide from east to west. The north line of Vermont State passes over the south part of the lake in 45° N. lat. Memphremagog, which has communication, by the river St. Francis, with St. Lawrence river, is the reservoir of 3 considerable streams, viz. Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers, which rise in Vermont. The soil on its banks is rich, and the country round it is level. See *Vermont*, &c.

MEMRAMCOOK River has been recommended as the most proper boundary between the province of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. It lies a little to the eastward of Petitcodiac, and takes a north-easterly direction.

MENADOU Bay, or *Panadou*, is 2 leagues from Port Balene, or Port Nove, on the coast of Cape Breton Island, at the south part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having the island of Scatari, heretofore called Little Cape Breton, opposite to it.

MENDHAM, a township in Morris county, New-Jersey, 3 miles north-west-erly of Veal-town, and 6 west of Morristown.

MENDOCIN, a cape on the north-west coast of America, and N. Pacific ocean. N. lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$, W. long. $130^{\circ} 5'$.

MENDON, a post-town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 37 miles south-west of Boston, and 31 north-east of Pomfret in Connecticut. This township, called *Quauphauge* by the Indians, was incorporated in 1667, and contains

2 Congregational parishes, a society of Friends, and 1555 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the State of Rhode-Island. It is watered by Charles and Mill rivers, and other small streams, which serve 5 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 clothier's works, and a forge. There are 3 hills here, viz. Caleb's, Wigwam, and Miskee, from either of which may be seen, in a clear day, the 4 New-England States.

MENDOZA, a jurisdiction in Chili, in S. America. It has a town of the same name, and lies on the east side of the Cordillera, about 50 leagues from Santiago, in a plain adorned with gardens, well supplied with water by means of canals. The town contains about 100 families, half Spaniards and the other half casts, together with a college founded by the Jesuits, a parochial church, and 3 convents. In the jurisdiction are also the towns of St. Juan de la Frontera, situated on the east of the Cordillera, and about 30 leagues north of Mendoza; and St. Louis de Loyola, about 50 east of Mendoza; the latter is very small, but has a parish church, a Dominican convent, and a college founded by the Jesuits.

MENDOZA, a river which rises in the Cordillera of the Andes in S. America. Over this river is a natural bridge of rocks, from the vaults of which hang several pieces of stone resembling salt, which congeal like icicles, as the water drops from the rock. This bridge is broad enough for 3 or 4 carts to pass a-breast. Near this is another bridge, called the bridge of the Incas, betwixt two rocks; and "so very high from the river, that the stream, which runs with great rapidity, cannot be heard."

MENICHLICK Lake, in the north-west part of N. America, lies in lat. 61° N. long. 105° W. N. of this is Lake Doubout.

MENIOLAGOMERAH, a Moravian settlement E. of the Great Swamp, at the head of Lehigh river in Pennsylvania, about 33 miles N. W. by N. of Bethlehem.

MENOLOPEN, a wealthy and pleasant farming settlement, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey; making a part of a rich glade of land, extending from the sea, westward to Delaware river. It is 18 miles south-east of Princeton.

MERASHEEN Island, in Placentia bay, Newfoundland Island.

MERCER, a county of Kentucky, adjoining Woodford, Shelby, and Madison counties. Harrodsburg is the chief town.

MERCERSBOROUGH, a village of Pennsylvania, S. E. of North Mountain, and about 13 miles S. W. of Chambersburg.

MERCER'S Creek, in the N. E. part of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies, is a pretty deep inlet of the coast, the entrance to which is between the islands of Codrington, Crumps, or Pelican. Lavicoant's Island is a small island also within it towards the south shore; and in the south-west part of it is Farley's Bay, at the mouth of a river.

MERCHANT'S Careening Place, within the harbour of Port-Royal in Jamaica, on the N. side of the long peninsula. Along this narrow slip of beach is the only way to pass by land to Port Royal, for 9 or 10 miles, the careening place being almost at midway, but somewhat nearer to the east end of the peninsula.

MERCY, Cape of God's, the most southerly point of Cumberland's Island, on the N. side of Cumberland's Straits, in lat. about 66° N. and has Cape Wallingham on its N. E. and Exeter Sound on its north.

MEREDITH, Cape, among the Falkland Islands in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is between Port Stephen's and Cape Orford.

MEREDITH, a township in Strafford county, New-Hampshire, situated on the S. W. side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 15 miles N. of Gilmantown, 9 S. E. of Plymouth, and 70 N. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1768. In 1775 it contained 259 and in 1790, 881 inhabitants. It was first called New-Salem.

MERIDA, the capital of Yucatan, in the audience of Mexico, in N. America. It lies near the N. side of the province, between the gulfs of Mexico and Honduras; 45 miles S. of the Ocean, and 135 N. E. of the city of Campeachy. N. lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, W. long. $90^{\circ} 36'$.

MERIDA, a town of New Granada, in S. America, situated near the limits which divide the province from Venezuela. The soil round this place abounds with fruit of all sorts, and there are gold mines near it. It is about 54 miles from Lake Maracaybo, 130 N. E. of Pampaluna.

luna, and 260 N. E. of St. Fe. The inhabitants send their fruit and merchandize to Truxillo. N. lat. $8^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. 71° .

MERIM, a large lake in Paraguay in S. America, very near the coast of the S. Atlantic Ocean, where the land is very flat. Fort St. Miguel stands at the S. end, and Fort Mangaveira at its north-eastern extremity. There is a very narrow lake, parallel to Lake Meriam between it and the ocean, and nearly as long. The forts command the extremities of the peninsula.

MERIMEG, or *Maramec*, a large river of Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Missouri, and 50 miles above the settlement of Genievee. Fine meadows lie between this and the Missouri.

MERION, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

MERO DISTRICT, in the State of Tennessee, on the banks of Cumberland river. It comprehends the counties of Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee. In 1790 it contained 7,042 inhabitants, including 1,151 slaves. By the State census of 1795 there were 14,390, of which number 2,466 were slaves.

MERO POINT, in the S. Pacific Ocean and coast of Peru, between Cape Blanco to the S. W. and Tumbez river to the N. E. on the S. E. side of Guayaquil Bay, in lat. $3^{\circ} 40'$ S. The coast at the point of Mero is low and flat, but the country within is high and mountainous.

MERRIMACK *River*, has its course southerly through the State of New-Hampshire, till it enters Massachusetts; it then turns easterly, and passes into the ocean at Newbury-Port. This river is formed by the confluence of Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee rivers, in about lat. $43^{\circ} 26'$. This river is navigable for vessels of burden about 20 miles from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first falls, or rapids, called Mitchell's Eddy, between Bradford and Haverhill. Vast quantities of ship-timber, and various kinds of lumber are brought down in rafts, so constructed as to pass all the falls in the river except those of Amuskeag and Pawtucket. In the spring and summer, considerable quantities of salmon, shad and alewives are caught, which are either used as bait in the cod-fishery, or pickled, and shipped to the West-Indies. As many as 6 or 7 bridge

es have been thrown over this fine river at different distances, from New-Concord, downwards; the most elegant and expensive are the one two miles above Newbury-Port, and the one at Haverhill. A canal is now in process to open a communication between the waters of the Merrimack at Chelmsford and the harbour of Boston, through Mystick river. See *Middlesex Canal*. The bar across the mouth of this river is a very great incumbrance to navigation, and is especially terrible to strangers. There are 16 feet of water upon it at common tides. There are two light-houses of wood, removeable at pleasure, according to the shifting of the bar. The lights now bear E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Bringing both the light-houses to bear into one, until you are a-breast of the lower one, will bring you in over the bar in the deepest water; where is a bold shore and good anchoring ground. The N. point of Plumb-Island which forms the S. side of the entrance into the river, lies in lat. $42^{\circ} 47' 40''$.

MERRIMACK, a township in Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, situated on the south side of Souhegan river, which runs eastward into the Merrimack. It is 55 miles westerly of Portsmouth, was incorporated in 1746, and contains 819 inhabitants.

MERRIMICK *River* falls into the head of a bay of that name on the N. E. coast of the province of New-Brunswick. A little above its confluence with the bay, it forms into two branches, and runs through a fertile tract of choice intervalle land; and the land is, in general, well clothed with timber of all kinds. From this river there is a communication with St. John's, partly by land, but principally by water carriage in canoes. The salmon fishery is carried on with success, and the cod fishery is improving near the entrance of the bay.

MERRYCONAG. See *Harpswell*.

MERRY-MEETING Bay, in Strafford county, New-Hampshire, is the south-easternmost arm of Lake Winnipiseogee. Mount Major stands on its west side.

MERRY-MEETING Bay, in the District of Maine, is formed by the junction of Androscoggin and Kennebeck rivers, opposite to the town of Woolwich, 20 miles from the sea. Formerly, from this bay to the sea, the confluent stream was called Sagadahock. The lands here

here are good. Steven's river heads within a mile of the bay, and a canal has lately been opened which unites these waters. A company has been incorporated to build a bridge over Androscoggin river, at its entrance into the bay, to connect the towns of Brunswick and Topsham; the former on its southern side, the latter on its northern side.

MERTEQUE, a town in the province of Honduras in New-Spain, which produces the cochineal.

MESA, *La*, the southernmost of 4 isles in the Pacific Ocean, near to each other, and E. of the Sandwich Isles. N. lat. 19° , W. long. $137^{\circ} 30'$.

MESSASAGUES, Indians inhabiting between Lakes Superior and Huron. They have about 1,500 warriors.

MESSERSBURG, a town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. W. of Chambersburg, and 168 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

MESSILLONES, or *Muscle Bay*, on the coast of Chili or Peru, in S. America; is 8 leagues N. by E. of Morrenas bay, and 5 S. by W. of Atacama. It is properly within the bay of Atacama, and is so deep on the S. side that there is no soundings; but at the entrance or anchoring-place it is moderate, and ships may ride in 15 fathoms, clean ground, and secured from most winds.

MESTRE *Bay, Little*, on the N. E. part of Newfoundland Island, southward of St. Julian; and N. by W. of the islands Gros and Belle.

MESUCKAMA *Lake*, in the N. part of N. America. N. lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$, W. long. 80° .

METCHIGAMIAS, a long narrow lake, or rather dilatation of the northern branch of the river St. Francis, in Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi from the N. W. about 4 miles above Kappas Old Fort.

METHUEN, the north-westernmost township in Essex county, Massachusetts, situated on the N. bank of Merrimack river, between Dracut and Haverhill. It contains 2 parishes and 1,297 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1725. Husbandry and the cutting and felling lumber divide the attention of the inhabitants.

Mew *Islands*, on the coast of the Spanish Main in the West-Indies, between Cape Cameron, and Cape Gracias a Dios, lie across the entrance into the bay of Cotoe, or Crotoc. They

are surrounded with rocks, and are very dangerous, especially in case of hard gusts from the N. and N. E.

MEXICANO *River*, or *Adayer*, in Louisiana, has a S. E. course and empties into the gulf of Mexico, at Cabo du Nord; W. by S. of Ascension bay, and E. by N. of the mouth of Trinity river. On its banks are rich silver mines: Fort Adayer stands on its north-eastern side, in about lat. $30^{\circ} 31'$ north.

MEXICO, a township in Herkemer county, New-York, incorporated in 1796, lying on Canada and Wood Creeks, and Oneida Lake.

MEXICO, or *New-Spain*, bounded north by unknown regions, east by Louisiana and the gulf of Mexico, south by the Isthmus of Darien, which separates it from Terra Firma in South-America, west by the Pacific Ocean. Its length is about 2,100 miles; its breadth 1600; situated between lat. 9° and 40° north, and between long. $83^{\circ} 8'$ and $125^{\circ} 8'$ west. This vast country is divided into *Old-Mexico*, which contains the audiences of Galicia, Mexico, and Guatemala, which are subdivided into 22 provinces; *New-Mexico*, divided into two audiences, Apacheira and Sonora; and *California*; on the west, a peninsula. The land is in great part abrupt and mountainous, covered with thick woods, and watered with large rivers. Some of these run into the Gulf of Mexico, and others into the Pacific Ocean. Among the first are Alvarado, Coatzacoalco, and Tabasco. Among the latter is the river Guadalaxara or Great river. There are several lakes which do not less embellish the country than give convenience to the commerce of the people. The lakes of Nicaragua, Chapallan, and Pazaquaro, are among the largest. The lakes Tetzuco and Chalco occupy a great part of the vale of Mexico, which is the finest tract of country in New-Spain. The waters of Chalco are sweet, those of Tetzuco are brackish. A canal unites them. The lower lake (Tetzuco) was formerly as much as 20 miles long and 17 broad, and, lying at the bottom of the vale, is the reservoir of all the waters from the surrounding mountains. The city of Mexico stands on an island in this lake.

In this country are interspersed many fountains of different qualities. There are an infinity of nitrous, sulphureous, vitriolic, and alluminous mineral waters, some

some of which spring out so hot, that in a short time any kind of fruit or animal food is boiled in them. There are also petrifying waters, with which they make little white, smooth stones, not displeasing to the taste; scrapings from which taken in broth, or in gruel, made of Indian corn, are most powerful diaphoretics, and are used with remarkable success in various kinds of fevers.

The climate of this extensive country is various. The maritime parts are hot, and for the most part moist and unhealthy. Lands, which are very high, or very near to high mountains, which are perpetually covered with snow, are cold.

The mountains of Mexico abound in ores of every kind of metal, and a great variety of fossils. There are entire mountains of loadstone, and among others, one very considerable between Tcoitlylan and Chilapan, in the country of the Gohuixcas.

However plentiful and rich the mineral kingdom of Mexico may be, the vegetable kingdom is still more various and abundant. Dr. Hernandez, describes in his natural history, about 1,200 medicinal plants, natives of that country. The fruits of Mexico are, pine-apples, plums, dates, water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black-cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chestnuts, and grapes. The cocoa-nut, vanilla, chia, great-pepper, tomati, the pepper of Tabasco, and cotton, are very common with the Mexicans. Wheat, barley, peas, beans and rice have been successfully cultivated in this country. With respect to plants which yield profitable resins, gums, oils or juices, the country of Mexico is singularly fertile. Of quadrupeds, there have been transported into this country horses, asses, bulls, sheep, goats, hogs, dogs and cats, which have all multiplied. Of the ancient quadrupeds, by which is meant those that from time immemorial have been in that country, some are common to both the continents of Europe and America, some peculiar to the new world, others natives only of the kingdom of Mexico. The ancient quadrupeds common to Mexico and the old continents, are, lions, tigers, wild-cats, bears, wolves, foxes, the common stags and white stags. Bucks, wild-goats, badgers, pole-cats, weazles, martins, squirrels, rabbits, hares,

otters and rats. Their prodigious number of birds, their variety, and many valuable qualities, have occasioned some authors to observe, that, as Africa is the country of beasts, so Mexico is the country of birds. It is said there are 200 species peculiar to that kingdom.

The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals called audiences. In these courts, the viceroy of the king of Spain presides. His employment is the greatest trust and power his Catholic Majesty has at his disposal, and is perhaps the richest government entrusted to any subject in the world. The viceroy continues in office three years. The clergy are extremely numerous in Mexico. The priests, monks and nuns of all orders make a fifth of the white inhabitants, both here and in other parts of Spanish America. The empire of Mexico was subdued by Cortez in 1521.

MEXICO, the capital of the above province, is the oldest city in America, of which we have any account; its foundation being dated as far back as 1325. It is situated in the charming vale of Mexico, on several small islands, in Lake Tetzcuco, in N. lat. 19° 26', and 103° 35' W. long. from Ferro. This vale is surrounded with lofty and verdant mountains, and formerly contained no less than 40 eminent cities, besides villages and hamlets. Concerning the ancient population of this city there are various opinions. The historians most to be relied on say, that it was nearly nine miles in circumference; and contained upwards of 60,000 houses, containing each from 4 to 10 inhabitants. By a late accurate enumeration, made by the magistrates and priests, it appears that the present number of inhabitants exceeds 200,000. The greatest curiosity in the city of Mexico, is their floating gardens. When the Mexicans, about the year 1325, were subdued by the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the small islands in the lake, having no land to cultivate, they were taught by necessity to form moveable gardens, which floated on the lake. Their construction is very simple. They take willows and the roots of marsh-plants, and other materials which are light, and twist them together, and so firmly unite them as to form a sort of platform, which is capable of supporting the earth of the garden. Upon this foundation

foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake, and over them spread the mud and dirt which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various, but generally about 8 rods long and 3 wide; and their elevation from the surface of the water is less than a foot. These were the first fields that the Mexicans owned, after the foundation of Mexico; there they first cultivated the maize, great-pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. From the industry of the people these fields soon became numerous. At present they cultivate flowers and every sort of garden herbs upon them. Every day of the year at sunrise, innumerable vessels or boats, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs, which are cultivated in these gardens, are seen arriving by the canal, at the great market-place of Mexico. All plants thrive in them surprisngly; the mud of the lake makes a very rich soil, which requires no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree and a little hut to shelter the cultivator and defend him from the rain or the sun. When the owner of a garden or the *Chinampa*, as he is called, wishes to change his situation, to get out of a bad neighbourhood, or to come nearer to his family, he gets into his little boat, and by his own strength alone, if the garden is small, or with the assistance of others, if it is large, conducts it wherever he pleases, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the island where these floating gardens are, is a place of delightful recreation, where the senses receive the highest possible gratification. The buildings, which are of stone, are convenient, and the public edifices, especially the churches, are magnificent; and the city has the appearance of immense wealth. The trade of Mexico consists of 3 great branches, which extend over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz, situated on the Gulf of Mexico, or North Sea; with the East-Indies, by Acapulco, on the South Sea, 210 miles S. W. of Mexico; and with South-America, by the same port. These two sea-ports, Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are admirably well situated for the commercial purposes to which they are applied.

MEXICO, *Gulf of*, is that part of the

North Atlantic ocean, which washes the S. and S. W. coast of Florida, the east coast of New-Leon and New-Galicia, in New-Mexico, and the N. E. coast of Old Mexico, or New-Spain, in N. America. It is properly bounded on the N. by the Floridas, and on the S. by the Gulf of Darien, or perhaps still more properly by the N. W. point of the Isthmus of Darien, supposing a line to be drawn from one to the other. The Gulf of Mexico is therefore to be considered as the western part of the great gulf between the northern and southern continents of America. This spacious gulf contains a great many islands of various extent and size; and it receives several great rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the N. river, and a multitude of others of comparatively less note. Its coasts are so irregular and indented, that its lesser gulfs & bays are almost innumerable; the chief of these are the gulf of Honduras, and Guanajos, and the bays of Campeachy, Palaxay, and St. Louis. It is conjectured by some to have been formerly land; and that the constant attrition of the waters in the Gulf Stream, has worn it to its present form. See *Gulf Stream*, and *Gulf of Florida*.

MIAMI River, *Little*, in the N. W. Territory, has a south-western course, and empties into the Ohio, on the east side of the town of Columbia, 20 miles eastward of the Great Miami, in a straight line, but 27 taking in the meanders of the Ohio. It is too small for batteaux navigation. Its banks are good land, and so high as to prevent in common the overflowing of the water. At the distance of 30 miles from the Ohio, the Miamies approximate each other within eight miles and a half. On this river are several salt-springs.

MIAMI River, *Great*, or *Great Miami*, called also *Asseniet*, or *Rocky river*, in the N. W. Territory, has a S. by W. course, and empties into the Ohio by a mouth 200 yards wide, 32½ miles from Big Bones, 154 miles from the Rapids, and 604 from the mouth of the Ohio. It is one of the most beautiful streams in the Territory, and is so clear and transparent, at its highest state, that a pin may very plainly be seen at its bottom. It has a very stony channel, a swift stream, but no falls. At the Picque or Pickawee towns, above 75 miles from its mouth, it is not above 30 yards broad, yet loaded batteaux can ascend 50 miles higher.

higher. The portage from the navigable waters of its eastern branch to Sandusky river is 9 miles, and from those of its western branch to the Miami of the Lakes, only five miles. It also interlocks with the Scioto.

MIAMI of the Lakes, a navigable river of the N.W. Territory, which falls into Lake Erie, at the S. W. corner of the lake. A southern branch of this river communicates with the Great Miami, by a portage of 5 miles. This river is called by some writers Mawmee, also Omee, and Mannick. See *Territory N. W. of the Ohio*.

MIAMI, a village on the Miami of the Lake near the Miami Fort. Large canoes can come from Ouatanon, a small French settlement on the W. side of the Wabash, 197 miles below the Miami carrying-place, which last is 9 miles from this village.

MIAMIS, an Indian nation who inhabit on the Miami river and the southern side of Lake Michigan. They can raise about 300 warriors. In consequence of lands ceded to the U. States by the treaty of Greenville, August 3d, 1795, government paid them a sum in hand, and engaged to pay to them annually, forever, to the value of 1,000 dollars in goods.

MIAMIS Bay, at the mouth of the Miami of the Lakes.

MIATA Island, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. S. lat. $17^{\circ} 52'$, W. long. $148^{\circ} 6'$.

MICHAEL, St. or St. Miguel, a town in the province of Quito, in Peru, and said to be the first town the Spaniards built in that country. It is of considerable size, standing in a fruitful valley, about 20 leagues from the sea. The inhabitants call it Chila. Another town, called St. Miguel, is the second city in Tucumania, 20 leagues from St. Jago del Eitero, on the road to Charcara or Potosi, at the foot of a range of rugged mountains, in a well watered place, having the river Quebrada on the one side, and several small streams on the other, 5 or 6 leagues from it. The country produces all kinds of grain, plenty of grapes, cotton and flax, and yields excellent pasturage.

MICHAEL, St. a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and 100 miles from Mexico. N. lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, W. long. $102^{\circ} 55'$.

MICHAEL's Bay, St. on the E. side of the island of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies; a little N. of Foul's Bay; N. E. of which last bay are Cobler's Rocks, in the shape of a horn.

MICHAEL's Gulf, St. in the S. E. part of Panama Bay, is formed by the outlet of St. Maria and other rivers that fall into it.

MICHAEL, St. or St. Miguel River, is also on the S. coast of the isthmus between N. and S. America, and on the N. Pacific ocean, and 18 leagues to the W. of Port Martin Lopez, and 3 E. of Guibaltigue. It has 3 fathoms water at flood. Within the river to the N. E. is the burning mountain of St. Miguel, in the midst of an open plain.

MICHAEL's Bay, St. in Terra Firma, on the S. Sea.

MICHAEL's, St. a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina.

MICHAEL's, St. a town in Talbot county, Maryland, 8 miles W. of Easton, and 21 S. E. of Annapolis.

MICHAEL, St. or Fond des Negre, a town on the S. peninsula of St. Domingo island, 10 leagues N. E. of St. Louis.

MICHIGAN Lake, in the N. W. Territory, is the largest and most considerable lake, which is wholly within the United States, and lies between lat. $42^{\circ} 10'$ and $45^{\circ} 40'$ N. and between $84^{\circ} 30'$ and $87^{\circ} 30'$ W. long. Its computed length is 280 miles from north to south; its breadth from 60 to 70 miles, and its circumference nearly 600 miles; and contains, according to Mr. Hutchins, 10,368,000 acres. It is navigable for shipping of any burden; and communicates with Lake Huron, at the north-eastern part, through the Straits of Michillimackinac. The strait is 6 miles broad, and the fort of its name stands on an island at the mouth of the strait. In this lake are several kinds of fish; particularly trout of an excellent quality, weighing from 20 to 60 pounds; and some have been taken in the strait which weighed 90 pounds. On the N. W. parts of this lake, the waters push through a narrow strait, and branch out into two bays; that to the northward is called Noquet's Bay, the other to the southward, Puans, or Green Bay, which last with the lake, forms a long peninsula, called Cape Townsend, or Vermilion Point. About 30 miles S. of Bay de Puans, is Lake Winnebago, which communicates with it: and a very short portage

portage interrupts the water communication, south-westward from Winnebago Lake through Fox river, then through Ooifconsin, into the river Mississippi. Chicago river, also at the S. W. extremity of Lake Michigan, furnishes a communication interrupted by a still shorter portage, with Illinois river. See all these places mentioned under their respective names. Lake Michigan receives many small rivers from the W. and E. some 150 and even 250 yards broad at their mouths. See *Grand, Massicon, Marame, St. Joseph, &c.*

MICHILLIMAKKINAK Straits connect Lakes Michigan and Huron, in a N. E. and S. W. course.

MICHILLIMAKKINAK, an island, fort, and village on the S. W. side of the straits of the same name. The small isle on which the village, and the fort commanding the strait, stand, is W. N. W. of White Wood Island, in Lake Huron. In addition to the lands round this post to which the Indian title had been extinguished by the French and British governments, the Indians have ceded by the treaty of Greenville, a tract of land on the main, to the north of the island on which the post of Michillimakkinak stands, to measure 6 miles on lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend 3 miles back from the water of the lake or strait, and also De Bois Blanc, or White Wood Island. This last was the voluntary gift of the Chipewa nation. The island of Michillimakkinak is very barren, but, as it is the grand rendezvous of the Indian traders, a considerable trade is carried on; and its very advantageous situation seems to ensure that it will be, at some future period, a place of great commercial importance. It is within the line of the United States, and was lately delivered up by the British. It is about 200 miles N. N. W. from Detroit, and 974 N. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. $45^{\circ} 20'$, W. long. $84^{\circ} 30'$.

MICHILLIMAKKINAK, Little, a river in the N. W. Territory, which enters the south-eastern side of Illinois river, by a mouth 50 yards wide, and has between 30 and 40 small islands at its mouth; which at a distance appear like a small village. It runs a N. W. course, and is navigable about 90 miles. On its banks is plenty of good timber, viz. red and white cedar, pine, maple, walnut, &c. as also coal mines. Its mouth

is 13 miles below the Old Piorias Fort and village, on the opposite side of the river, at the S. W. end of Illinois Lake, and 195 miles from the Mississippi.

MICHIPICOTEN, a river which empties into Lake Superior, on the north-east side of the lake. It has its source not far distant from Moose river, a water of James's Bay. It forms at its mouth a bay of its own name; and on the W. part of the bay, is a large island so called, close to the land, a small strait only separates it from Otter's Head on the north.

MICHIPICOOTON House, in Upper Canada, is situated on the E. side of the mouth of the above river, in lat. $47^{\circ} 56'$ N. and belongs to the Hudson Bay Company.

MICHISCOU is the Indian and present name of the most northerly river in Vermont. It rises in Belvidere, and runs nearly north-east until it has crossed into Canada, where it runs some distance, it turns W. then southerly, re-enters the State of Vermont in Richford, and empties into Lake Champlain, at Michiscoui Bay, at Highgate. It is navigable for the largest boats to the falls at Swanton, 7 miles from its mouth. Michiscoui, La Moelle, and Onion rivers, are nearly of the same magnitude.

MICHISCOU Tongue, or *Bay*, a long point of land which extends southerly into Lake Champlain from the north-east corner of the State of Vermont on the W. side of the bay of this name, and forms the township of Aillburg.

MICKMACKS, an Indian nation which inhabit the country between the Shapody Mountains, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Nova-Scotia, opposite to St. John's Island. This nation convey their sentiments by hieroglyphics marked on the rind of the birch and on paper, which the Roman missionaries perfectly understand. Many of them reside at the heads of the rivers, in King's and Hants counties.

MICOYA Bay is situated on the S. W. coast of Mexico, or New-Spain, on the North Pacific Ocean. In some charts it is laid down in lat. $10^{\circ} 15'$ N. and having Cape Blanco and Chira Island for its south-east limit.

MIDDLE BANK, a fishing ground in the Atlantic Ocean, which lies from north-east to south-west, between St. Peter's Bank and that of Sable Island; and

and opposite to, and S. E. of, Cape Breton Island, laid down in some charts between lat. $44^{\circ} 32'$, and $45^{\circ} 34'$ N. and between long. $57^{\circ} 37'$, and $59^{\circ} 32'$.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, the *Namasket* of the ancient Indians, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, bounded west by Freetown and Taunton, east by Carver and Warham, and is 40 miles S. by E. of Boston; was incorporated in 1669, and contains 4,526 inhabitants. This town was formerly thickly inhabited by Indian natives, governed by the noted sachem *Tispacan*: there are now only 30 or 40 souls remaining, who, to supply their immediate necessities, make and sell brooms and baskets. The town is remarkable for a large range of ponds, which produce several sorts of fish, and large quantities of iron ore. The bottom of Assowamset Pond may be said to be an entire mine of iron ore. Men go out with boats, and use instruments like oyster dredges, to get up the ore from the bottom of the pond. It is now so much exhausted, that half a ton is thought a good day's work for one man; but for a number of years one man could take up four times the quantity. In an adjacent pond there is yet great plenty at 20 feet deep, as well as from shoaler water. Great quantities of nails are made here. In winter, the farmers and young men are employed in this manufacture. Here, and at Milton in Norfolk county, the first rolling and slitting mills were erected about 40 years ago, but were imperfect and unproductive, in comparison with those of the present time. The prints of naked hands and feet are to be seen on several rocks in this town, supposed to have been done by the Indians. These are probably similar to those observed in the States of Tennessee and Virginia.

MIDDLEBOURG Key, a small islet separated from St. Martin's in the West-Indies on the N. E.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-town of Vermont, and capital of Addison county. It is 33 miles N. by W. of Rutland, 15 from Vergennes, and 37 S. E. of Burlington. Here is a brewery upon a pretty large scale. The township lies on the E. side of Otter Creek, and contains 395 inhabitants.

MIDDLE Cape is to the S. W. of Cape Anthony, in Staten Land, on the strait Le Maire, and the most westerly point

of that island; at the extremity of S. America.

MIDDLEFIELD, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 30 miles N. W. of Springfield, and 125 miles westerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1783, and contains 608 inhabitants.

MIDDLEHOOK, a village in New-Jersey, 8 miles W. of Brunswick, on the cross post-road from Brunswick to Flemington, and on the N. bank of Rariton river.

MIDDLE Islands, or *Ihas de en Medio*, are on the W. coast of New-Mexico, and are between the islands of Chira and St. Luke. They are in the North Pacific ocean, in lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$ N. There is only from 6 to 7 fathoms from Chira to these islands, and all vessels should keep nearer to them than to the main.

MIDDLEBURG, or *Eooa*, the most southerly of all the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; and is about 10 leagues in circuit.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Massachusetts, bounded north by the State of New-Hampshire, E. by Essex county, S. by Suffolk, and W. by Worcester county. Its figure is nearly equal to a square of 40 miles on a side; its greatest length being 52, and its greatest breadth 42 miles. It has 42 townships, which contain 42,737 inhabitants. The religious societies are 55 of Congregationalists, 6 of Baptists, and some Presbyterians. It was made a county in 1643. It is watered by five principal rivers, Merrimack, Charles, Concord, Nashua, and Mystic; besides smaller streams. The chief towns are Charlestown, Cambridge, and Concord. Charlestown is the only sea-port in the county; Concord is the most respectable inland town, and is near the centre of the county, being 20 miles N. W. of Boston. There are in the county 24 fulling-mills, about 70 tan-yards, 4 paper-mills, 2 snuff-mills, 6 distilleries, and about 20 pot and pearl ash houses. The southern and northern sides of the county are hilly, but not mountainous, few of the hills exceeding 100 feet in height, and are covered with wood, or cultivated quite to their summits. The air is generally serene, and the temperature mild. The extreme variation of Fahrenheit's thermometer, may be considered as 100° in a year; but it is in very few instances, that in the course of a year it reaches either extreme:

extreme : 92° may be considered as the extreme summer heat, and 5 or 6° below 0° , as that of the winter cold. In the winter of 1796-'97, it sunk to 11° below 0° . The soil is various, in some parts of rich, black loam, and in others it is light and sandy. It produces the timber, grain and fruit which are common throughout the State, either by natural growth or cultivation.

MIDDLESEX, a maritime county of Connecticut, bounded north by Hartford county, south by Long-Island Sound, east by New-London county, and west by New-Haven. Its greatest length is about 30 miles, and its greatest breadth 19 miles. It is divided into 6 townships, containing 18,855 inhabitants, of whom 221 are slaves. Connecticut river runs the whole length of the county, and on the streams which flow into it are a number of mills. Middletown is the chief town.

MIDDLESEX, a county of New-Jersey, bounded north by Essex, N. W. and W. by Somerset, S. W. by Burlington, S. E. by Monmouth, east by Rariton Bay and part of Staten Island. It contains 15,956 inhabitants, including 1,318 slaves. From the mouth of Rariton river up to Brunswick, the land on both sides is generally good, both for pasture and tillage, producing considerable quantities of every kind of grain and hay. Chief town, New-Brunswick.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Virginia, on the south side of Rappahannock river, on Chesapeake Bay. It is about 35 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, containing 4,140 inhabitants, including 2,558 slaves. Urbanna is the chief town.

MIDDLESEX, a township in Chittendon county, Vermont, on the north-east side of Onion river. It contains 60 inhabitants.

MIDDLESEX Canal (Massachusetts) it is expected will be of great importance to the States of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. It is now opening at a vast expense by an incorporated company. The design is to open a water communication from the waters of Merrimack river at Chelmsford to the harbour of Boston. The route of the canal will be southerly through the east parts of Chelmsford, and Billerica, the west part of Wilmington, and the middle of Woburn; where it comes to some ponds, from which the waters run by Mystic river into Boston harbour. The dis-

tance from the Merrimack to these ponds will be 17 miles. The canal will, without meeting with any large hills or deep vallies, be straighter than the country road near it. The distance from the Merrimack to Medford, as the canal will be made, is 27, and to Boston, 31 miles. The canal is to be 24 feet wide at the bottom, and 32 at the top, and 6 feet deep. The boats are to be 12 feet wide and 70 feet long. The toll is to be 6 cents a mile for every ton weight which shall pass, besides pay for their boats and labour.

MIDDLE STATES, one of the Grand Divisions of the United States, (so denominated in reference to the northern and southern States) comprehending the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Territory N. W. of the Ohio.

MIDDLETON, an interior township in Essex county, Massachusetts, 28 miles northerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1728, and contains 682 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, a city and post-town of Connecticut, and the capital of Middlesex county, pleasantly situated on the western bank of Connecticut river, 31 miles from its mouth at Saybrook Bar, according to the course of the river; 24 miles S. of Hartford, 26 N. by E. of New-Haven, 40 N. W. by W. of New-London, and 209 N. E. of Philadelphia. Its public buildings are, a Congregational church, an Episcopalian church, a court-house and naval-office. It contains about 300 houses, and carries on a considerable trade. Here the river has 10 feet water at full tides. N. lat. $41^{\circ} 35'$. W. long. $77^{\circ} 12'$. This place was called *Mattabesick*, by the Indians, and was settled in 1650 or 1651. Two miles from the city is a lead mine which was wrought during the war, and was productive; but it is too expensive to be worked in time of peace.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Strafford county, New-Hampshire; about 40 miles N. by N. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1778, and contains 617 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Rutland co. Vermont. It contains 699 inhabitants, and is 39 miles north of Bennington.

MIDDLETOWN, a village on Long-Island, New-York State; 12 miles from Smithtown, and 13 from Bridgehampton.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Ulster county, New-York; erected from Rochester and Woodstock in 1789, and contains 1,019 inhabitants, including 6 slaves. In 1796 there were 135 of the inhabitants entitled to be electors.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Newport county, Rhode-Island State, contains 840 inhabitants, including 15 slaves. In this town which is on the island which gives name to the State, and about 2 miles from Newport, is the large and curious cavity in the rocks, called *Purgatory*.

MIDDLETOWN, a small post-town in Newcastle county, Delaware, lies on Apoquinimy Creek, 21 miles S. S. W. of Wilmington, and 49 S. W. of Philadelphia.

MIDDLETOWN, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, a township which contains two places of worship, one for Baptists and one for the Dutch Reformed church, and 3,226 inhabitants, including 491 slaves. The centre of the township is 50 miles E. by N. of Trenton, and 30 S. W. by S. of New-York city. The light-house built by the citizens of New-York on the point of Sandy Hook, is in this township. The high lands of Navesink, are on the sea-coast, near Sandy Hook. They are 600 feet above the surface of the water, and are the lands first discovered by mariners on this part of the coast.

MIDDLETOWN Point, in the above township, lies on the S. W. side of the bay within Sandy Hook, 9 miles E. by N. of Spotswood, and 14 north-west of Shrewsbury. A post-office is kept here.

MIDDLETOWN, a flourishing town in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N. W. side of Swatara creek, which empties into the Susquehanna, 2 miles below. It contains a German church and above 100 houses, and carries on a brisk trade with the farmers in the vicinity. It is estimated that above 200,000 bushels of wheat are brought down these rivers annually to the landing place; 2 miles from the town. Contiguous to the town is an excellent merchant mill, supplied with a constant stream, by a canal cut from the Swatara. It is 6 miles S. of Hummelston, and 92 W. by N. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40° 12', W. long. 76° 44'. There are also two other townships of this name in the State; the one in Delaware county, the other in that of Cumberland.

MIDDLETOWN, in Frederick county, Maryland, lies nearly 8 miles W. N. W. of Fredericktown.

MIDDLETOWN, in Dorchester county, Maryland, is about 5 miles N. of the Cedar Landing Place, on Transquaking Creek; 7 westerly of Vienna, and 8½ N. W. of Cambridge.

MIDWAY, a village in Liberty county, Georgia, 30 miles south of Savannah, and 10 miles N. W. of Sunbury. Its inhabitants are Congregationalists, and are the descendants of emigrants from Dorchester near Boston, in New-England, who migrated as early as 1700.

MIDWAY, a township in Rutland county, Vermont, east of and adjoining Rutland.

MIFFLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, surrounded by Lycoming, Franklin, Cumberland, Northumberland, Dauphin; and Huntingdon counties. It contains 1,851 square miles, 1,184,960 acres, and is divided into 8 townships. The mountains in this county abound with iron ore, for the manufacturing of which, several forges have been erected. It is well watered by the Juniatta, and other streams which empty into the Susquehanna: Chief town, Lewistown.

MIFFLIN, a small town lately laid out in the above county, on the east side of the Juniatta; 12 miles east of Lewistown, and 138 from Philadelphia.

MIFFLIN, Fort, in Pennsylvania, is situated on a small island, at the mouth of Schuylkill river, about 6 miles south of Philadelphia.

MILFIELD, in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, settled 1774.

MILFORD, a township in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

MILFORD, a post-town of the State of Delaware, pleasantly situated on the north side of Muspilion Creek, about 12 miles west of its mouth in Delaware Bay, 19 S. by E. of Dover, 7 south of Frederica, and 95 S. by W. of Philadelphia. It contains nearly 100 houses, all built since the war, except one. The inhabitants are Episcopalians; Quakers and Methodists.

MILFORD, a town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, lately laid out on the N. W. side of the Delaware, on a lofty situation, at Well's Ferry, 120 miles above Philadelphia. In front of the town, which contains as yet only a few houses, the river forms a cove well fitted for sheltering boats and lumber from storms,

storms, or freshes in the river. A saw-mill and paper-mill have been erected here; the latter belongs to Mr. Biddis, who has discovered the method of making paper and paste-board, by substituting a large proportion of saw-dust in the composition.

MILFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, on Long-Island sound, and in New-Haven county, 13 miles S. W. of New-Haven, and east of Stratford. The mouth of the creek on which it stands has 3 fathoms water. This town was called *Wopowage* by the Indians, and was settled in 1638. It contains an Episcopal church, and 2 Congregational churches.

MILFORD *Haven*, a deep bay on the coast of Nova-Scotia, to the S. W. round the point of the strait of Canso. It receives several rivers from the N. W. and S. W.

MILITARY *Townships*, in the State of New-York. The legislature of the State granted one million and a half acres of land, as a gratuity to the officers and soldiers of the line of this State. This tract, forming the new county of Onondago, is bounded W. by the east shore of the Seneca Lake, and the Massachusetts lands in the new county of Ontario; N. by the part of Lake Ontario near Fort Oswego; S. by a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains and the Pennsylvania line; and E. by the Tuscarora Creek (which falls nearly into the middle of the Onondago Lake) and that part of what was formerly Montgomery county, which has been settling by the New-England people very rapidly since the peace. This pleasant county is divided into 25 townships of 60,000 acres each, which are again subdivided into 100 convenient farms, of 600 acres; making in the whole 2,500 farms. This tract is well watered by a multitude of small lakes and rivers.

The reserved lands embosomed in this tract, are as follow: a tract about 171 miles long, and 10 broad, including the northern part of the lake Cayuga, which lies in the centre of it, to the Cayuga Indians. The Indians have a village on each side of the lake; and the ferry at the north end lies in lat. $42^{\circ} 54' 14''$ north. Connoga Castle is about 3 miles south of the ferry, on the east side of Lake Cayuga. The Onondago Reservation is uniformly 11 miles long, and 9 broad; bounded north by

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the Public Reservation, and part of the townships of Manlius and Camillus; A very small part of the south end of Salt Lake is within the Reservation. The Salt Spring, and the Salt Lake, with a small portion of ground on each side, is reserved by the State; its greatest length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the greatest breadth of the Reservation $3\frac{1}{2}$.

MILLER, *Fort*, is on the E. side of Hudson's river, 41 miles north of Albany, consisting of rapids in the river, and several mills thereon. It is so called from a little mud fort formerly built there against the Indians.

MILLER's, or *Payquage*, a river of Massachusetts, which runs W. by S. and falls into Connecticut river, between Northfield and Montague. It is a beautiful stream, though in some places very rapid. Its chief source is in Monomenock pond in Rindge, New-Hampshire, and partly in Winchendon; the other in Naukeag pond in Ashburnham. These, with various streams unite in Winchendon, and form Miller's river.

MILLERS, a settlement in Kentucky, on a branch of Licking river, 32 miles north-east of Lexington.

MILLER's *Falls*. See *South Hadley*.

MILLER's-TOWN, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on a branch of Little Lehigh river; 26 miles S. W. of Easton, and 27 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains about 40 houses.

MILLER's-TOWN. See *Anville*.

MILLER's-TOWN, a small town in Shenandoah county, Virginia, 32 miles south of Winchester. Two or three miles from this place is the narrow pass, formed by the Shenandoah river on one side, and a small brook on the other. It is about a rod and a half wide, and 2 or 3 long; on each side is a bank of about 100 feet high.

MILL *Island*, near the N. W. end of Hudson's Straits; N. N. W. of Nottingham Island, and S. by E. of Cape Comfort, but nearer to the latter. N. lat. $64^{\circ} 36'$. W. long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

MILL *Island*, a small island in that branch of Chignecto Bay which runs up due north, whilst the Bay particularly so called, runs in north-east. It is nearly due west 4 miles from the nearest point of land.

MILLSTONE, a south branch of Raritan river, in New-Jersey.

MILLSTONE,

MILSTONE, a pleasant rural village, situated on the river of its name, 14 miles N. of Princeton, in New-Jersey, containing the seat of General Frelinghuysen, and formerly the county town of Somerset.

MILLTOWN, in the State of Delaware, two miles from Wilmington.

MILLTOWN, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the W. branch of Susquehannah river, containing about 60 houses, and 14 miles N. by W. of Sanbury.

MILTON, a township in Chittenden county, Vermont, situated on the east side of Lake Champlain, opposite to South Hero Island. It is divided into nearly equal parts by La Moille river, which empties into the lake in Colchester, near the S. line of Milton. The township contains 282 inhabitants.

MILTON, the *Uncataquissett*, or Unquety of the ancient Indians, a township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; adjoining to Dorchester, from which it is partly separated by Naponset river, noted for the excellent quality of its water. It is 7 miles S. of Boston, and contains 1039 inhabitants; 3 paper-mills, and a chocolate-mill. It was incorporated in 1662. Milton hill affords one of the finest prospects in America.

MILTON, a township in the new county of Saratoga in New-York. By the State census of 1796, there were 301 of the inhabitants who were electors.

MILTON, a military township in Onondago county, New-York, situated on the N. E. side of Cayuga Lake, near its southern extremity; 40 miles N. of Tioga river, and 21 S. by E. of the ferry on the N. end of Cayuga Lake. It was incorporated in 1794. By the State census of 1796, 181 of its inhabitants were electors.

MILTON, a small town in Albemarle county, Virginia, situated on the S. W. side of the Rivanna, about 80 miles N. W. by W. of Richmond. It has about 20 houses, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco.

MINAS, *Basin of*, or *Ees Mines Bay*, sometimes also called *Le Grand Praye*; is a gulf on the S. E. side of the Bay of Fundy, into which its waters pass by a narrow strait, and set up into Nova-Scotia in an E. and S. direction. It is about 30 leagues from the entrance of Annapolis, and 10 from the bottom of Bedford Bay. It is 12 leagues in length, and

three in breadth. See *Basin of Minas*.

MINAS, or *De las Minas-Hill*, is the middlemost of the three hills, described as marks within land for Bonaventura Bay and river, on the coast of Peru, in S. America: these are S. of Panama Bay, and in N. lat. $3^{\circ} 20'$, W. long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

MINE AU FER, or *Iron Mines*, on the E. side of Mississippi river, is $67\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. by E. of Chickasaw river, and 15 S. by E. of the Ohio. Here the land is nearly similar in quality to that bordering on the Chickasaw river, interspersed with gradual risings or small eminences. There was a post at this place, near the former S. boundary of Virginia.

MINEHEAD, a township in Essex county, Vermont, on Connecticut river.

MINGUN Islands, on the N. side of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. They have the island Anticosti S. distant 10 leagues. N. lat. $50^{\circ} 15'$, W. long. $63^{\circ} 25'$.

MINGO-TOWN, an Indian town on the W. bank of the Ohio river, 86 miles N. E. of Will's-Town, by the Indian Path, and 40 south-westerly of Pittsburgh. It stands a few miles up a small creek, where there are springs that yield the *petrel*, a bituminous liquid.

MINGOES, an Indian nation who inhabit near the southern branch of the Sciota river. Warriors, 50.

MINISINK, a village in New-Jersey, on the N. W. corner of the State, and on the western side of Delaware river; about 5 miles below Montague, and 57 N. W. of Brunswick.

MINISINK, a township in Orange county, New-York, bounded easterly by the Wallkill, and southerly by the State of New-Jersey. It contains 2,215 inhabitants; of whom 320 are entitled to be electors, and 51 are slaves.

MIQUELON, a small desert island, 8 miles S. W. of Cape May in Newfoundland Island. It is the most westerly of what have been called the 3 islands of St. Pierre or St. Peter, and is not so high as the other two; but its soil is very indifferent, and it is not more than three-fourths of a league in length. There is a passage or channel from the westward along by the N. end of this island into Fortune Bay on the S. coast of Newfoundland. N. lat. $47^{\circ} 4'$, W. long. $55^{\circ} 55'$. It is sometimes called *Maguelon*.

MIRAGOANE, a town on the N. side of the south peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and S. side of the Bight of Leogane, at the head of a bay of its name. It is on the road from Jeremie to Port au Prince, about 31 leagues E. by S. of the former, and 23 W. by S. of the latter. N. lat. $18^{\circ} 27'$.

MIRAMICHI, or *Mirachi*, a port, bay and river on the N. E. coast of New-Brunswick. The port is at the mouth of the river. The entrance into the bay is very wide; it has Point Portage for its northern entrance, and its southern side is formed by Escuminax point, which is 53 miles N. E. of Shediac harbour, and 34 S. E. of the mouth of Nipisiguit river, which empties into Chaleur bay. There is a salmon fishery in Miramichi river.

MIRAY Bay, on the coast of the island of Cape Breton, is to the S. from Morienne Bay. Large vessels may go up 6 leagues, and have good anchorage, and lie secure from all winds. N. lat. $46^{\circ} 5'$, W. long. $59^{\circ} 49'$.

MIREBALAIS, an interior town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, situated nearly 12 leagues N. of Port au Prince, on the road from that city to Varettes; from which last it is 14 leagues south-east.

MISCOTHINS, a small tribe of Indians who inhabit between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

MISERY, an isle between Salem and Cape Ann in Massachusetts.

Misko, an island on the south-west side of Chaleur Bay, at its mouth.

MISSINABEE Lake is situated in the north part of North-America, in lat. $48^{\circ} 29' 42''$ N. and long. $84^{\circ} 2' 42''$ W.

MISSINABE House is situated on the east side of Moose river, 8 miles from Missinabe lake, and 80 W. by S. of Frederick House; and is a station belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

MISSISQUASH River. Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick provinces are separated by the several windings of this river, from its confluence with Beau Basin (at the head of Chignecto channel) to its rise or main source; and from thence by a due east line to the bay of Verte, in the straits of Northumberland. See *New-Brunswick*.

MISSISCOU. See *Michisconie*.

MISSISSIPPI River. This noble river, which, with its eastern branches, waters five-eighths of the United States,

forms their western boundary, and separates them from the Spanish Province of Louisiana and the Indian country. Its sources have never been explored; of course its length is unknown. It is conjectured, however, to be upwards of 3,000 miles long. The tributary streams which fall into it from the west and east, are numerous, the largest of which are the Missouri from the west, and the Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee from the east. The country on both sides of the Mississippi, and on its tributary streams, is equal in goodness to any in N. America. This river is navigable to St. Anthony's Falls without any obstruction, and some travellers describe it as navigable above them. On both sides of this river are salt springs or licks, which produce excellent salt; and on its branches are innumerable such springs. Besides the coal mines in the upper parts of the Ohio country, there are great quantities of coal on the upper branches of this river. Some account of the valuable productions on the banks of this majestic river, and the lands which its branches water, will be seen under the description of Louisiana, West-Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, &c. &c. An island of considerable size is formed by its mouths, besides many smaller isles. These mouths are situated between the latitude of 29° and 30° N. and between the longitude of 89° and 90° W.

MISSOURI River, in Louisiana, falls into the Mississippi from the westward, 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois, 195 above the mouth of the Ohio, and about 1160 miles from the Balize, or mouths of the Mississippi in the gulf of Mexico. We have not sufficient knowledge of this river to give any correct account of the extent of its navigation. In Capt. Hutchins's map, it is said to be navigable 1300 miles.

MISSOURIS, one of the Indian nations who inhabit the banks of the above river, having, it is said, 1500 warriors.

MISTAKE Bay, a large bay on the west side of the entrance of Davis's Straits, and to the north of Hudson's Straits; from which it is separated by a peninsula of the north main on the W. and Resolution Island on the south. It is to the N. E. of Nieva Island, and N. W. of Cape Elizabeth.

MISTAKEN Cape, the south point of the easternmost of the Hermit's Islands,

is about 3 leagues E. N. E. from Cape Horn, at the extremity of S. America. Between these, it is supposed, there is a passage into Nassau Bay.

MISTAKEN Point, to the westward of Cape Race, at the S. E. point of the Island of Newfoundland, and to the eastward of Cape Pine, is so called because it has been frequently mistaken by seamen for Cape Race when they first make the island from the southward, though it is 2 leagues W. N. W. from it.

MISTIC, or *Myssic*, a short river which falls into the north side of Boston harbour, by a broad mouth on the east side of the peninsula of Charlestown. It is navigable for sloops 4 miles to the industrious town of Medford; and is crossed, a mile above its mouth, by a bridge 130 rods in length, through which vessels pass by means of a draw.

MISTINSINS, an Indian nation who inhabit on the southern side of the lake of the same name in Lower Canada.

MISTISSINNY Lake, in Canada, on the S. E. side of which is a Canadian House, or station for trade.

MITCHELL's Eddy, the first falls of Merrimack river, 20 miles from its mouth, and 8 above the new bridge which connects Haverhill with Bradford. Thus far it is navigable for ships of burden.

MICHIGAMAS, an Indiannation, who with the Piorias inhabit near the settlements in the Illinois country. See *Piorias*.

MOAGES Islands, on the N. coast of S. America, in the entrance of the Gulf of Venezuela. They extend from N. to S. and lie west of the Island of Aruba; are 8 or 9 in number, and all, except one, low, flat and full of trees. The southernmost is the largest.

MOBILE, a large navigable river, formed by two main branches the Alabama, and Tombeckbee, in the south-western part of Georgia, just below a considerable island, the south point of which is in about lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$ N. and long. $87^{\circ} 55'$ W. Thence pursuing a south course into West-Florida, the confluent stream enters the Gulf of Mexico, at Mobile Point in lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$ N. 11 leagues below the town of Mobile. Large vessels cannot go within 7 miles of the town. The breadth of the bay is in general about 3 or 4 leagues. Vast numbers of large alligators bask on the shores, as well as swim in the rivers and lagoons.

See *Georgia, Alabama, Tombeckbee, &c.* From the north-eastern source of the waters of the Alabama to Mobile Point, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, is, according to the best maps, about 460 miles: large boats can navigate 350 miles, and canoes much farther.

MOBILE, a city of West-Florida, formerly of considerable splendor and importance, but now in a state of decline. It is pretty regular, of an oblong figure, and situated on the W. bank of the river. The Bay of Mobile terminates a little to the north-eastward of the town, in a number of marshes and lagoons; which subject the people to fevers and agues in the hot season. It is 33 miles north of Mobile point, about 40 below the junction of the two principal branches of Mobile river, and 30 W. N. W. of Pensacola. There are many very elegant houses here, inhabited by French, English, Scotch, and Irish. Fort Conde, which stands very near the bay, towards the lower end of the town, is a regular fortress of brick; and there is a neat square of barracks for the officers and soldiers. Mobile, when in possession of the British, sent yearly to London skins and furs to the value of from 12 to £15,000 sterling. It surrendered to the Spanish forces in 1780.

MOBJACK Bay, sets up N. W. from Chesapeake Bay, into Gloucester county, Virginia, on the north side of York river.

MOCOA, a city of Terra Firma, S. America, situated at the main source of Oronoko river, there called Inirchia.

MOCOMOKO, or *Little Oronoko*, a river to the S. E. of the great river Oronoko, on the east coast of S. America, 4 leagues westward of Amacum.

MODER and Daughters Islands, a long island 2 leagues east by south of the Father, or Vander Island, with 2 small ones, so called, near Cayenne, on the east coast of S. America, not far from the Conistables, and in about lat. 5° N. long. 52° W.

MOGHULBUGHKITUM, or *Muhul-bucktitum*, a creek which runs westward to Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania. It is passable in flat-bottomed boats to the settlements in Northumberland county. Wheeling is its northern branch.

MOHAWK River, in New-York, rises to the northward of Fort Stanwix, about 8 miles from Black, or Sable river, a water of Lake Ontario, and runs southwardly

wardly 20 miles to the fort, then eastward 110 miles, and after receiving many tributary streams, falls into Hudson river, by three mouths opposite to the cities of Lanfinburgh and Troy, from 7 to 10 miles N. of Albany. The produce that is conveyed down this river, is landed at Schenectady, on its S. bank, and is thence conveyed by land 16 miles, over a barren, sandy, shrub plain to Albany. It is in contemplation either to cut a canal from Schenectady to the navigable waters of Hudson river, or to establish a turnpike road between Schenectady and Albany. This fine river is now navigable for boats, from Schenectady, nearly or quite to its source, the locks and canals round the Little Falls, 56 miles above Albany, having been completed in the Autumn of 1795; so that boats full loaded now pass them. The canal round them is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, cut almost the whole distance through an uncommonly hard rock. The opening of this navigation is of great advantage to the commerce of the State. A shore of at least 1000 miles in length, is, in consequence of it, washed by boatable waters, exclusive of all the great lakes, and many millions of acres of excellent tillage land, rapidly settling, are accommodated with water communication for conveying their produce to market. The intervalles on both sides of this river, are of various width, and now and then interrupted by the projection of the hills quite to the banks of the river, are some of the richest and best lands in the world. The fine farms which embrace these intervalles, are owned and cultivated principally by Dutch people, whose mode of managing them would admit of great improvement. The manure of their barns they consider as a nuisance, and instead of spreading it on their upland, which they think of little value, (their meadow lands do not require it) they either let it remain for years in heaps, and remove their barns, when access to them becomes difficult, or else throw it into the river, or the gullies and streams which communicate with it. The banks of this river were formerly thickly settled with Indians. At the period when Albany was first settled, it has been said by respectable authority, that there were 800 warriors in Schenectady; and that 300 warriors lived within a space which is now occupied as one farm. The

Cohoez in this river are a great curiosity. They are 3 miles from its entrance into the Hudson. The river is about 1000 feet wide; the rock over which it pours, as over a mill-dam, extends from S. W. to N. E. almost in a line from one side of the river to the other, and is about 40 feet perpendicular height, and including the descent above, the fall is as much as 60 or 70 feet. About a mile below the falls, is a handsome bridge, finished in July, 1795. It is 1100 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 15 feet above the bed of the river, which for the most part is rock, and is supported by thirteen solid stone pillars. It is a free bridge, and including the expense of cutting through a ledge on the N. E. side of the river, cost 12,000 dollars. The river immediately below the bridge, divides into three branches, which form several large islands. The branches are fordable at low water, but are dangerous. From the bridge you have a fine view of the Cohoez on the N. W.

MOHAWK, a branch of Delaware river. Its course from its source in Lake Uttayantha is S. W. 45 miles, thence S. E. 12 miles, when it mingles with the Popachten branch; thence the confluent stream is called Delaware.

MOHAWK, a town on the S. side of the river of its name, in Montgomery county, New-York, situated in one of the most fertile countries in the world. It was abandoned by the Mohawk Indians in the Spring of 1780. See *Hunter Fort*. The township is bounded northerly by Mohawk river, easterly and southerly by Albany county. In 1790, it contained 4440 inhabitants, including 111 slaves.

MOHAWKS, an Indian nation, acknowledged by the other tribes of the Six Nations to be "the true old heads of the confederacy." They were formerly very powerful, and inhabited on Mohawk river. As they were strongly attached to the Johnson family, on account of Sir William Johnson, a part of them emigrated to Canada with Sir John Johnson, as early as the year 1776. About 300 of this nation now reside in Upper Canada. See *Hunter Fort* and *Six Nations*.

MOHEGAN, situated between Norwich and New-London, in Connecticut. This is the residence of the remains of the Mohegan tribe of Indians. A considerable part of the remains of this tribe

tribe lately removed to Oneida with the late Mr. Occom. See *Brotherton*.

MOHICCONS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit on a branch of the Susquehannah, between Chagnet and Owegy. They were reckoned by Hutchins, about 30 years ago, at 100, but by Inlay, in 1773, at only 70 fighting men. They were formerly a confederate tribe of the Delawares. Also an Indian tribe, in the N. W. Territory, who inhabit near Sandusky, and between the Sciota and Muskingum; warriors, 60.

MOINS, a river of Louisiana, which empties from the N. W. into the Mississippi; in lat. 40 20 N. The Sioux Indians descend by this river.

MOISIE River, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, is about 3 leagues W. S. W. of Little Saguenay river, from which to the W. N. W. within the Seven Islands, is a bay so called from these islands.

MOLE, *The*, is situated in the N. W. part of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues E. of Cape St. Nicholas, and is often called by that name. The Mole, though inferior, by a great deal, to Cape Francois and Port au Prince, is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being strongly fortified both by nature and art. Count D'Estaing, under whose direction these works were constructed, intended to have established here the seat of the French government; but the productions of its dependencies were of too little value to engage his successors to carry his plan into effect; so that it is now no more than a garrison. It has a beautiful and safe port, and is considered as the healthiest situation in St. Domingo, by reason of the purity of its springs. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789 to December 31, of the same year, were only 265,615 lb. coffee—26,861 lb. cotton—2,823 lb. indigo, and other small articles to the value of 129 livres. The value of duties on exportation 1,250 dollars 21 cents. It is 4 leagues W. of Jean Rabel, 11 N. W. of Bombarde, 36 W. of Cape Francois, and 17½ W. by S. of Port de Paix. N. lat. 19 50, W. long. 75 48.

MOLINE'S Gut, on the S. W. side of the island of St. Christopher's in the W. Indies, is the first rivulet to the S. E. of Brimstone Hill, near the mouth of which is anchorage in 5 and 10 fathoms, and a clear shore; but to the eastward of it are some sunken rocks.

MONA, or *La Guenon*, or *The Mone*, a small island, 11½ leagues S. W. of Point l'Epee, which is the south-westernmost point of the island of St. Domingo, and 14½ leagues W. of the S. W. point of the island of Porto Rico. It is 2 leagues from E. to W. and a little more from N. to S. It has several ports for small vessels, plenty of good water, and all that would be necessary for settlements of culture, and the breeding of cattle. Its fruit trees, and particularly the orange, are much extolled. A league and a half N. W. of Mona is a very small island, called Monique, or the Little Monkey.

MONADNOCK, *Great*, a mountain situated in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, between the towns of Jaffray and Dublin, 10 miles N. of the Massachusetts line, and 22 miles E. of Connecticut river. The foot of the hill is 1395 feet, and its summit 3254 feet, above the level of the sea. Its base is 5 miles in diameter from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W. On the sides are some appearances of subterraneous fires. Its summit is a bald rock.

MONADNOCK, *Upper Great*, a high mountain, in Canaan, in the N. E. corner of the State of Vermont.

MONAHAN, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

MONDAY Bay, on the S. shore of the straits of Magellan, in that part of the straits called the Long Beach, and 4 leagues W. of Pissipot Bay. It is nearly S. of Buckley Point, on the N. side of the strait, and affords good anchorage in 20 fathoms.

MONDAY, a cape in the above Straits, 7 leagues W. N. W. of Cape North. S. lat. 53 12, W. long. 75 20.

MONGON, on the coast of Peru, on the S. Pacific Ocean, is 10 leagues N. of the harbour of Guarnay, and 4 leagues from Bermejo Island, which lies between the former places. Casma is 4 leagues N. of it. Mongon is known at sea by a great mountain just over it, which is seen farther than any others on this part of the coast.

MONGON, *Cape*, on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, is 3000 fathoms N. of Point Bahoruco and the river Nayaucó, and nearly S. of the little part of Petit Trou.

MONHEGAN, or *Menhegan*, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles south-easterly of Pemaquid Point, in Lincoln

Lincoln co. District of Maine, and in lat. 43 42. North of it are a number of small isles at the mouth of St. George's river. Captain Smith landed his party here in 1614. The chimneys and remains of the houses are yet to be seen.

MONETOU *Islands*, in the N. W. Territory, lie towards the E. side of Michigan Lake, towards its N. end, and southward of Beaver Islands.

MONKTON, a township in Addison county, Vermont, E. of Ferrisburg, and contains 450 inhabitants.

MONKTON, a township in Annapolis county, Nova-Scotia, inhabited by Acadians, and a few families from New-England. It lies partly on the basin of Annapolis, and partly on St. Mary's Bay, and consists chiefly of wood-land and salt marsh. It contains about 60 families.

MONCLOVA, a town of New-Leon, N. America, situated S. E. of Conchos.

MONMOUTH, a large maritime county of New-Jersey, of a triangular shape, 80 miles in length, and from 25 to 40 in breadth; bounded north by part of Raritan Bay, N. W. by Middlesex co. S. W. by Burlington, and E. by the ocean. It is divided into 6 townships, and contains 16,918 inhabitants, including 1596 slaves. The face of the county is generally level, having but few hills. The most noted of these are the high lands of Navesink and Centre-Hill. See *Middletown*. A great part of the county is of a sandy soil; but other parts are fertile. There is a very curious cave, now in ruins, at the mouth of Navesink river, 30 feet long and 15 wide, and contains three arched apartments.

MONMOUTH, or *Freehold*, a post-town of New-Jersey, and capital of the above co. situated 22 miles N. E. by E. of Allentown, 34 east of Trenton, 14 S. W. by S. of Shrewsbury, and 64 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. It contains a court-house and gaol, and a few compact dwelling-houses. This town is remarkable for the battle fought within its limits on the 27th of June, 1778, between the armies of General Washington and Sir Henry Clinton. The latter having evacuated Philadelphia, was on his march to New-York. The loss of the Americans, in killed and wounded, was about 250; that of the British, inclusive of prisoners, was about 350. The British pursued their march the night after,

without the loss of their covering party or baggage. See *Freehold*.

MONMOUTH, a small post-town in Lincoln co. situated on the east side of Androscoggin river, 15 miles W. by S. of Hallowell court-house, 5 westerly of Winthrop, 10 N. E. by N. of Greene, 49 N. of Portland, and 180 N. by E. of Boston.

MONMOUTH *Cape*, on the east side of the Straits of Magellan, about half way from the southern entrance of the second Narrows to the south-east angle of the straits opposite to Cape Forward.

MONMOUTH *Island*, one of the 4 islands of Royal Reach, in the Straits of Magellan, and the second from the westward.

MONOCACY, a river which after a S. S. W. course, empties into the Patowmac, about 50 miles above Georgetown.

MONONGAHELA *River*, a branch of the Ohio, is 400 yards wide at its junction with the Alleghany at Pittsburgh. It is deep, gentle and navigable with batteaux and barges beyond Red Stone Creek, and still further with lighter craft. It rises at the foot of the Laurel Mountain in Virginia, thence meandering in a N. by E. direction, passes into Pennsylvania, and receives Cheat river from the S. S. E. thence winding in a N. by W. course, separates Fayette and Westmoreland from Washington county, and passing into Alleghany county, joins the Alleghany river at Pittsburgh and forms the Ohio. It is 300 yards wide 12 or 15 miles from its mouth, where it receives the Youghiogany from the south-east, which is navigable with batteaux and barges to the foot of Laurel hill. Thence to Red Stone, at Fort Byrd, by water is 50 miles, by land 30. Thence to the mouth of Cheat river, by water 40 miles, by land 28; the width continuing at 300 yards, and the navigation good for boats. Thence the width is about 200 yards to the western fork, 50 miles higher, and the navigation frequently interrupted by rapids; which, however, with a swell of 2 or 3 feet, become very passable for boats. It then admits light boats, except in dry seasons, 65 miles further, to the head of Tygart's Valley, presenting only some small rapids and falls of one or 2 feet perpendicular, and lessening in its width to 20 yards. The western fork is navigable in the winter, towards
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the northern branch of the Little Kanaway, and will admit a good waggon road to it. From the navigable waters of the south-easternmost branch of the Monongahela, there is a portage of 10 miles to the south branch of Patowmac river. The hills opposite Pittsburg on the banks of this river, which are at least 300 feet high, appear to be one solid body of coal. On the Pike Run of this river, a coal hill has been on fire 10 years; yet it has burnt away only 20 yards.

MONONGALIA, a county in the N. W. of Virginia, about 40 miles long and 30 broad, and contains 4,768 inhabitants; including 154 slaves.

MONPOX, a city of Terra Firma, about 75 miles S. E. by E. of Tolu.

MONSEAG Bay; in Lincoln county, District of Maine, is separated from Sheepscut river, by the island of Jeremiquam.

MONSON, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, E. of Brimfield, and 80 miles south-west by west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 1331 inhabitants.

MONSIES; the third tribe in rank of the Delaware nation of Indians.

MONTAGUE, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the E. bank of Connecticut river, between Sunderland and Wendel, about 18 miles north of Northampton, and 97 miles west by north of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 906 inhabitants. A company was incorporated in 1792 to build a bridge over the river here. The work has not yet been completed.

MONTAGUE, the northernmost township in New-Jersey, is situated in Sussex co. on the east side of Delaware river, about 5 miles N. E. of Minisink, and 17 north of Newtown. It contains 543 inhabitants, including 25 slaves.

MONTAGUE, the largest of the small islands in Prince William's Sound, on the N. W. coast of North-America.

MONTAUK Point, the eastern extremity of Long-Island, New-York. A tract here, called *Turtle Hill*, has been ceded to the U. States for the purpose of building a light-house thereon.

MONTÉ Christ, a cape, bay, town, and river, on the north side of the island of St. Domingo. The cape is a very high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French, *Cape la Grange*, or *Barr*. It is situated in lat. 19 54 30 N. and in

long. 74 9 30 W. of Paris. A strip of level land joins it to the territory of Monte Christ, and it is owing to this that the cape has been taken for an island. It is 14 leagues N. E. by E. of Cape Francois, where it may be seen in a clear day, with the naked eye. After doubling this cape, we find the bay of Monte Christ running nearly S. W. It is formed by Cape la Grange, on one side, and Pointe des Dunes (Down Point) on the other; about 6,500 fathoms asunder. The bay is about 1,400 fathoms deep, and its winding is nearly 4 leagues. About 900 fathoms from the cape, descending the bay, we find the little island of Monte Christ, 350 fathoms from the shore. One may sail between the two, with 2, 4, and 5 fathoms water; and about 250 fathoms further on, is anchorage in from 6 to 10 fathoms. A league and a quarter from Cape la Grange, is a battery intended to protect a landing place, of 100 fathoms wide, which is below, and opposite the town of Monte Christ. The town of Monte Christ, standing at 800 fathoms from the sea side, rises in an amphitheatre on the side of the coast, which is very high all round this bay. The town is 200 fathoms square, which space is divided into 9 parts, cut by two streets running from E. to W. and two others from N. to S. It was founded in 1533; abandoned in 1606; and now but a poor place, destitute of every resource but that of cattle raised in its territory, and sold to the French. The town and territory contain about 3,000 souls. There is a trifling garrison at Monte Christ. About a league from the battery, following the winding of the bay, is the river of Monte Christ; or more properly, the river Yaqui. The land round the town is barren and sandy; and the river contains great numbers of crocodiles. Monte Christ is a port well known to American smugglers, and carries on a great commerce from its vicinity to the French plantations. In the time of peace, all the produce of the plain of Mariboux situated between Port Dauphin and Mancenille Bay, is shipped here, and in a war between France and Britain, it used to be a grand market, to which all the French in the north part of the island sent their produce, and where purchasers were always ready.

MONTÉ Christ, a chain of mountains which extend parallel to the north coast

coast of the island of St. Domingo, from the bay of Monte Christ, to the bay of Samana on the E. Two large rivers run in opposite directions along the southern side of this chain. The river Monte Christ or Yaqué in a W. by S. direction, and Yuna river in an E. by S. course to the bay of Samana. They both rise near La Vega, and have numerous branches.

MONTIGO Bay is on the N. side of the island of Jamaica, 20 miles E. by N. of Lucea harbour, and 21 W. of Martha Brae. This was formerly a flourishing and opulent town: it consisted of 225 houses, 33 of which were capital stores, and contained about 600 white inhabitants. The number of top-sail vessels which cleared annually at this port were about 150, of which 70 were capital ships; but in this account are included part of those which entered at Kingston. This fine town was almost totally destroyed by an accidental fire, in July, 1795; the damage was estimated at £200,000 sterling.

MONTVIDEO, a bay and town of La Plata or Paraguay, in S. America, situated on the northern side of La Plata river, in lat. 34 30 S. It lies E. of Buenos Ayres, and has its name from a mountain which overlooks it, about 20 leagues from Cape Santa Maria at the mouth of the Plata.

MONTGOMERY, a new county in the Upper district of Georgia.

MONTGOMERY, a county of New-York, at first called Tryon, but its name was changed to Montgomery in 1784, by act of the Legislature. It consisted of 11 townships, which contained 28,842 inhabitants, according to the census of 1791. Since that period the counties of Herkimer and Otsego have been erected out of it. It is now bounded N. and W. by Herkimer, E. by Saratoga, S. by Schoharie, and S. W. by Otsego co. By the State census of 1796, it is divided into 8 townships; and of the inhabitants of these 33,779 are qualified electors. Chief town, Johnston.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Ulster co. New-York, bounded easterly by New-Windfor and Newburgh, and contains 35,663 inhabitants, including 236 slaves. By the State census of 1796, 497 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.

MONTGOMERY, a fort in New-York State, situated in the High Lands, on the

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W. bank of Hudson's river, on the N. side of Popelop's creek, on which are some iron-works, opposite St. Anthony's Nose, 6 miles S. of West-Point, and 52 from New-York city. The fort is now in ruins. It was reduced by the British in October, 1777. See *Anthony's Nose*.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Franklin county, Vermont.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 100 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1780, and contains 449 inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, a county in Pennsylvania, 33 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, N. W. of Philadelphia county. It is divided into 26 townships, and contains 22,929 inhabitants, including 114 slaves. In this county are 96 grist-mills, 61 saw-mills, 4 forges, 6 fulling-mills, and 10 paper-mills. Chief town, Norritown.

MONTGOMERY, a township in the above county. There is also a township of this name in Franklin county.

MONTGOMERY, a county in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, containing 4,725 inhabitants, including 834 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Virginia, S. of Botetourt county. It is about 100 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and contains some lead mines. Chief town, Christiansburg.

MONTGOMERY *Court-House*, in Virginia, is 23 miles from Anson court-house, 46 from Wythe court-house, and 40 from Salisbury. It is on the post-road from Richmond to Kentucky. A post-office is kept here.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Maryland, on Patowmac river. It contains 18,063 inhabitants, including 6010 slaves.

MONTGOMERY *Court-House*, in the above county, is 28 miles S. E. by S. of Fredericktown, 14 N. by W. of Georgetown on the Patowmac, and 35 south-westerly of Baltimore.

MONTGOMERY, a new county in Tennessee State, Mero district. This and Robertson county, are the territory formerly called *Tennessee County*, the name of which ceases since the State has taken that name.

MONTMORIN, a new town on the north bank of Ohio river, 18 miles below Pittsburg, situated on a beautiful plain, very fertile, and abounding with coal.

MONTPELIER, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, on the N. E. side of Union

Onion river. It has 118 inhabitants, and is 43 miles from Lake Champlain.

MONTREAL, the second city in rank in Lower Canada, stands on an island in the river St. Lawrence, which is 10 leagues in length and 4 in breadth, and has its name from a very high mountain about the middle of it, which it seems to overlook like a monarch from his throne; hence the French called it *Mont-reat* or *Royal Mountain*. While the French had possession of Canada, both the city and island of Montreal belonged to private proprietors, who had improved them so well that the whole island had become a delightful spot, and produced every thing that could administer to the convenience of life. The city, around which is a very good wall, built by Louis XIV. of France, forms an oblong square, divided by regular and well formed streets; and when taken by the British, the houses were built in a very handsome manner; and every house might be seen at one view from the harbour, or from the southernmost side of the river, as the hill on the side of which the town stands falls gradually to the water. Montreal contains about 600 houses, few of them elegant; but since it fell into the hands of the British in 1760, it has suffered much from fire. A regiment of men are stationed here, and the government of the place borders on the military. It is about half a league from the south shore of the river, 170 miles south-west of Quebec, Trois Rivières being about half way; 110 north by west of Crown Point; 308 north by west of Boston, and 350 north by east of Niagara. North lat. 45 35, west long. 73 11. See *St. Lawrence*. The river St. Lawrence is about 3 miles wide at Montreal. There is an island near the middle of the river opposite the city, at the lower end of which is a mill with 8 pair of stones, all kept in motion, at the same time, by 1 wheel. The works are said to have cost £11,000 sterling. A large mound of stone, &c. built out into the river, stops a sufficiency of water to keep the mill in continual motion. And what is very curious, at the end of this mound or dam, vessels pass against the stream, while the mill is in motion. Perhaps there is not another mill of the kind in the world.

MONTREAL, a river which runs north-eastward into lake Superior, on the southern side of the lake.

MONTREAL Bay lies towards the east end of lake Superior, having an island at the north-west side of its entrance, and north-east of Caribou island.

MONTROUIS, a town in the west part of the island of St. Domingo, at the head of the Bight of Leogane, 5 leagues south-east of St. Mark, and 15 north-west of Port au Prince.

MONTSERRAT, one of the Caribbee islands, and the smallest of them in the Atlantic Ocean. Columbus discovered it in 1493. It is of an oval form, 3 leagues in length, and as many in breadth, containing about 30,000 acres of land, of which almost $\frac{2}{3}$ ds are very mountainous, or very barren. The cultivation of sugar occupies 6,000 acres; cotton, provision and pasturage have 2,000 acres allotted for each. No other tropical staples are raised. The productions were, on an average, from 1784 to 1788, 2,737 hhds. of sugar, of 16 cwt. each, 1,107 puncheons of rum, and 275 bales of cotton. The total exports from Montserrat and Nevis in 1787 were in value £214,141 : 16 : 8, of which the value of 713,981 : 12 : 6 was exported to the American States. The inhabitants of Montserrat amount to 1,300 whites, and about 10,000 negroes. The first settlers, in 1632, were Irishmen, and the present inhabitants are chiefly their descendants, or other natives of Ireland since settled there, by which means the Irish language is preserved there even among the negroes. The island is surrounded with rocks, and the riding before it is very precarious and dangerous on the approach of a tornado, having no haven. It has only 3 roads, viz. Plymouth, Old Harbour, and Ker's Bay; where they are obliged to observe the same methods as at St. Christopher's in loading or unloading the vessels. It lies 30 miles south-west of Antigua; the same distance south-east of Nevis, and is subject to Great-Britain. N. lat. 16 47, west long. 62 12.

MONTSIOUGE, a river or bay in Lincoln Co. District of Maine, which communicates with the rivers Sheepcut and Kennebeck.

MONTVILLE, a township in New-London Co. Connecticut, about 10 miles N. of New-London city. It has 2,053 inhabitants.

MONUMENT Bay, on the east coast of Massachusetts, is formed by the bending of Cape Cod. It is spacious and convenient.

convenient for the protection of shipping.

MOORE, a county of N. Carolina, in Fayette district. It contains 3,770 inhabitants, including 371 slaves. Chief town, Alfordston.

MOORE Court-House, in the above co. where a post-office is kept, is 38 miles from Randolph court-house, and 40 from Fayetteville.

MOOREFIELD, in New-Jersey, 13 miles easterly of Philadelphia.

MOORE Fort, a place so called in S. Carolina, is a stupendous bluff, or high perpendicular bank of earth, on the Carolina shore of Savannah river, perhaps 90 or 100 feet above the common surface of the water, exhibiting the singular and pleasing spectacle to a stranger, of prodigious walls of parti-coloured earths, chiefly clays and marl, as red, brown, yellow, blue, purple, white, &c. in horizontal strata, one over the other. A fort formerly stood here, before the erection of one at Augusta, from which it stood a little to the north-east. The water now occupies the spot on which the fort stood.

MOORE'S Creek is 16 miles from Wilmington, in N. Carolina. Here Gen. M'Donald, with about 2,000 royalists, were defeated (after a retreat of 80 miles, and a desperate engagement) by Gen. Moore, at the head of 800 continentals. Gen. M'Donald and the flower of his men were killed.

MOORFIELDS, a post-town and the capital of Hardy co. Virginia, situated on the east side of the south branch of Patowmac river. It contains, a court-house, a gaol, and between 60 and 70 houses. It is 25 miles from Romney, 75 from Winchester, and 180 from Richmond.

Moose River, rises in Miskinabe lake, a short distance from Michipicoten river, a water of lake Superior, and pursues a north-eastern course, receiving, about 12 miles from its mouth, a large south branch, and empties into the southern part of James's Bay, N. America, by the same mouth with Abbiubece river. Moose Fort, and a factory are situated at the mouth of this river, N. lat. 51 16, west long. 81 51; and Brunswick House is on its west bank about lat. 50 30. Round the bottom of James's Bay, from Albany Fort and river, on the west side, to Rupert's river on the east side, the woods afford large timber trees of vari-

ous kinds, as oak, ash, besides the pine, cedar, spruce, &c. Up Moose river beyond Brunswick house is a fall of 50 feet, above which it is deep and navigable for a great distance; the soil and the climate about the fall are said to be very good.

MOOSE River, a short stream in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, which runs north-easterly from the White Mountains into Amarisoggin river.

MOOSEHEAD Lake, or *Moose Pond*, in Lincoln co. District of Maine, is an irregular shaped body of water, which gives rise to the eastern branch of Kennebec river, which unites with the other, above Norridgewock, about twenty miles south of the lake. The lake is said to be three times as large as Lake George. There are very high mountains to the north and west of the lake; and from these the waters run by many channels into the St. Lawrence.

MOOSEHILLOCK, the highest of the chain of mountains in New-Hampshire, the White Mountains excepted. It takes its name from its having been formerly a remarkable range for moose, and lies 70 miles west of the White Mountains. From its N. W. side proceeds Baker's river, a branch of Pemigewasset, which is the principal branch of Merrimack. On this mountain snow has been seen from the town of Newbury, Vermont, on the 30th of June and 31st of August; and on the mountains intervening, snow, it is said, lies the whole year.

MOOSE Island, on the coast of the District of Maine, at the mouth of Schoodick river, contains about 30 families. On the south end of this island is an excellent harbour suitable for the construction of dry docks. Common tides rise here 25 feet.

MORANT Keys, off the island of Jamaica, in the West-Indies. N. lat. 17 47, W. long. 75 35.

MORANT Point, the most easterly promontory of the island of Jamaica. On the N. side of the point is a harbour of the same name. From Point Morant it is usual for ships to take their departure that are bound through the Windward Passage, or to any part of the W. end of the island of St. Domingo. N. lat. 17 58, W. long. 76 10.

MORANT Harbour, Port, is about 4 leagues westward of Point Morant, on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, Before

Before the mouth of it is a small island, called Good Island, and a fort on each point of the entrance.

MORANT *River*, is 2 leagues westward of the west point of Point Morant. The land here forms a bay, with anchorage along the shore.

MORENA, a cape on the coast of Chili, S. America, is in lat. 23 45 S. and 15 leagues N. E. of Cape George. The bay between these capes seems very desirable to strangers to go in; but in a N. W. wind is very dangerous, because the wind blows right on the shore, and makes a very heavy sea in the road. Here is a very convenient harbour, but exceedingly narrow, where a good ship might be careened.

MORENA MORRO, on the coast of Chili, S. America, in lat. 23 S. and 20 leagues due S. of the north point of the bay of Atacama.

MORE, a township in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania.

MORELAND, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Philadelphia co, the other in that of Montgomery.

MORGAN *District*, in N. Carolina, is bounded W. by the State of Tennessee, and S. by the State of S. Carolina. It is divided into the counties of Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb; and contains 33,292 inhabitants, including 2,693 slaves.

MORGANTOWN, a post-town and the chief town of the above district, is situated in Burke co. near Catawaw river. Here are about 30 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 45 miles from Wilkes, 46 from Lincolntown, 113 from Salem, and 661 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 35 47.

MORGANTOWN, a post-town of Virginia, and shire-town of Monongalia co. is pleasantly situated on the east side of Monongahela river, about 7 miles S. by W. of the mouth of Cheat river; and contains a court-house, a stone gaol, and about 40 houses. It is 30 miles from Brownsville, 24 from Union-Town, in Pennsylvania, 76 from Cumberland in Maryland, and 329 from Philadelphia.

MORGANS, a settlement in Kentucky, 33 miles E. of Lexington, and 18 N. E. of Boonsborough.

MORGANZA, a town now laying out in Washington co. Pennsylvania, situated in, and almost surrounded by the E. and W. branches of Charter's river, including the point of their confluence; 13 miles S. of Pittsburg, and on the post-

road from thence to Washington, the county town, distant 10 miles. Boats carrying from 2 to 300 barrels of flour, have been built at Morganza, laden at the mill tail there, and sent down the Chartiers into the Ohio, and so to New-Orleans. By an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the *Chartiers*, from the Ohio upwards as far as Morganza, is declared to be a high-way. This town is surrounded by a rich country, where numbers of grist and saw mills are already built; and the lands in its environs well adapted to agriculture and grazing; and is spoken of as a country that is or will be the richest in Pennsylvania. Morganza, from its situation and other natural advantages, must become the centre of a great manufacturing country; especially as considerable bodies of iron ore, of a superior quality, have been already discovered in the neighbourhood, and have been assayed. The high waving hills in this country are, from the quality of the soil, convertible into the most luxuriant grazing lands, and are already much improved in this way. These hills will be peculiarly adapted to raise live stock, and more particularly the fine long-wooled breed of sheep; such as that of the Cotswold hills in England, whose fleeces sell for 2s. sterling per pound; when others fetch only 12d or 15d. The wheat of this country is said to weigh, generally, from 62 to 66lb. and the bushel of 8 gallons. From hence, considerable exports are already made to New-Orleans, of flour, bacon, butter, cheese, cider, and rye and apple spirits. The black cattle raised here are sold to the new settlers, and to cattle merchants, for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets; many have also been driven to Niagara and Detroit, where there are frequent demands for live stock, which suffer much in those northern countries, from hard winters, failure in crops, and other causes.

MORGUE *Fort*, or *Fortaleza de Morgue*, on the south shore of the entrance to Baldivia Bay, on the coast of Chili, on the South Pacific Ocean. The channel has from 9 to 6 fathoms.

MORIENNE, a bay on the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton, near Miray Bay from which it is separated only by Cape Brule. It is a tolerably deep bay.

MORO *Castle* is on the point or headland on the E. side of the channel of the Havannah,

Havannah, in the N. W. part of the island of Cuba, and is the first of two strong castles for the defence of the channel against the approach of an enemy's ships. It is a kind of triangle, fortified with bastions, on which are mounted about 60 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders. From the castle there also runs a wall or line mounted with 12 long brass cannon, 36 pounders; called, by way of eminence, "The twelve Apostles:" and at the point, between the castle and the sea, there is a tower where a man stands and gives signals of what vessels approach. See *Havannah*.

MOROKINNEE, or *Merotinne*, in the island of Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 20 29 N. and long. 126 27 west.

MOROSQUILLO Bay is to the southward of Carthagená, on the coast of the Spanish Main, and in the bight of the coast coming out of Darien Gulf, on the eastern shore.

MOROTOI, or *Morokoi*, one of the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific Ocean, is about 2½ leagues W. N. W. of Mowee Island, and has several bays on its S. and W. sides. Its W. point is in lat. 21 20 N. and long. 157 14 W. and is computed to contain 36,000 inhabitants. It is 7 leagues S. E. of Woahoo Island.

MORRIS, a county on the northern line of New-Jersey, west of Bergen co. It is about 25 miles long, and 20 broad, is divided into 5 townships, and contains about 156,809 acres of improved, and 30,429 acres of unimproved land. The eastern part of the county is level, and affords fine meadows, and good land for Indian corn. The western part is more mountainous, and produces crops of wheat. Here are seven rich iron mines, and two springs famous for curing rheumatic and chronic disorders. There are also 2 furnaces, two slitting and rolling-mills, 35 forges and fire-works, 37 saw-mills, and 43 grist-mills. There are in the county 16,216 inhabitants, of whom 636 are slaves.

MORRISINA, a village in West-Chester co. New-York, contiguous to Hell Gate, in the Sound. In 1790 it contained 133 inhabitants, of whom 30 were slaves. In 1791, it was annexed to the township of West-Chester.

MORRISTOWN, a post-town and capital of the above county, is a handsome town, and contains a Presbyterian and Baptist church, a court-house, an acad-

emy, and about 50 compact houses; 19 miles N. W. of Newark, and about 100 N. E. of Philadelphia. The head-quarters of the American army, during the revolution war, was frequently in and about this town.

MORRISVILLE, a village in Pennsylvania, situated in Berks co. on the W. bank of Delaware river, one mile from Trenton, 9 from Bristol, and 29 from Philadelphia. A post-office is kept here.

MORRIS Bay, on the W. coast of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies. It cannot be recommended to ships to pass this way, as there is in one place S. from the Five Islands only 2 fathoms water. Vessels drawing more than 9 feet water must not attempt it.

MORROPE, a town on the road between Quito and Lima, in S. America. It contains between 70 and 80 houses, containing about 160 families, all Indians: near it runs the river Pozuelos, the banks of which are cultivated and adorned with trees. Morrope is 28 or 30 leagues distant from Sechura, all that way being a sandy plain, the track continually shifting.

MORRO VEIJO. See *St. Gallan*.

MORTIER'S Rocks, on the S. coast of Newfoundland Island. N. lat. 47, W. long. 54 55.

MORTO Island, on the coast of Peru, so called by the Spaniards, from its striking resemblance to a dead corpse, extended at full length. It is also called *St. Clara*. It is about 5 leagues N. N. E. from the river Tumbez; and is 2 miles in length, and 27 leagues from Guayaquil.

MORTON Bay, on the N. W. coast of the island of Nevis, in the West-Indies, is near the Narrows, or channel between that island and St. Christopher's, to the N. W. of which there is from 3 to 8 fathoms, according to the distance from shore.

MORUES Bay, on the southern shore of the river St. Lawrence, southward of Gaspee Bay, and west of Bonaventura and Miscan islands.

MORUGO, a small river to the west and north-west of the gulf of Essequibo, on the coast of Surinam, in S. America.

MOSE, or *Villa del Mose*, a town on the bank of the river Tabasco, in the bottom of Campeachy Gulf, to which small barges may go up. Great quantities of cocoa are shipped here for Spain;

Spain; which brings a great many sloops and small vessels to the coast.

MOSES Point, a head or cape of land, on the E. side of the entrance into Bonavista Bay, on the E. coast of Newfoundland Island. It is to the southward of the rocks called Sweers, and 5 miles south-west of Cape Bonavista.

MOSCHKOS. See *Kikapus*.

MOSLEY's, a place on Roanoke river, 9 miles below St. Tammany's, and 3 above Eaton's. The produce of the upper country is brought to these places, and sent from thence by waggons to Petersburg in Virginia.

Mosquito Country, a district of Mexico, having the North Sea on the N. and E. Nicaragua on the S. and Honduras on the W. The natives are tall, well made, strong, and nimble of foot. They are implacable enemies to the Spaniards, who massacred a vast number of their people when they invaded Mexico, and will join with any European nation against the Spaniards. They are very dexterous in striking fish, turtles and mannates. Many of the natives sail in British vessels to Jamaica.

Mosquito Cove, on the coast of Greenland, in lat. 64 55, and long. 52 57 W.

Mosquito Bay, or *Muskito*, is at the S. E. extremity of the island of St. Christopher's, and on the larboard side of the channel of the Narrows, from the S. W. going round the point along the shore, within the reef to the northward. The coast is here lined with rocks, and at a small distance is from 4 to 6 fathoms, on the W. N. W. side of Booby Island.

Mosquito, or *Musquito Cove*, on the W. side of the island of Antigua, and southward of Five Islands Harbour.

Mosquito Island, one of the small Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies, near the N. coast of Virgin Gorda, on which it is dependent. N. lat. 18 25, W. long. 63 15.

Mosquito Point is the larboard point of the channel into Port Royal Bay in Jamaica, where the powder magazines are situated, and on which is a battery of 80 guns, for the defence of the channel, which is here very narrow. Round the point to the north-westerly, is a spacious bay or basin, into which comes the river of Spanish-Town.

Mosquito Point, at the entrance of the river Essequibo, on the coast of Dutch Guiana, S. America; round which,

as soon as ships are within, they are directed to run S. E. and then due S. and come to an anchor before the first village.

MOTHER Creek, in Kent co. Delaware. See *Frederica*.

MOTTE Isle, a small island in Lake Champlain, about 8 miles in length and 2 in breadth, distant 2 miles W. of North Hero Island. It constitutes a township of its own name in Franklin co. Vermont, and contains 47 inhabitants.

MOUCHA, La, a bay on the coast of Chili, on the W. coast of S. America.

MOULTONBOROUGH, a post-town in Strafford co. New-Hampshire, situated at the N. W. corner of Lake Winnipiseogee, 18 miles E. by N. of Plymouth, and 48 N. W. by N. of Portsmouth. This township was incorporated in 1777, and contains 565 inhabitants.

MOULTRIE Fort. See *Sullivan's Island*.

MOUNT BETHEL, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

MOUNT DESERT, an island on the coast of Hancock co. District of Maine, about 15 miles long and 12 broad. It is a valuable tract of land, intersected in the middle by the waters flowing into the S. side from the sea. There are two considerable islands on the south-east side of Mount Desert Island, called Cranberry Islands, which assist in forming a harbour in the gulf which sets up on the south side of the island. In 1790, it contained 744 inhabitants. The northerly part of the island was formed into a township called Eden, in 1796. The south-easternmost part of the island lies in about lat. 44 12 N. On the main land, opposite the north part of the island, are the towns of Trenton and Sullivan. It is 335 miles north-east of Boston.

MOUNT HOLLY, a village in Burlington co. New-Jersey, situated on the northern bank of Ancocus Creek, about 7 or 8 miles south-east of Burlington.

MOUNT HOPE Bay, in the north-east part of Narraganset Bay.

MOUNT HOPE, a small river of Connecticut, a head branch of the Shetucket, rising in Union.

MOUNT JOLI, on the northern coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Labrador.

MOUNT Island, on the above coast, N. lat. 50 5, W. long. 61 35.

MOUNT

MOUNT JOY, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Lancaster the other in York co.

MOUNT JOY, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Litiz.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in West-Chester co. New-York, situated on the east side of Hudson river; bounded southerly by Greensburg, and northerly and easterly by Philipsburg. It contains 1,924 inhabitants, of whom 275 are qualified electors, and 84 slaves. Also the name of a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village of Maryland, situated partly in each of the counties of Queen Ann and Caroline, about 11 miles east of the town of Church Hill.

MOUNT TOM, a noted mountain on the west bank of Connecticut river, near Northampton. Also the name of a mountain between Litchfield and Washington, in Connecticut.

MOUNT VERNON, the seat of **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, late President of the United States. It is pleasantly situated on the Virginia bank of Patowmac river, in Fairfax co. Virginia, where the river is nearly 2 miles wide; 9 miles below Alexandria; 4 above the beautiful seat of the late Col. Fairfax, called Bellevoir; 127 from Point Look Out, at the mouth of the river, and 280 miles from the sea. The area of the mount is 200 feet above the surface of the river; and, after furnishing a lawn of five acres in front, and about the same in rear of the buildings, falls off rather abruptly on those two quarters. On the north end it subsides gradually into extensive pasture grounds; while on the south it slopes more steeply, in a short distance, and terminates with the coach-house, stables, vineyard, and nurseries. On either wing is a thick grove of different flowering forest trees. Parallel with them, on the land side, are two spacious gardens, into which one is led by two serpentine gravel walks, planted with weeping willows and shady shrubs. The mansion house itself (though much embellished by, yet not perfectly satisfactory to the chaste taste of the present possessor) appears venerable and convenient. The superb banqueting-room has been finished since he returned home from the army. A lofty portico, 96 feet in length, supported by 8 pillars, has a pleasing effect when viewed from the

water; the whole assemblage of the green-house, school-house, offices, and servants' halls, when seen from the land side, bears a resemblance to a rural village; especially as the lands on that side are laid out somewhat in the form of English gardens, in meadows and grass-grounds, ornamented with little copses, circular clumps, and single trees. A small park on the margin of the river, where the English fallow deer and the American wild deer are seen through the thickets, alternately with the vessels as they are sailing along, add a romantic and picturesque appearance to the whole scenery. On the opposite side of a small creek to the northward, an extensive plain, exhibiting corn-fields and cattle grazing, affords in summer a luxuriant landscape; while the blended verdure of wood-lands and cultivated declivities, on the Maryland shore, variegates the prospect in a charming manner. Such are the philosophic shades to which the Commander in chief of the American army retired in 1783, at the close of a victorious war; which he again left in 1789, to dignify with his unequalled talents, the highest office in the gift of his fellow-citizens; and to which he has again retreated (1797) loaded with honours, and the benedictions of his country, to spend the remainder of his days as a private citizen, in peace and tranquillity.

MOUNT VERNON, a plantation in Lincoln co. District of Maine, in the neighbourhood of Sidney and Winslow.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, in the upper part of the island of New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, one of the highest peaks of the White Mountains, in New-Hampshire.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, the southwesternmost township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 150 miles W. by S. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 67 inhabitants.

MOUSE Harbour, at the E. side of the island of St. John's, and at the S. W. angle of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is between East Point and Three rivers, and goes in with a small creek that is moderately spacious within.

Mousom, a small river of York co. District of Maine, which falls into the ocean between Wells and Arundel.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Isles, next in size to, and N. W. of, Owhyhee. A large bay of a semicircular form;

form; opposite to which are the islands Tahoorowa and Morokinnee. It is about 162 miles in circumference, and is thought to contain nearly 70,000 inhabitants.

MOYAMENSING, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania.

MUCAROS Island, near the N. coast of Cuba Island, in the W. Indies, which with Island Verde, lies opposite to the Cape Quibannano.

MUD Island, in Delaware river, is 6 or 7 miles below the city of Philadelphia; whereon is a citadel, and a fort not yet completed. On a sand bar, a large pier has been erected, as the foundation for a battery, to make a cross fire.

MUD Lake, in the State of New-York, is small, and lies between Seneca and Crooked Lakes. It gives rise to a north branch of Tioga river.

MUGERAS Islands, otherwise called *Men-Eaters* or *Women-Eaters Islands*, are 10 leagues S. of Cape Catoche, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan. On the south of them, towards the land, is good anchorage in from 7 to 8 fathoms, and clean ground.

MULATRE Point, in the island of Dominica; in the W. Indies. N. lat. 15 16 west long. 61 21.

MULATTO Point, on the west coast of S. America is the S. cape of the port of Ancon, 16 or 18 miles north of Cadavaylo river.

MULGRAVE Port: See *Admiralty Bay*. N. lat. 67 45, W. long. 165 9.

MULHEGAN River, in Vermont; rises in Lewis, and empties into Connecticut river, at Brunswick.

MULLICUS River, in New-Jersey, is small, and has many mills and iron-works upon it, and empties into Little Egg Harbour Bay, 4 miles easterly of the town of Leeds. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons.

MUNCY, a creek which empties into the Susquehannah from the N. E. about 23 miles N. of the town of Northumberland.

MUNSIES, DELAWARES, and SAPOONES, three Indian tribes, who inhabit at Diagho, and other villages up the N. branch of Susquehannah river. About 20 years ago, the two first could furnish 150 warriors each, and the Sapoones 30 warriors.

MURDERERS Creek, in New-York State.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Gates co. It is situated on Meherrin river, and contains a few houses, a court-house, gaol, and tobacco ware-house. It carries on a small trade with Edenton; and the other sea-port towns. It is 3 miles from Princeton, 12 from Winton, 50 N. by W. of Edenton, and 422 S. W. of Philadelphia.

MURGA MORG A River, on the coast of Chili in S. America, is southward of the S. point of Quintero Bay, and not far from the entrance into Chili river. It is not navigable, but is very good to water in.

MUSCLE Bank, at the entrance into Trinity Bay or harbour, in the direction of S. W. on the E. coast of Newfoundland Island.

MUSCLE Bay, in the Straits of Magellan, in S. America, is half way between Elizabeth's Bay, and York Road; in which there is good anchorage with a westerly wind.

MUSCLE Bay, of *Messillohet*, on the coast of Chili or Peru, in S. America, 5 leagues S. by W. of Atacama.

MUSCLE Shoals, in Tennessee river, about 250 miles from its mouth, extend about 20 miles; and derive their name from the number of shell-fish found there. At this place the river spreads to the breadth of 3 miles, and forms a number of islands; and the passage is difficult, except when there is a swell in the river. From this place up to the Whirl, or Suck, where the river breaks through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain, is 250 miles; the navigation all the way excellent.

MUSKOGULGE, *Muskogee*, or as they are more commonly called, *Creek Indians*, inhabit the middle parts of Georgia. The Creek or Muskogulge language, which is soft and musical; is spoken throughout the confederacy, (although consisting of many nations who have a speech peculiar to themselves) as also by their friends and allies the Natchez. The Chickasaw and Choctaw language, the Muskogulges say, is a dialect of theirs. The Muskogulges eminently deserve the encomium of all nations for their wisdom and virtue, in expelling the greatest, and even the common enemy of mankind, viz. *spirituous liquors*. The first and most cogent article in all their treaties with the white people is, that "there shall not be any

any kind of spirituous liquors sold or brought into their towns." Instances have frequently occurred, on the discovery of attempts to run kegs of spirits into their country, of the Indians striking them with their tomahawks, and giving the liquor to the thirsty sand, not tasting a drop of it themselves. It is difficult to account for their excellent policy in civil government; it cannot derive its efficacy from coercive laws, for they have no such artificial system. Some of their most favourite songs and dances they have from their enemies, the Chactaws; for it seems that nation is very eminent for poetry and music. The Muskogulges allow of polygamy in the utmost latitude; every man takes as many wives as he pleases, but the first is queen, and the others her hand-maids and associates. The Creek or Muskogulge confederacy have 55 towns, besides many villages. The powerful empire of the Muskogulges established itself upon the ruin of that of the Natchez. The *Oakmulge Fields* was the first settlement they sat down upon, after their emigration from the west, beyond the Mississippi, their original native country. They gradually subdued their surrounding enemies, strengthening themselves by taking into confederacy the vanquished tribes. Their whole number, some years since, was 17,280, of which 5,860 were fighting men. They consist of the Appalachies, Alibamas, Abecas, Cawitaws, Coofas, Conlhacks, Coofactees, Chachoomas, Natchez, Oconies, Oakmulgies, Okohoy, Pakanas, Tacnfas, Talepoofas, Weetumkas, and some others. Their union has rendered them victorious over the Chactaws, and formidable to all the nations around them. They are a well-made, expert, hardy, sagacious, politic people, extremely jealous of their rights, and averse to parting with their lands. They have abundance of tame cattle and swine, turkeys, ducks, and other poultry; they cultivate tobacco, rice, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, melons, and have plenty of peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries, and other fruits. They are faithful friends, but inveterate enemies; hospitable to strangers, and honest and fair in their dealings. No nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith in general than these people, yet they place great confidence in the United States, and wish to

agree with them upon a permanent boundary, over which the southern States shall not trespass. The country which they claim is bounded northward by about the 34th degree of latitude; and extends from the Tombeckbee, or Mobile river, to the Atlantic ocean, though they have ceded a part of this tract on the sea-coast, by different treaties, to the State of Georgia. Their principal towns lie in latitude 32 and longitude 11 20 from Philadelphia. They are settled in a hilly but not mountainous country. The soil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered, abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the *Creek Indians*.

MUSCONECUNK, a small river of New-Jersey, which empties into the Delaware 6 miles below Easton.

MUSKINGUM, that is, *Elk's Eye*, a navigable river of the N. W. Territory. It is 250 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, 172 miles below Pittsburg, including the windings of the Ohio, though in a direct line it is but 90 miles. At its mouth stands Fort Harmar and Marietta. Its banks are so high as to prevent its overflowing, and it is navigable by large batteaux and barges to the Three Legs, 110 miles from its mouth, and by small boats to the lake at its head, 45 miles farther. From thence, by a portage of about one mile, a communication is opened to Lake Erie, through Cayahoga, a stream of great utility, navigable the whole length, without any obstruction from falls. From Lake Erie, the avenue is well known to Hudson's river in the State of New-York. The land on this river and its branches is of a superior quality, and the country abounds in springs and conveniences fitted to settlements remote from sea navigation, viz. salt-springs, coal, free-stone, and clay. A valuable salt-spring has been very lately discovered, 8 miles from this river, and 50 from Marietta, called the *Big Spring*. Such a quantity of water flows, as to keep 1000 gallons constantly boiling. Ten gallons of this water will, as experiment has proved, afford a quart of salt of superior quality to any made on the sea-coast.

MUSQUARIES *Indians* inhabit the southern waters of Lake Michigan, having 200 warriors.

MUSQUATIONS, an Indian tribe inhabiting near Lake Michigan.

MUSKITTO Cove, in N. America, lies in lat. 64 55 13, and in long. 53 3 45 W.

MUSQUITO River and Bay lie at a small distance north of Cape Canaveral, on the coast of E. Florida. The banks of Musquito river towards the continent abound in trees and plants common to Florida, with pleasant orange groves; whilst the narrow strips of land towards the sea, are mostly sand-hills.

MUSQUITONS, an Indian nation in the neighbourhood of the Piankeshaws and Outtagomies; which see.

MYERSTOWN, a village of Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, situated on the N. side of Tulpehocken creek, a few miles below the canal. It contains about 25 houses, and is 32 miles east by north of Harrisburg, and 77 from Philadelphia.

MYNOMANIES, or *Minomanies*, an Indian tribe, who with the tribes of the Chipewas and Saukeys, live near Bay Puan, and could together furnish, about 20 years ago, 550 warriors. The Minomanies have about 300 fighting men.

MYRTLE Island, one of the Chandelers or Myrtle islands, in Nassau Bay, on the coast of Florida, on the west side of the peninsula.

N

NAAMAN's Creek, a small stream which runs S. easterly into Delaware river, at Marcus' Hook.

NAB's Bay, near the western limit of Hudson's Bay, known by the name of the Welcome Sea. Cape Eskimaux is its southern point or entrance.

NACO, a town of New-Spain, in the province of Honduras, 50 miles north-west of Valadolid.

NAHANT Point forms the N. E. point of Boston harbour, in Massachusetts; 9 miles E. N. E. of Boston. N. lat. 42 27, W. long. 70 57. See *Lynn Beach*.

NAHUNKAG, a small island in Kennebeck river, 38 miles from the sea, signifies, in the Indian language, the land where eels are taken.

NAIN, a Moravian settlement, which was established in 1763, on Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania.

NAIN, a settlement of the Moravians on the coast of Labrador, near the entrance of Davis's Straits, being S. S. W. of Cape Farewell. It was begun under the protection of the British government, but is now deserted.

NAMASKET, a small river which empties into Narraganfet Bay.

NANJEMY River, a short creek which empties into the Patowmac in Charles county, Maryland, south-westward of Port Tobacco river.

NANSEMOND, a county of Virginia, on the S. side of James's river, and W. of Norfolk co. on the N. Carolina line. It is about 44 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and contains 9010 inhabitants, including 3,817 slaves.

NANSEMOND, a short river of Virginia, which rises in Great Dismal Swamp, and pursuing a N. then a N. E. direction, empties into James's river, a few miles W. of Elizabeth river. It is navigable to Sleepy Hole, for vessels of 250 tons; to Suffolk, for those of 100 tons; and to Milner's, for those of 25 tons.

NANTASKET Road, may be considered as the entrance into the channels of Boston harbour; lies S. of the light-house, near Rainsford or Hospital Island. A vessel may anchor here in from 7 to 5 fathoms in safety. Two huts are erected here with accommodations for shipwrecked seamen.

NANTIKOKE, a navigable river of the eastern shore of Maryland, empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

NANTIKOKES, an Indian nation who formerly lived in Maryland, upon the above river. They first retired to the Susquehannah, and then farther north. They were skilled in the art of poisoning; by which shocking art nearly their whole tribe was extirpated, as well as some of their neighbours. These, with the Mohickons and Conoys, 20 years ago inhabited Utsanango, Chagnet and Owegy, on the E. branch of the Susquehannah. The two first could at that period furnish 100 warriors each; and the Conoys 30 warriors.

NANTMILL, *East and West*, two townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

NANTUCKET Island, belonging to the State of Massachusetts, is situated between lat. 41 13 and 41 22 30 N. and between 69 56 and 70 13 30 west long. and is about 8 leagues southward of Cape Cod, and lies eastward of the island of Martha's Vineyard. It is 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, including Sandy Point; but its general breadth is 3½ miles. This is thought to be the island called *Nauticon* by ancient voyagers. There is but one bay of any note, and that is formed by a long

long sandy point, extending from the E. end of the island to the N. and W. (on which stands a light-house, which was erected by the State in 1784) and on the north side of the island as far as Eel Point. This makes a fine road for ships, except with the wind at N. W. when there is a heavy swell. The harbour has a bar of sand, on which are only $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at ebb tide, but within it has 12 and 14 feet. The island constitutes a county of its own name, and contains 4,620 inhabitants, and sends one representative to the general court. There is a duck manufactory here, and 10 spermaceti works. The inhabitants are, for the most part, a robust and enterprising set of people, mostly seamen and mechanics. The seamen are the most expert whale-men in the world. The whale fishery originated among the white inhabitants in the year 1690, in boats from the shore. In 1715, they had 6 sloops, 38 tons burden, and the fishery produced 1100*l.* sterl. From 1772, to 1775, the fishery employed 150 sail from 90 to 180 tons, upon the coast of Guinea, Brazil, and the West-Indies; the produce of which amounted to 167,000*l.* sterl. The late war almost ruined this business. They have since, however, revived it again, and pursue the whales even into the great Pacific Ocean. There is not here a single tree of natural growth; they have a place called The Woods, but it has been destitute of trees for these 60 years past. The island had formerly plenty of wood. The people, especially the females, are fondly attached to the island, and few wish to migrate to a more desirable situation. The people are mostly *Friends*, or Quakers. There is one society of Congregationalists. Some part of the E. end of the island, known by the name of *Squam*, and some few other places, are held as private farms. At present, there are near 300 proprietors of the island. The proportional number of cattle, sheep, &c. put out to pasture, and the quantity of ground to raise crops, are minutely regulated; and proper officers are appointed, who, in their books debit and credit the proprietors accordingly. In the month of June, each proprietor gives in to the clerks the number of his sheep, cattle, and horses, that he may be charged with them in the books; and if the number be more than he is

entitled to by his rights, he hires ground of his neighbours who have less. But, if the proprietors all together have more than their number, the overplus are either killed or transported from the island.

In the year 1659, when Thomas Macy removed with his family from Salisbury in Essex co. to the W. end of the island, with several other families, there were nearly 3,000 Indians on the island, who were kind to strangers, and benevolent to each other, and lived happily until contaminated by the bad example of the whites, who introduced rum; and their number soon began to decrease. The whites had no material quarrel or difficulty with them. The natives sold their lands, and the whites went on purchasing; till, in fine, they have obtained the whole, except some small rights, which are still retained by the natives. A mortal sickness carried off 222 of them in 1764; and they are now reduced to 4 males, and 16 females.

NANTUCKET, (formerly *Skerburne*) a post-town, capital and port of entry in the above island. The exports in the year ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 20,517 dollars. It is 60 miles S. E. of New-Bedford, 123 S. W. of Boston, and 382 E. N. E. of Philadelphia.

NANTUCKET *Shoal*, a bank which stretches out above 15 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth, to the S. E. from the island of its name.

NANTUXET *Bay*, New-Jersey, is on the eastern side of Delaware Bay, opposite Bombay Hook.

NARRAGANSET *Bay*, Rhode-Island, makes up from south to north, between the main land on the east and west. It embraces many fruitful and beautiful islands, the principal of which are Rhode-Island, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyers, and Hog Islands. The chief harbours are Newport, Wickford, Warren, Bristol, and Greenwich, besides Providence and Patuxet; the latter is near the mouth of Patuxet river, which falls into Providence river. Taunton river and many smaller streams fall into this capacious bay. It affords fine fish, oysters and lobsters in great plenty.

NARRAGUAGUS *Bay*. A part of the bay between Goldborough and Machias, in Washington co. District of Maine, goes by this name. From thence for the space of 60 or 70 miles, the navigator finds, within a great number of fine islands,

islands, a secure and pleasant ship-way. Many of these islands are inhabited and make a fine appearance. A river of the same name falls into the bay.

NARRAGUAGUS, a post-town, situated on the above bay, 16 miles north-east of Goldsborough, 63 east of Penobscot, 9 from Pleasant river, and 673 from Philadelphia.

NARROWS, *The*. The narrow passage from sea, between Long and Staten Islands into the bay which spreads before New-York city, formed by the junction of Hudson and East rivers, is thus called. This strait is 9 miles south of the city of New-York.

NARROWS, *The*, a strait, about 3 miles broad, between the islands of New and St. Christopher's Islands, in the West-Indies.

NASH, a county of Halifax district, containing 7,393 inhabitants, of whom 2,009 are slaves. There is a large and valuable body of iron-ore in this county; but only one bloomery has yet been erected.

NASH Court-House, in N. Carolina, where a post-office is kept, 28 miles from Tarborough, and as far from Lewisburg.

NASHUAUN, or *Nashuaun*, one of the Elizabeth Isles, the property of the Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq. of Boston, situated at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, and 3 miles from the extremity of the peninsula of Barnstable co. Considerable numbers of sheep and cattle are supported upon this island; and it has become famous for its excellent wool and cheese. Here Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold landed in 1602, and took up his abode for some time.

NASHUA River, is a considerable stream in Worcester co. Massachusetts, and has rich intervale lands on its banks. It enters Merrimack river at Dunstable. Its course is north-north-east.

NASHVILLE, the chief town of Mero District in the State of Tennessee, is pleasantly situated in Davidson co. on the south bank of Cumberland river, where it is 200 yards broad. It was named after Brig. Gen. Francis Nash, who fell on the 4th of Oct. 1777, in the battle of Germantown. It is regularly laid out, and contains 75 houses, a court-house, an academy, and a church for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists. It is the seat of the courts held semi-annually for the district of Mero, and of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions

for Davidson co. It is 18½ miles west of Knoxville, 66 from Big Salt Lick garrison, 190 S. by W. of Lexington in Kentucky, 635 W. by S. of Richmond in Virginia, and 1015 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36, W. long. 87 8.

NASKEAG Point, in Lincoln co. District of Maine, is the eastern point of Penobscot Bay.

NASPATUCKET River. See *Wanapitucket*.

NASQUIROU River, on the Labrador coast, is to the westward of Esquimaux river.

NASSAS River. See *St. Andre*.

NASSAU Bay, or *Spirito Santo*, is a large bay on the coast of West-Florida, about 70 miles from north to south. It has 4 islands on a line for 50 miles from S. W. to N. E. with openings between them a mile or two wide. The most northerly is called Myrtle Island, between which, and the continent, is the entrance of the bay. The bay is 15 miles broad from Myrtle Island to a row of islands running parallel with the main land, and another bay between them stretching 50 or 60 miles to the south, as far as one of the smaller mouths of the Mississippi. See *Nassau Road*.

NASSAU Bay, an extensive bay of the ocean, on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego island, at the S. extremity of S. America. It is to the E. of False Cape Horn, which forms the western limit of the bay; Cape Horn being the S. point of the southernmost of the Hermit's Islands, a groupe of islands which lie off the coast opposite to this bay. This bay is large and open, well sheltered from the tempests of the ocean. It is capable of holding a fleet of ships, and though there are small islands near its entrance, all the dangers are visible, and ships may sail freely between them, or on each side of them. See *Mistaken Cape*.

NASSAU Cape, on the coast of Surinam, or N. E. coast of S. America, is to the N. N. W. of Essequibo gulf, and the E. point of the entrance into the river Pamaron. It is in about lat. 7 40 N. and long. 59 30 W.

NASSAU Cape, on the N. shore of Terra Firma, S. America.

NASSAU, a small town in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania. It contains a German church, and about 35 houses. It is also called *Kempstown*.

NASSAU Island, at the mouth of Byram river, in Long-Island Sound.

NASSAU Road, on the coast of West-Florida, lies W. of Mobile Bay, 5 leagues to the northward of Ship Island, and within the north end of the Chandelers or Myrtle Islands. It is one of the best roads for large vessels on the whole coast of Florida. It affords good shelter from winds that blow on shore, has no bar, and is easy of access. Vessels, however, must not go within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the inside of the island, it being shoal near that distance from the shore. Vessels may go round the north end of it from the sea in $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 fathoms, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the shore, and afterwards must keep in $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 fathoms till the north point bears N. N. E. about 2 miles, where they can anchor in 4 fathoms good holding ground, sheltered from easterly and southerly winds: this is necessary for all vessels frequenting the coast of Florida, as easterly winds are very frequent. There is fresh water to be got any where on the Chandelers by digging; and there is a kind of well at the north end, near an old hut. There is no wood to be found here but drift wood, of which there is great plenty along shore. Nassau Road was first discovered by Dr. Daniel Cox, of New-Jersey, who named it so in honour of the reigning prince, William III. He also gave the name of Myrtle Islands to those afterwards called Chandelers, by the French, from the candles made of the Myrtle wax, with which these islands abound.

NASSAU River, on the coast of East-Florida, has a bar generally about 8 feet water, but is subject to shifting. The tides are about 7 feet at low spring tides. An E. S. E. moon makes high water here, as also in most places along the coast.

NASSAU, the chief town of Providence Island, one of the Bahamas, and the seat of government. N. lat. 25 3. It is the only port of entry except at Turk's Island. See *Bahamas*.

NASTLA, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

NATA, a town and bay in the province of Terra Firma, S. America. The bay of Nata lies on the S. coast of the Isthmus of Darien, and on the North Pacific Ocean. From hence and the adjacent parts, provisions are sent for the supply of the inhabitants of Panama, which city is 67 miles N. E. of Nata. The bay is spacious and deep, but is not

used by ships, but in cases of necessity, as they are liable to be embayed by the winds that blow frequently at E. upon the shore. The bay extends to the island Iguenas. N. lat. 8 12, W. long. 81 12.

NATA POINT, or *Chama*, or *Chamu Cape*, is at the W. point of the gulf of Panama, from whence the coast trends W. to Haguera Point 7 leagues. All ships bound to the N. W. and to Acapulco make this point. It is also called the S. point of the bay, which lies within on the W. side of this great Gulf of Panama.

NATACHQUIN River, a large river of the coast of Labrador, in N. America, to the westward of Nalquirou river, under Mount Joli, where it forms a southerly cape in lat. 50 25 N. and long. 60 45 W. The little Natatchquin is to the W. S. W. of this.

NATAL, a cape and town, on the S. shore of the Rio Grande, on the N. E. coast of Brazil in S. America, is to the S. W. of the 4 square shoal, at the mouth of the entrance of that river, which contains some dangerous rocks. On this point is the Castle of the Three Kings, or Fortaleza des Tres Magos. The town of Natal is 3 leagues from the castle, before which is good anchorage for ships, in from 4 to 5 fathoms, and well secured from winds.

NATCHEZ, or *Natches*. See *Georgia Western Territory*.

NATCHEZ, a powerful nation of Indians who formerly inhabited the country on the E. side of the Mississippi. Fort Rosalie is situated in the country which they possessed, in lat. 31 40. Nothing now remains of this nation but the name, by which the country continues to be called. The Creeks or Muscogulges rose upon the ruins of this nation. The French completed their destruction in 1730. The Natchez or Sun Set Indians, are a part of the Creek confederacy which they joined after they left Louisiana.

NATCHITOCHES. A tract of country in Louisiana, on the river Rouge, or Red river, bears this name. The French had a very considerable post on this river called Natchitoches. It was a frontier on the Spanish settlements, being 20 miles from the fort of Adayes, and 70 leagues from the confluence of the Rouge with the Mississippi.

NATICK, an ancient township in Middlesex

Alexis co. Massachusetts, situated upon Charles river, 18 miles S. W. of Boston, and 10 N. W. of Dedham. Its name in the Indian language signifies "The place of hills." The famous Mr. Eliot formed a religious society here; and in 1670, there were 50 Indian communicants. At his motion, the General Court granted the land in this town, containing about 6000 acres, to the Indians. Very few of their descendants, however, now remain. It was incorporated into an English district in 1761, and into a township in 1783; and now contains 615 inhabitants.

NATTENAT, an Indian village on Nootka Sound, on the N. W. coast of N. America. It has a remarkable cataract, or water-fall, a few miles to the northward of it. N. lat. 48 40, W. long. from Greenwich 124 6.

NATURAL Bridge. See *Rockbridge County*, Virginia.

NAUDOWESIES, an Indian nation inhabiting lands between Lakes Michigan and Superior. Warriors, 500.

NAUGATUCK River, a north-eastern branch of Housatonic river in Connecticut. A great number of mills and iron-works are upon this stream and its branches.

NAVARRE, a province of New-Mexico, on the N. E. side of the Gulf of California, which separates it from the peninsula of California, on the S. W.

NAVASIA, a small island in the Windward Passage, or strait between Cuba and Hispaniola in the West-Indies. Thither the inhabitants of Jamaica come in boats to kill guaras, an amphibious creature that breeds plentifully at the roots of old trees. They are in the shape of a lizard, with scales, and some are 3 feet in length. Their flesh is firm and white, and said by seamen to make good broth.

NAVAZA, a small barren island in the West-Indies, not very high, is steep all round, and lies in lat. 18 20 N. It is 21 leagues W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of the E. end of Jamaica, and 11 leagues from Tiburon, in the island of St. Domingo.

NAVESINK Harbour, on the sea-coast of Monmouth co. New-Jersey, lies in lat. 40 24 N. having Jumping Point on the north, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the N. end of Sandy Hook island; and its mouth is 5 miles from the town of Shrewsbury. The small river of its name falls into it from the W. and rises

in the same county. Navesink Hills extend N. W. from the harbour on the Atlantic Ocean, to Rariton Bay; and are the first land discovered by mariners when they arrive on the coast. They are 600 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen 20 leagues off.

NAVIDAD, a town of Mechoacan a province of Mexico, with a harbour on the N. Pacific Ocean, is 156 miles W. of Mexico city. N. lat. 18 51, W. long. 111 10.

NAVIREs, or *Cas de Navires Bay*, in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies.

NAVY, a township in Orleans co. in Vermont.

NAVY Hall, in Lower Canada, stands on the south side of Lake Ontario, at the head and west side of Niagara river, which last separates it from Fort Niagara, on the E. side, in the State of New-York. It is 20 miles N. by W. of Fort Erie, and 23 S. E. by S. of York.

NAVY Island lies in the middle of Niagara river, whose waters separate it from Fort Slusher, on the east bank of the river, and the same waters divide it from Grand Island, on the S. and S. E. It is about one mile long, and one broad, and is about 13 miles N. by E. of Navy Hall.

NAZARETH, a beautiful town in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, inhabited by Moravians, or United Brethren. It is situated 10 miles north of Bethlehem, and 63 N. by W. of Philadelphia. It is a tract of good land, containing about 5,000 acres, purchased by the Rev. G. Whitfield, in 1740, and sold 2 years after to the brethren. They were however obliged to leave this place the same year, where it seems they had made some settlements before. Bishop Nitchman arrived from Europe this year (1740) with a company of brethren and sisters, and purchased and settled upon the spot which is now called Bethlehem. The town of Nazareth stands about the centre of the manor, on a small creek which loses itself in the earth about a mile and a half E. of the town. It was regularly laid out in 1772, and consists of 2 principal streets which cross each other at right angles, and form a square in the middle, of 340 by 200 feet. The largest building is a stone house, erected in 1755, named Nazareth Hall, 98 feet by 46 in length, and 54 in height. The lower

lower floor is formed into a spacious hall for public worship, the upper part of the house is fitted up for a boarding-school, where youth, from different parts, are under the inspection of the minister of the place and several tutors, and are instructed in the English, German, French and Latin languages; in history, geography, book-keeping, mathematics, music, drawing, and other sciences. The front of the house faces a large square open to the south, adjoining a fine piece of meadow ground, and commands a most delightful prospect. Another elegant building on the E. of Nazareth Hall is inhabited by the single sisters, who have the same regulations and way of living as those at Bethlehem. Besides their principal manufactory for spinning and twisting cotton, they have lately begun to draw wax tapers. At the south-west corner of the afore said square, in the middle of the town, is the single brethren's house, and on the E. S. E. corner a store. On the southernmost end of the street is a good tavern. The dwelling-houses are, a few excepted, built of lime-stone, one or two stories high, inhabited by tradesmen and mechanics, mostly of German extraction. The inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed to them by pipes from a fine spring near the town. The situation of the town, and the salubrious air of the adjacent country, render this a very agreeable place. The number of inhabitants in the town and the farms belonging to it, (Shoeneck included) constituting one congregation, and meeting for divine service on Lord's days and holidays, at Nazareth Hall, was, in the year 1788, about 450.

NECESSITY, Fort, in Virginia, is situated in the Great Meadow, within 4 miles of the W. bounds of Maryland, and on the north side of the head water of Red Stone Creek, which empties from the E. into the Monongahela, in N. lat. 39 43, about 26 miles from the spot where this fort was erected. It is 238 miles E. by N. of Alexandria, and 258 north-west of Frederickburg. This spot will be forever famous in the history of America, as one of the first scenes of Gen. WASHINGTON's abilities as a commander. In 1753, it was only a small unfinished intrenchment, when Mr. Washington, then a colonel, in the 22d year of his age, was sent with 300 men towards the Ohio. An engage-

ment with the enemy ensued, and the French were defeated. M. de Villier, the French commander, sent down 900 men besides Indians, to attack the Virginians. Their brave leader, however, made such an able defence with his handful of men, in this unfinished fort, as to constrain the French officer to grant him honourable terms of capitulation.

NEDDICK, Cape, or *Neddock*, lies between York river and Well's Bay on the coast of York co. District of Maine.

NEDDICK River, Cape, in the above county, is navigable about a mile from the sea, and at full tide only for vessels of any considerable burden, it having a bar of sand at its mouth, and at an hour before and after low water, this rivulet is generally so shallow, as to be fordable within a few rods of the sea.

NEEDHAM'S Point, on the S. W. angle of the island of Barbadoes in the West-Indies, is to the S. easterly from Bridgetown, having a fort upon it called Charles Fort.

NEEDHAM, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, 11 miles from Boston. It is about 9 miles in length and 5 in breadth, and is almost encompassed by Charles river. The lower fall of the river, at the bridge between Newton and Needham is about 20 feet in its direct descent. Here the river divides Middlesex from Norfolk co. It was incorporated in 1711, and contains 1130 inhabitants. A sitting and rolling mill has lately been erected here.

NEEHEEHOU, one of the Sandwich islands, about 5 leagues to the westward of Atooi, and has about 10,000 inhabitants. Its place of anchorage is in lat. 21 50 N. and long. 160 15 W. Sometimes it is called *Neheerw*, or *Oneheerw*.

NEGADA, or *Anegada*, one of the Caribbee islands in the West-Indies. It is low and desert, encompassed with shoals and sand-banks. It is called Negada, from its being mostly overflowed by high tides. It is 50 miles north-west of Anguilla, and abounds with crabs. N. lat. 18 6, W. long. 63 5.

NEGRIL Harbour, North, at the W. end of the island of Jamaica, has North Negril Point on the north, which is the most westerly point of the island of Jamaica. N. lat. 18 45, W. long. 78.

NEGRO Cape and Harbour, at the south-west extremity of Nova-Scotia.

NEGRO Point, on the E. coast of Brazil,

zil, is 3 leagues at S. S. E. from the Rio Grande, and 14 from Cape St. Rocque.

NEGRO River is the western boundary of Guiana in S. America.

NEGRO Fort, in Amazonia, stands on the north side of Amazon river in S. America, just below the junction of its great branches the Purus and Negro, in the 4th degree of north latitude, and about the 60th of W. longitude.

NELSON, a county of Kentucky. Chief town, Bairdstown.

NELSON'S Fort, a settlement on the W. shore of Hudson's Bay, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 250 miles south-east of Churchill Fort, and 600 north-west of Rupert's Fort, in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is in lat. 57 12 north, and long. 92 42 west. The shoals so called are said to be in lat. 57 35 north, and long. 92 12 west, and to have high water at full and change days at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock.

NELSON'S River is the N. W. branch of Hayes river, on the W. shore of Hudson's Bay, which is separated into two channels by Hayes Island, at the mouth of which Nelson's Fort is situated.

NENAWEHUCK Indians inhabit near Severn river, south of Severn lake.

NEOMINAS River, on the coast of Peru, is 12 or 14 leagues to the N. W. of Bonaventura river. It is a large river, and empties into the ocean by 2 mouths. The shore is low, but there is no landing upon it, as it is inhabited only by savages whom it would not be very safe to trust, as their peaceable or hostile disposition towards Europeans cannot be easily known. The coast, though in the vicinity of the most flourishing Spanish colonies, remains unfrequented and wild. Palmas Island is opposite to this river, being low land, and having several shoals about it; and from hence to Cape Corientes is 20 leagues to the N. W. The river and island are in lat. about 4 20 N.

NEPEAN Island, a small island of the South Pacific Ocean, opposite to Port Hunter on the south coast of Norfolk Island.

NEPEAN Sound, an extensive water on the north-west coast of N. America, having a number of islands in it, in some charts called Princess Royal Islands. It opens eastward from Cape St. James, the southernmost point of Washington's or Queen Charlotte's Islands. Fitzhugh's Sound lies between it and

Queen Charlotte's Sound to the southward.

NEPONSET, a river of Massachusetts, originates chiefly from Muddy and Punkapog Ponds, in Stoughton, and Mashapog Pond in Sharon, and after passing over falls sufficient to carry mills, unites with other small streams, and forms a very constant supply of water, for the many mills situated on the river below, until it meets the tide in Milton, from whence it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons burden to Boston Bay, distant about 4 miles. There are 6 paper-mills, besides many others of different kinds, on this small river.

NERUKA, a port in the island of Cape Breton, where the French had a settlement.

NESBIT'S Harbour, on the coast of New-Britain, in N. America, where the Moravians formed a settlement in 1752; of the first party some were killed, and others were driven away. In 1764, they made another attempt under the protection of the British government, and were well received by the Esquimaux, and by the last account the mission succeeded.

NESCOPECK River falls into the N. E. branch of Susquehannah river, near the mouth of the creek of that name, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, and opposite to the town of Berwick, 160 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and in lat. 41 3. An Indian town, called Nescopeck, formerly stood near the site of Berwick.

NETHERLANDS, *New* is the tract now included in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and part of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and was thus named by the Dutch. It passed first by conquest and afterwards by treaty into the hands of the English.

NE ULTRA, or *Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome*, a narrow strait between lat. 62 and 63, in New North Wales, in the arctic regions of America.

NEUS, a river of N. Carolina, which empties into Pamlico Sound below the town of Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels 12 miles above Newbern; for scows 50 miles, and for small boats 200 miles.

NEUSTRA Sennora, *Baia de*, or *Our Lady's Bay*, on the coast of Chili, on the S. Pacific Ocean, in S. America, is 30 leagues from Copiapa, and 20 S. S. W. of Cape George. It is indifferently riding

riding in this bay, as the N. W. winds blow right in, and the gusts from the mountains are very dangerous.

NEVERSINK *Creek*, a stream in the Hardenbergh Patent, in Ulster co. New-York. On an island in this creek Mr. Baker having cut down a hollow beech tree, in March, 1790, found near two barrels full of chimney swallows in the cavity of the tree. They were in a torpid state, but some of them being placed near a fire, were presently reanimated by the warmth, and took wing with their usual agility.

NEVIL *Bay*, on the west shore of Hudson's bay, is nearly due west a little northerly from Cape Digges and Manfel island at the entrance into the bay. North lat. 62 30, west long. 95.

NEVIS, an island less than a league south-easterly of the peninsula of St. Christopher's, one of the Caribbees. This beautiful little spot is nothing more than a single mountain rising like a cone in an easy ascent from the sea; the circumference of its base not exceeding 8 British leagues. This island was doubtless produced by some volcanic eruption, for there is a hollow crater near the summit still visible; which contains a hot spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and sulphur is frequently found in substance, in the neighbouring gullies and cavities of the earth. The island is well watered, and the land in general fertile. Four thousand acres of canes are annually cut, which produce an equal number of hogheads of sugar. The island, small as it is, is divided into 5 parishes. It has one town, *Charlestown*, which is a port of entry, and the seat of government; where is also a fort called Charles Fort. There are two other shipping places, viz. Indian Castle and New-Castle. Nevis contains 600 whites and 10,000 blacks. It was first settled by the English in 1628, under the protection of Sir Thomas Warner. It is said, that, about the year 1640 the island contained 4,000 whites, and some writers say that before the year 1683 it had 30,000 inhabitants. The invasion of the French about that time, and some epidemic disorders strangely diminished the number. Charlestown, the capital, lies in lat. 17 15 N. and long. 62 35 W. There are several rocks and shoals on the coast, particularly on the south-west side, but ships ride between them in tolerable safety, the hurricane seasons excepted,

when they are obliged to put off to sea, and run into Antigua, if possible.

NEW-ALBION, a name given to a country of indefinite limits, on the western coast of N. America, lying north of *California*.

NEW, a river of N. Carolina, which empties, after a short course, into the ocean, through New River Inlet. Its mouth is wide and shoal. It abounds with mullet during the winter season.

NEW-ANDALUSIA, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the coast of the North Sea, opposite to the Leeward Islands; bounded by the river Oroonoko on the west. This country is called Paria by some writers. Its chief town is St. Thomas. Some gold mines were discovered here in 1785.

NEW-ANDOVER, a settlement in York co. District of Maine, which contains, including Hiram and Potterfield, 214 inhabitants.

NEW-ANTICARIA, a town of New-Spain, 34 leagues northward of Aca-pulco.

NEW-ANTIGUERA, an episcopal city of New-Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, erected into a bishoprick by Paul III. 1547. It has a noble cathedral, supported by marble pillars.

NEWARK, a township in Essex co. in Vermont.

NEWARK *Bay*, in New-Jersey, is formed by the confluence of Passaick and Hackensack rivers from the north, and is separated from that part of North river opposite to New-York city, by Bergen Neck on the E. which neck, also, with Staten Island on the S. of it, form a narrow channel from the bay to North river eastward. Newark Bay also communicates with Rariton Bay, at the mouth of Rariton river, by a channel in a S. by W. direction along the western side of Staten Island. The water passage from New-York to Elizabeth-Town Point, 15 miles, is through this bay.

NEWARK, a port-town of New-Jersey and capital of Essex county, is pleasantly situated at a small distance west of Passaick river, near its mouth in Newark Bay, and nine miles west of New-York city. It is a handsome and flourishing town, celebrated for the excellence of its cyder, and is the seat of the largest shoe manufacture in the State: the average number made daily throughout the year, is estimated at about 200 pairs. The town is of much the same size as Elizabeth-

Elizabeth-Town, and is 6 miles N. of it. There is a Presbyterian church of stone, the largest and most elegant building of the kind in the State. Besides there is an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The academy, which was established here in June, 1792, promises to be a useful institution. In Newark and in Orange which joins it on the N. W. there are 9 tanneries, and valuable quarries of stone for building. The quarries in Newark, would rent, it is said, for £1000 a year, and the number of workmen limited. This town was originally settled by emigrants from Branford, Connecticut, as long ago as 1662.

NEWARK, a village in New-Castle co. Delaware, situated between Christiana and White Clay Creeks, 9 miles west of New-Castle, and 10 south-westerly of Wilmington.

NEWARK, a town lately laid out by the British in Upper Canada, on the river which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, directly opposite Niagara town and fort.

NEW-ATHENS, or *Tioga Point*, stands on the post-road from Cooperstown to Williamsburg, in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Tioga river with the E. branch of Susquehannah river, in lat. 41 54 and long. 76 32 W. and about 3 miles S. of the New-York line; 20 miles S. E. by E. of Newtown in New-York, 14 S. W. of Owego, and 116 S. W. of Cooperstown.

NEW-BARBADOS, a township in Bergen co. New-Jersey.

NEW-BEDFORD, a post-town and port of entry in Bristol co. Massachusetts, situated on a small bay which sets up north from Buzzard's Bay, 58 miles S. of Boston. The township was incorporated in 1787, and is 13 miles in length and 4 in breadth; bounded E. by Rochester, W. by Dartmouth, of which it was originally a part, and S. by Buzzard's Bay. *Accusmutt* was the Indian name of New-Bedford; and the small river of that name, discovered by Gosnold in 1602, runs from north to south through the township, and divides the villages of Oxford and Fairhaven from Bedford village. A company was incorporated in 1796, for building a bridge across this river. From the head to the mouth of the river is 7 or 8 miles. Fairhaven and Bedford villages are a mile apart, and a ferry constantly attended is

established between them. The harbour is very safe, in some places 17 or 18 feet of water; and vessels of 3 or 400 tons lie at the wharves. Its mouth is formed by Clark's Neck on the W. side, and Sconticut Point on the other. An island between these points renders the entrance narrow; in 5 fathoms water. High water at full and change of the moon 37 minutes after 7 o'clock. Dartmouth is the safest place to lie at with an easterly wind; but at New-Bedford you will lie safe at the wharves. The river has plenty of small fish, and a short way from its mouth they catch cod, bass, black fish, sheeps head, &c. The damage done by the British to this town in 1778 amounted to the value of £97,000. It is now in a flourishing state. In the township are a post-office, a printing-office, 3 meetings for Friends, and 3 for Congregationalists, and 3313 inhabitants. The exports to the different States and to the West-Indies for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 82,085 dollars. It is 357 miles N. E. by E. of Philadelphia.

NEWBERN, one of the eastern maritime districts of N. Carolina, bounded E. and S. E. by the Atlantic, S. W. by Wilmington, W. by Fayette, N. W. by Hillsborough, N. by Halifax, and N. E. by Edenton district. It comprehends the counties of Carteret, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Wayne, Glasgow, Lenoir, and Johnston; and contains 55,540 inhabitants, including 15,900 slaves.

NEWBERN, the capital of the above district, is a post-town and port of entry, situated in Craven co. on a flat, sandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the rivers Neus on the N. and Trent on the south. Opposite to the town, the Neus is about a mile and a half, and the Trent three-quarters of a mile wide. Newbern is the largest town in the State, contains about 400 houses, all built of wood except the palace, the church, the gaol, and two dwelling-houses, which are of brick. The palace was erected by the province before the revolution, and was formerly the residence of the governors. It is large and elegant, two stories high, with two wings for offices, a little advanced in front towards the town; these wings are connected with the principal building by a circular arcade. It is much out of repair; and the only use to which this once

once handsome and well furnished building is now applied, is for schools. One of the halls is used for a school, and another for a dancing-room. The arms of the king of Great-Britain still appear in a pediment in front of the building. The Episcopalian church is a small brick building, with a bell. It is the only house for public worship in the place. The court-house is raised on brick arches, so as to render the lower part a convenient market place; but the principal marketing is done with the people in their canoes and boats at the river side. In September, 1791, near one third of this town was consumed by fire. It carries on a considerable trade to the West-Indies and the different States in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. The exports in 1794 amounted to 69,615 dollars. It is 149 miles from Raleigh, 99 S. W. of Edenton, 103 N. E. by N. of Wilmington, 238 S. of Petersburg in Virginia, and 501 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 35 20, W. long. 77 25.

NEW-BISCAY, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old-Mexico or New-Spain. It is said to be 100 leagues from E. to W. and 120 from north to south. It is a well watered and fertile country. Many of the inhabitants are rich, not only in corn, cattle, &c. but also in silver mines, and some of lead.

NEW-BOSTON, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, about 70 miles westerly of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1763, and contains 1202 inhabitants.

NEW-BRAINTREE, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, consisting of about 13,000 acres of land, taken from Braintree, Brookfield, and Hardwick, and was incorporated in 1751. It contains 940 inhabitants, mostly farmers, and lies 19 miles north-west of Worcester, and 66 north-west of Boston.

NEW-BRITAIN. See *America, Labrador*, and *Britain New*.

NEW-BRITAIN, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, in the State of New-York is situated on Paltz Kill, about 8 miles S. W. of New-Paltz, and 69 north-westerly of New-York city.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, in Middlesex co. New-Jersey. See *Brunswick*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, a British province in N. America, the north-west part of Nova-Scotia; bounded west by the

District of Maine, from which it is separated by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due north from its source to the Canada line; north by the southern boundary of the province of Lower Canada, until it touches the sea-shore at the western extremity of Chaleur Bay; then following the various windings of the sea-shore to the Bay of Verte, in the straits of Northumberland; on the S. E. it is divided from Nova-Scotia by the several windings of the Missiquash river, from its confluence with Beau Basfon (at the head of Chegnecto channel) to its main source; and from thence by a due east line to the Bay of Verte. The northern shores of the Bay of Fundy constitute the remainder of the southern boundary. All islands included in the above limits belong to this province. According to Arrowsmith's map, it extends from lat. 45 7 to 47 15 N. and from long. 64 to 69 50 W. It is about 260 miles long and 170 broad. The chief towns are St. John's, at the mouth of the river of the same name; St. Annes, the present seat of government, 80 miles up the river; and Frederickstown, a few miles above St. Annes. The chief rivers are St. John's, Merrimichi, Petitcodiac, Memramcook, Ristigouche, and Nipisiguit. The coast of this province is indented with numerous bays and commodious harbours; the chief are Chaleur, Merrimichi, Verte, which last is separated from the Bay of Fundy by a narrow isthmus of about 18 miles wide; Bay of Fundy, which extends 50 leagues into the country; Chegnecto Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy; Passamaquoddy Bay, bordering upon the District of Maine. At the entrance of this bay is an island granted to several gentlemen in Liverpool, in Lancashire, who named it Campo Bello. At a very considerable expense they attempted to form a settlement here, but failed. On several other islands in this bay there are settlements made by people from Massachusetts. Here are numerous lakes, as yet without names. Grand Lake, near St. John's river, is 30 miles long and 8 or 10 broad; and in some places 40 fathoms deep. See *Canada, St. John's River*, &c.

NEWBURGH, a township in Ulster co. New-York bounded easterly by Hudson's river, and southerly by New-Windfor, and contains 2365 inhabitants; of whom 373 are electors, and 57 slaves.

The

The compact part of the town is neatly built, and pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 66 miles north of New-York, opposite Fish-Kill Landing, 7 miles from Fish-Kill, 13 from Goshen, and 14 south from Poughkeepsie. It consists of between 50 and 60 houses and a Presbyterian church, situated on a gentle ascent from the river. The country northward is well cultivated, and affords a rich prospect. Vessels of considerable burden may load and unload at the wharves, and a number of vessels are built annually at this busy and thriving place.

NEWBURY, a county of Ninety-Six district, S. Carolina, which contains 9,342 inhabitants, of whom 1,144 are slaves. Newbury court-house is 45 miles from Columbia, and 32 from Laurens court-house.

NEWBURY, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

NEWBURY, the capital of Orange co. Vermont, pleasantly situated on the west side of Connecticut river, opposite to Haverhill, in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, and from which it is 5 miles distant. It contains about 50 houses, a gaol, a court-house, and a handsome church for Congregationalists with a steeple, which was the first erected in Vermont. The court-house stands on an eminence, and commands a pleasing prospect of what is called the Great Oxbow of Connecticut river, where are the rich intervale lands called the Little Coos. Here a remarkable spring was discovered, about 20 years since, which dries up once in two or three years. It has a strong smell of sulphur, and throws up continually a peculiar kind of white sand: and a thick yellow scum rises upon the water when settled. This is the more noticeable as the water of the ponds and rivers in Vermont are remarkably clear and transparent. It is 130 miles north-east of Bennington, and 417 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 44 5. Number of inhabitants 873.

NEWBURY, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1635; situated on the southern bank of Merrimack river, and contains 3,972 inhabitants. It formerly included Newbury-Port, and with Merrimack river encircles it. It is divided into five parishes, besides a society of Friends, or Quakers. Dummer academy, in this township, is in a flourishing state; it was founded by Lieut. Gov. Dummer in 1756, opened in

1763, and incorporated in 1782. The inhabitants are principally employed in husbandry. The land, particularly in that part of the town which lies on Merrimack river, and is here called *Newbury-Newtown*, is of a superior quality, under the best cultivation, and is said by travellers to be little inferior to the most improved parts of Great-Britain. Some of the high lands afford a very extensive and variegated view of the surrounding country, the rivers, the bay, and the sea-coast from Cape Ann to York, in the District of Maine. Some few vessels are here owned and employed in the fishery, part of which are fitted out from Parker river. It rises in Rowley, and after a course of a few miles, passes into the sound which separates Plumb-Island from the main land. It is navigable about two miles from its mouth. A woollen manufactory has been established on an extensive scale in Byfield parish, and promises to succeed. This township is connected with Salisbury by Essex Merrimack bridge, about 2 miles above Newbury-Port, built in 1792. At the place where the bridge is erected, an island divides the river into two branches: an arch of 160 feet diameter, 40 feet above the level of high water, connects this island with the main on the opposite side. The whole length of the bridge is 1030 feet; its breadth 34; its contents upwards of 6000 tons of timber. The two large arches were executed from a model invented by Mr. Timothy Palmer, an ingenious housewright in Newbury-Port. The whole is executed in a style far exceeding any thing of the kind hitherto essayed in this country, and appears to unite elegance, strength and firmness. The day before the bridge was opened for the inspection of the public, a ship of 350 tons passed under the great arch. There is a commodious house of entertainment at the bridge, which is the resort of parties of pleasure, both in summer and winter.

NEWBURY-PART, a port of entry, and post-town in Essex co. Massachusetts; pleasantly situated on the S. side of Merrimack river, about 3 miles from the sea. In a commercial view it is next in rank to Salem. It contains 4837 inhabitants, although it is, perhaps, the smallest township in the State, its contents not exceeding 640 acres. It was taken from Newbury, and incorporated in 1764. The churches, 6 in number, are

are ornamented with steeples; the other public buildings are the court-house, gaol, a bank, and 4 public school-houses. To the honour of this town, there are in it 10 public schools, and 3 printing-offices. Many of the dwelling-houses are elegant. Before the war there were many ships built here; but some years after the revolution, the business was on the decline: it now begins to revive. The Boston and Hancock continental frigates, were built here, and many privateers, during the war. The harbour is safe and capacious, but difficult to enter. See *Merrimack River*. The Marine Society of this town, and other gentlemen in it, have humanely erected several small houses, on the shore of Plumb-Island, furnished with fuel and other conveniences, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners. Large quantities of rum are distilled in Newbury-Port, there is also a brewery; and a considerable trade is carried on with the West-Indies and the Southern States. Some vessels are employed in the freighting business, and a few in the fishery. In Nov. 1790, there were owned in this port, 6 ships, 45 brigantines, 39 schooners, and 28 sloops; making in all, 11,870 tons. The exports for a year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 363,380 dollars. A machine for cutting nails, has been lately invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins of this town, a gentleman of great mechanical genius, which will turn out, if necessary, 200,000 nails in a day. Newbury-Port is 40 miles north-north-east of Boston, 22 south-by-west of Portsmouth, 12 N. of Ipswich, and 389 north-east of Philadelphia. The harbour has 10 fathoms water: high water at full and change 15 minutes after 11 o'clock. The light-house on Plumb-Island lies in 42 47 north latitude, and in 70 47 west longitude.

NEW-CALEDONIA, the name given by the Scotch to the ill-fated settlement which that nation formed on the Isthmus of Darien, and on the south west side of the gulf of that name. It is situated eastward of the narrowest part of the isthmus, which is between Panama and Porto Bello, and lies south-east of the latter city. The settlement was formed in 1698. See *Darien*.

NEW-CANTON, a small town lately established in Buckingham co. Virginia, on the south side of James's river, 70 miles above Richmond. It contains a

few houses, and a ware-house for inspecting tobacco.

NEW-CASTLE, the most northern county of Delaware State. It is about 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth, and contains 19,686 inhabitants, including 2,562 slaves. Here are two snuff-mills, a sitting-mill, 4 paper-mills, 60 for grinding different kinds of grain, and several fulling-mills. The chief towns of this county are Wilmington and New-Castle. The land in it is more broken than any other part of the State. The heights of Christiansa are lofty and commanding.

NEW-CASTLE, a post-town, and the seat of justice of the above county. It is situated on the west side of Delaware river, 5 miles south of Wilmington and 33 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 70 houses, a court-house and gaol; a church for Episcopalians and another for Presbyterians. This is the oldest town on Delaware river, having been settled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, who called it *Stockholm*, after the metropolis of Sweden. When it fell into the hands of the Dutch, it received the name of *New-Amsterdam*; and the English, when they took possession of the country, gave it the name of *New-Castle*. It was lately on the decline; but now begins to flourish. Piers are to be built, which will afford a safe retreat to vessels, during the winter season. These, when completed, will add considerably to its advantages. It was incorporated in 1672, by the governor of New-York, and was for many years under the management of a bailiff and six assistants. N. lat. 39 38.

NEW-CASTLE, a township in West-Chester co. New-York, taken from North-Castle in 1791, and incorporated. In 1796, there were 151 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

NEW-CASTLE, a small town in the county of Rockingham, New-Hampshire, was incorporated in 1693, and contains 534 inhabitants.

NEW-CASTLE, a small post-town in Lincoln co. District of Maine, situated between Damascotte and Skungut rivers. It is 10 miles E. by N. of Wiscasset, 66 N. E. of Portland, and 192 N. by E. of Boston. The township contains 896 inhabitants.

NEW-CASTLE, a post-town of Hanover co. Virginia, situated at the mouth of Allequin creek, on the S. W. side of Pamunky

Pamunky river, and contains about 36 houses. It is 5.4 miles N. W. of Williamsburg, 24 N. E. of Richmond, and 297 from Philadelphia.

NEW-CHESTER, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, situated on the W. side of Pemigewasset river. It was incorporated in 1778, and contains 312 inhabitants. It is about 13 miles below the town of Plymouth.

NEW-CONCORD, formerly called *Gunthwaite*, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, on Amonook river, and was incorporated in 1768, and contains 147 inhabitants.

NEW-CORBUDA, a town of the province of Tucuman, in South-America.

NEW-CORNWALL, a township in Orange co. New-York; bounded northerly by Ulster co. and easterly by Hudson's river and Haverstraw. It contains 4,225 inhabitants, inclusive of 167 slaves.

NEW-DUBLIN, a township in Lunenburg co. Nova-Scotia; situated on Mahone Bay; first settled by Irish, and afterwards by Germans.

NEW-DURHAM, in Strafford county, New-Hampshire, lies on the east coast of Winnepisseoga Lake, west of Merry Meeting Bay, nearly 40 miles north-west of Portsmouth. Incorporated in 1762, having 554 inhabitants.

NEW-EDINBURGH, a new settlement in Nova-Scotia.

NEWENHAM, *Cape*, is the north point of Bristol Bay, on the north-west coast of North-America. All along the coast the flood tide sets strongly to the north-west, and it is high water about noon on full and change days. N. lat. 58 42, W. long. 162 24.

NEW-ENGLAND, (or NORTHERN or EASTERN STATES) lies between 41 and about 48 N. lat. and between 64 53, and 74 8 W. longitude; bounded north by Lower-Canada; east by the province of New-Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean; south by the same ocean, and Long-Island Sound; west by the State of New-York. It lies in the form of a quarter of a circle. Its west line, beginning at the mouth of Byram river, which empties into Long-Island Sound, at the south-west corner of Connecticut, lat. 41 runs a little E. of N. until it strikes the 45th degree of latitude; and then curves to the eastward almost to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This grand division of the United States comprehends the States of *Vermont*,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, (including the *District of Maine*), *Rhode-Island* and *Providence Plantations*, and *Connecticut*. New-England has a very healthful climate. It is estimated that about one in seven of the inhabitants live to the age of 70 years; and about one in thirteen or fourteen to 80 and upwards. North-west, west and south-west winds are the most prevalent. East and north-east winds, which are unelastic and disagreeable, are frequent at certain seasons of the year, particularly in April and May, on the sea-coasts. The weather is less variable than in the middle, and especially the southern States, and more so than in Canada. The extremes of heat and cold, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, are from 20° below, to 100° above 0. The medium is from 48 to 50°. The diseases most prevalent in New-England, are alvine fluxes, St. Anthony's fire, asthma, atrophy, catarrh, choleric, inflammatory--slow-nervous and mixed fevers, pulmonary consumption, quinsy, and rheumatism. A late writer has observed, that "in other countries, men are divided according to their wealth or indigence, into three classes; the opulent, the middling, and the poor; the idleness, luxuries, and debaucheries of the first, and the misery, and too frequent intemperance of the last, destroy the greater proportion of these two. The intermediate class is below those indulgencies which prove fatal to the rich, and above those sufferings to which the unfortunate poor fall victims: this is therefore the happiest division of the three. Of the rich and poor, the American republic furnishes a much smaller proportion than any other district of the known world. In Connecticut, particularly, the distribution of wealth and its concomitants, is more equal than elsewhere, and therefore, as far as excess, or want of wealth, may prove destructive or salutary to life, the inhabitants of this State may plead exemption from diseases." What this writer, Dr. Foulke, says of Connecticut in particular, will, with very few exceptions, apply to New-England at large.

New-England is a high, hilly, and in some parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. The mountains are comparatively small, running nearly north and south in ridges parallel to each other,

Between

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arated



Between these ridges, flow the great rivers in majestic meanders, receiving the innumerable rivulets and larger streams which proceed from the mountains on each side. To a spectator on the top of a neighbouring mountain, the vales between the ridges, while in a state of nature, exhibit a romantic appearance. They seem an ocean of woods, swelled and depressed in its surface like that of the great ocean itself. A richer, though less romantic view is presented, when the vallies have been cleared of their natural growth by the industrious husbandmen, and the fruit of their labour appears in loaded orchards, extensive meadows, covered with large herds of sheep and neat cattle, and rich fields of flax, corn, and the various kinds of grain. These vallies are of various breadths from two to twenty miles; and by the annual inundations of the rivers and smaller streams, which flow through them, there is frequently an accumulation of rich, fat soil left upon the surface when the waters retire. The principal rivers in New-England are Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, or Amariscoggin, Saco, Merrimack, Connecticut, Housatonic, Otter Creek, and Onion rivers; besides many smaller ones. New-England, generally speaking, is better adapted for grazing than for grain, though a sufficient quantity of the latter is raised for home consumption, if we except wheat, which is imported in considerable quantities from the middle and southern States. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax and hemp, generally succeed very well. Apples are common, and in general plenty in New-England; and cyder constitutes the principal drink of the inhabitants. Peaches do not thrive so well as formerly. The other common fruits are more or less cultivated in different parts. The high and rocky ground is in many parts covered with clover, and generally affords the best of pasture; and here are raised some of the finest butter in the world. The quantity of cattle and cheese made for exportation is very great. Considerable attention has lately been paid to the raising of sheep. This is the most populous division of the United States. It contained, according to the census of 1790, 1,009,522 souls. The great body of these are landholders and cultivators of the soil. As they possess, in fee sim-

ple, the farms which they cultivate, they are naturally attached to their country; the cultivation of the soil makes them robust and healthy, and enables them to defend it. New-England may, with propriety, be called a nursery of men, whence are annually transplanted, into other parts of the United States, thousands of its natives. Vast numbers of them, since the war, have emigrated into the northern parts of New-York, into Kentucky and the Western Territory, and into Georgia, and some are scattered into every State and every town of note in the Union.

The inhabitants of New-England are, almost universally, of English descent; and it is owing to this circumstance, and to the great and general attention that has been paid to education, that the English language has been preserved among them so free from corruption. Learning is diffused more universally, among all ranks of people here, than in any other part of the globe; arising from the excellent establishment of schools in almost every township, and the extensive circulation of newspapers. The first attempt to form a regular settlement in this country, was at Sagadahock, in 1607, but the year after, the whole number who survived the winter, returned to England. The first company that laid the foundation of the New-England States, planted themselves at Plymouth, November, 1620. The founders of the colony consisted of but 101 souls. In 1640, the importation of settlers ceased. Persecution, (the motive which had led to transportation to America) was over, by the change of affairs in England. At this time, the number of passengers who had come over, in 298 vessels, from the beginning of the colony, amounted to 21,200 men, women and children; perhaps about 4,000 families. In 1760, the number of inhabitants in Massachusetts Bay, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, amounted, probably, to half a million.

NEW-FAIRFIELD, the north-western-most township in Fairfield co. Connecticut.

NEW-FANE, the chief town of Windham co. Vermont, is situated on West river, a little to the north-west of Brattleborough. It has 660 inhabitants.

NEWFOUNDLAND *Island*, on the east side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is separated

arated from the coast of Labrador on the north by the Straits of Belisle, which is about 21 miles wide. It is situated between lat. 46 45 and 51 46 N. and between long. 52 31 and 59 40 W. from Greenwich; being 381 miles long, and from 40 to 287 miles broad. The coasts are subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of snow and sleet, the sky being usually overcast. From the soil of this island the British reap no great advantage, for the cold is long continued and severe; and the summer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable; for the soil, at least in those parts of the island which have been explored, is rocky and barren. However, it is watered by several good rivers, and has many large and good harbours. This island, whenever the continent shall come to fail of timber, convenient to navigation (which on the sea-coast perhaps will be at no very remote period) it is said will afford a large supply for masts, yards, and all sorts of lumber for the W. India trade. But what at present it is chiefly valuable for, is the great fishery of cod carried on upon those shoals, which are called the Banks of Newfoundland. Great-Britain and the U. States, at the lowest computation, annually employ 3000 sail of small craft in this fishery; on board of which, and on shore to cure and pack the fish, are upwards of 100,000 hands; so that this fishery is not only a very valuable branch of trade to the merchant, but a source of livelihood to many thousands of poor people, and a most excellent nursery to the royal navy. This fishery is computed to increase the national stock 300,000l. a year in gold and silver, remitted for the cod sold in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The plenty of cod, both on the great bank and the lesser ones, which lie to the E. and S. E. of this island, is inconceivable; and not only cod, but several other species of fish, are caught there in abundance; all of which are nearly in an equal plenty along the shores of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-England, and the isle of Cape Breton; and very profitable fisheries are carried on upon all their coasts.

This island, after various disputes about the property, was entirely ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French were left at liber-

ty to dry their nets on the northern shores of the island; and by the treaty of 1763, they were permitted to fish in the gulf of St. Lawrence, but with this limitation, that they should not approach within three leagues of any of the coasts belonging to England. The small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, situated to the southward of Newfoundland, were also ceded to the French, who stipulated to erect no fortifications on these islands, nor to keep more than 50 soldiers to enforce the police. By the last treaty of peace, the French are to enjoy the fisheries on the north and on the west coasts of the island; and the inhabitants of the United States are allowed the same privileges in fishing, as before their independence. The chief towns in Newfoundland are, Placentia, Bonaville, and St. John's: but not above 1,000 families remain here in winter. A small squadron of men of war are sent out every spring to protect the fisheries and inhabitants, the admiral of which, for the time being, is governor of the island, besides whom, there is a lieutenant-governor, who resides at Placentia. In 1785, Great-Britain employed in the New-foundland fishery, 292 fishing ships, and 58 colony ships, whose tonnage together amounted to 41,990. The same year, they carried to foreign markets 591,276 quintals of fish.

Vessels lie in the bays and harbours of this island in perfect security, being well sheltered, except at the entrance, by the mountains; and some of them (the whole circuit of the island being full of them) are a league or two leagues in length, and near half a league in breadth, into which several rivers and brooks of excellent water come from the adjacent mountains. These also are contiguous to each other, being separated usually only by a point of land, seldom exceeding two leagues in breadth. But the towns and villages are only on the larger and more commodious bays. The cod are usually found to be most abundant where the bottom is sandy, and the least numerous where it is muddy, and the best depth is also between 30 and 40 fathoms. When a ship has taken her station, she is immediately unrigged, and a proper place selected for curing and securing the fish, and huts erected for the men who work ashore: a large scaffold is also erected at the water's

water's edge, where the number of shallops destined for the fishery is got ready, and also secured after the season is over, till the following summer. Ships first entering any bay, have the privilege of applying these to their own use. The master who arrives first in the season in each of the numerous harbours, is for that year styled Lord of the Harbour; who also settles disputes among the fishermen. We shall not detail the mode of managing and curing the fish, which is pursued with much persevering labour; we shall only add, that the Great Bank of Newfoundland, which may properly be deemed a vast mountain under water, is not less than 330 miles in length, and about 75 in breadth. The depth of water upon it varies from 15 to 60 fathoms, and the bottom is covered with a vast quantity of shells, and frequented by vast shoals of small fish, most of which serve as food to the cod, that are inconceivably numerous and voracious. It is a fact, in proof of the plenty of cod here, that though so many hundred vessels, have been annually loaded with them, for two centuries past, yet the prodigious consumption has not yet lessened their plenty. The number of fowls called penguins, are certain marks for the bank, and are never found off it; these are sometimes seen in flocks, but more usually in pairs. The fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, may be justly esteemed a mine of greater value than any of those in Mexico or Peru. The French used to employ in this fishery 264 ships, tonnage 27,439; and 9,403 men. Total value £270,000 sterling.

NEW-GARDEN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-GARDEN, a settlement of the Friends in Guildford co. N. Carolina.

NEW-GENEVA, a settlement in Fayette co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-GERMANTOWN, a post-town of New-Jersey, situated in Hunterdon co. It is 28 miles north-west of Brunswick, 47 north by east of Trenton, and 77 north east by north of Philadelphia.

NEW-GLOUCESTER, a small post-town in Cumberland co. District of Maine, 27 miles northerly of Portland, and 146 north of Boston. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 1355 inhabitants.

NEW-GOTTINGEN, a town of Georgia, situated in Burke co. on the west

bank of Savannah river, about 18 miles east of Waynesborough, and 35 north-west of Ebenezer.

NEW-GRANADA, a province in the southern division of Terra Firma, S. America, whose chief town is Santa Fede Bagota. See *Cibola*.

NEW-GRANTHAM, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, was incorporated in 1761, and contains 333 inhabitants, and is about 15 miles south-east of Dartmouth college.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, one of the United States of America, is situated between lat. 42 41 and 45 11 north, and between 70 40 and 72 28 west long. from Greenwich; bounded north by Lower Canada; east by the District of Maine; south by Massachusetts, and west by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Its shape is nearly that of a right angled triangle. The District of Maine and the sea its leg, the line of Massachusetts its perpendicular, and Connecticut river its hypothenuse. It contains 9,491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres; of which at least 100,000 acres are water. Its length is 168 miles; its greatest breadth 90; and its least breadth 19 miles.

This State is divided into 5 counties, viz. Rockingham, Strafford, Cheshire, Hillsborough, and Grafton. The chief towns are Portsmouth, Exeter, Concord, Dover, Amherst, Keen, Charlestown, Plymouth, and Haverhill. Most of the townships are 6 miles square, and the whole number of townships and locations is 214; containing 141,885 persons, including 158 slaves. In 1767, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 52,700. This State has but about 18 miles of sea-coast, at its south-east corner. In this distance there are several coves for fishing vessels, but the only harbour for ships is the entrance of Piscataqua river, the shores of which are rocky. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining to which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks, which produce good pasture for cattle and sheep. The intervale lands on the margin of the great rivers are the most valuable, because they are overflowed and enriched by the water from the uplands which brings a fat slime or sediment. On Connecticut river these lands are from a quarter of a mile to a mile and an half on each side, and produce corn, grain, and grass, especially wheat, in greater abundance.

abundance and perfection than the same kind of soil does in the higher lands. The wide spreading hills are esteemed as warm and rich; rocky moist land is accounted good for pasture; drained swamps have a deep mellow soil; and the vallies between the hills are generally very productive. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants; beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, hops, esculent roots and plants, flax, hemp, &c. are articles which will always find a market, and are raised in immense quantities in New-Hampshire, both for home consumption and exportation. Apples and pears are the most common fruits cultivated in this State, and no husbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard. Tree fruit of the first quality, cannot be raised in such a northern climate as this, without particular attention. New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have it in perfection. As you depart from that tract, either southward or northward, it degenerates. The uncultivated lands are covered with extensive forests of pine, fir, cedar, oak, walnut, &c. For climate, diseases, &c. see *New England*. New-Hampshire is intersected by several ranges of mountains. The first ridge, by the name of the Blue Hills, passes thro' Rochester, Barrington and Nottingham, and the several summits are distinguished by different names. Behind these are several higher detached mountains. Farther back the mountains rise still higher, and among the third range, Chocorua, Ossipy, and Kyarsarge, are the principal. Beyond these is the lofty ridge which divides the branches of Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, denominated the *Height of Land*. In this ridge is the celebrated Monadnock mountain. Thirty miles N. of which is Sunapee, and 48 miles further is Mooshillock, called also Mooshe-lock mountain. The ridge is then continued northerly, dividing the waters of the river Connecticut from those of Saco, and Amareiscoggin. Here the mountains rise much higher, and the most elevated summits in this range, are the White Mountains. The lands W. of this last mentioned range of mountains, bordering on Connecticut river, are interspersed with extensive meadows, rich and well watered. Ossipy Mountain lies adjoining the town of Moultonbor-

ough on the N. E. In this town it is observed, that in a N. E. storm the wind falls over the mountain, like water over a dam; and with such force, as frequently to unroof houses. People who live near these mountains, by noticing the various movements of attracted vapours, can form a pretty accurate judgment of the weather; and they hence style these mountains their Almanack. If a cloud is attracted by a mountain, and hovers on its top, they predict rain; and if, after rain, the mountain continues capped, they expect a repetition of showers. A storm is preceded for several hours by a roaring of the mountain, which may be heard 10 or 12 miles. But the White Mountains are undoubtedly the highest land in New-England, and, in clear weather, are discovered before any other land, by vessels coming in to the eastern coast; but by reason of their white appearance, are frequently mistaken for clouds. They are visible on the land at the distance of 80 miles, on the S. and S. E. sides; they appear higher when viewed from the N. E. and it is said, they are seen from the neighbourhood of Chamblee and Quebec. The Indians gave them the name of Agiocochook. The number of summits in this cluster of mountains cannot at present be ascertained, the country around them being a thick wilderness. The greatest number which can be seen at once, is at Dartmouth, on the N. W. side, where seven summits appear at one view, of which four are bald. Of these the three highest are the most distant, being on the eastern side of the cluster; one of these is the mountain which makes so majestic an appearance all along the shore of the eastern counties of Massachusetts: It has lately been distinguished by the name of MOUNT WASHINGTON. During the period of 9 or 10 months, these mountains exhibit more or less of that bright appearance, from which they are denominated white. In the spring, when the snow is partly dissolved, they appear of a pale blue, streaked with white; and after it is wholly gone, at the distance of 60 miles, they are altogether of the same pale blue, nearly approaching a sky colour; while at the same time, viewed at the distance of 8 miles or less, they appear of the proper colour of the rock. These changes are observed by people who live within constant

stant view of them; and from these facts and observations, it may with certainty be concluded, that the whiteness of them is wholly caused by the snow, and not by any other white substance, for in fact there is none.

The reader will find an elegant description of these mountains in the 3d vol. of Dr. Belknap's History of New-Hampshire, from which the above is extracted.

The most considerable rivers of this State are Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Saco, Androscoggin, Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck, besides many other smaller streams. The chief lakes are Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and Great Ossipee. Before the war, ship-building was a source of considerable wealth to this State; about 200 vessels were then annually built, and sold in Europe and in the West-Indies, but that trade is much declined. Although this is not to be ranked among the great commercial States, yet its trade is considerable. Its exports consist of lumber, ship-timber, whale oil, flax-seed, live stock, beef, pork, Indian corn, pot and pearl ashes, &c. &c. In 1790, there belonged to Piscataqua 33 vessels above 100 tons, and 50 under that burden. The tonnage of foreign and American vessels cleared out from the 1st of October, 1789, to 1st of October, 1791, was 37,097 tons, of which 26,560 tons were American vessels. The fisheries at Piscataqua, including the Isle of Shoals, employ annually 27 schooners and 20 boats. In 1791, the produce was 25,850 quintals of cod and scale fish. The exports from the port of Piscataqua in two years, viz. from 1st of October, 1789, to 1st of October, 1791, amounted to the value of 296,839 dollars, 51 cents; in the year ending September 30th, 1792, 181,407 dollars; in 1793, 198,197 dollars; and in the year 1794, 153,856 dollars. The bank of New-Hampshire was established in 1792, with a capital of 60,000 dollars; by an act of assembly the stock-holders can increase it to 200,000 dollars specie, and 100,000 dollars, in any other estate. The only college in the State is at Hanover, called Dartmouth College, which is amply endowed with lands, and is in a flourishing situation. The principal academies are those of Exeter, New-Isiwich, Atkinson, and Amherst. See *New-England, United States, &c.*

NEW-HAMPTON, a post-town of New-Hampshire, situated in Strafford co. on the W. side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 9 miles S. E. of Plymouth, and 9 N. W. of Meredith. The township was incorporated in 1777, and contains 652 inhabitants.

NEW-HANOVER, a maritime county of Wilmington district, N. Carolina, extending from Cape Fear river north-east along the Atlantic ocean. It contains 6831 inhabitants, including 3738 slaves. Chief town, Wilmington.

NEW-HANOVER, a township in Burlington co. New-Jersey, containing about 20,000 acres of improved land, and a large quantity that is barren and uncultivated. The compact part of the township is called *New-Mills*, where are about 50 houses, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 13 from Burlington.

NEW-HANOVER, a township in Morgan co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-HARTFORD, a small post-town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, 14 miles N. E. of Litchfield, 20 W. by N. of Hartford.

NEW-HAVEN County, Connecticut, extends along the Sound between Middlesex co. on the east, and Fairfield co. on the west; about 30 miles long from north to south, and 28 from east to west. It is divided into 14 townships. It contained in 1756, 17,955 free persons, and 226 slaves; in 1771, 25,896 free persons, and 925 slaves; and in 1790, 30,397 free persons, and 433 slaves.

NEW-HAVEN, (*City*) the seat of justice in the above county, and the semimetropolis of the State. This city lies round the head of a bay which makes up about 4 miles north from Long Island Sound. It covers part of a large plain which is circumscribed on three sides by high hills or mountains. Two small rivers bound the city east and west. It was originally laid out in squares of 60 rods; many of these squares have been divided by cross streets. Four streets run north-west and south-east, and are crossed by others at right angles. Near the centre of the city is the public square, on and around which are the public buildings, which are a state-house, two college edifices, and a chapel, three churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians; all which are handsome and commodious buildings. The college edifices, chapel, state-house, and one of the churches are of brick. The public

public square is encircled with rows of trees, which render it both convenient and delightful. Its beauty, however, is greatly diminished by the burial-ground, and several of the public buildings which occupy a considerable part of it. Many of the streets are ornamented with rows of trees on each side, which give the city a rural appearance. The prospect from the steeples is greatly variegated and extremely beautiful. There are between 3 and 400 neat dwelling-houses in the city, principally of wood. The streets are sandy but clean. Within the limits of the city, are 4000 souls. About one in 70 die annually. Indeed as to pleasantness of situation and salubrity of air, New-Haven is hardly exceeded by any city in America. It carries on a considerable trade with New-York and the West-India islands. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 171,868 dollars. Manufactures of card-teeth, linen, buttons, cotton, and paper are carried on here. Yale college, which is established in this city, was founded in 1700, and remained at Killingworth until 1707, then at Saybrook until 1716, when it was removed and fixed at New-Haven. It has its name from its principal benefactor Governor Yale. There are at present six college *domiciles*, two of which, each 100 feet long and 40 wide, are inhabited by the students, containing 32 chambers each, sufficient for lodging 120 students; a chapel 40 by 50 feet, with a steeple 130 feet high; a dining-hall 60 by 40 feet; a house for the president, and another for the professor of divinity. In the chapel is lodged the public library, consisting of about 3,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus, as complete as most others in the United States, and contains the machines necessary for exhibiting experiments in the whole course of experimental philosophy and astronomy. The museum, to which additions are constantly making, contains many natural curiosities. From the year 1700 to 1793, there had been educated and graduated at this university about 2,300. The number of students is generally 250. The harbour, though inferior to New-London, has good anchorage, with 3 fathom and 4 feet water at common tides, and 2½ fathom at low water. This place and Hartford are the seats of the legislature alternately. It is 40 miles

S. W. by S. of Hartford, 54 from New-London, 88 from New-York, 152 from Boston, and 183 north-east of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 18, W. long. 72 56.

NEW-HAVEN, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on Otter Creek or River, containing 723 inhabitants.

NEW-HEBRIDES, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. Cook in 1794—the same as the *Archipelago of the Great Cyclades* of Bougainville, or the *Terra Austral* of Quiros; which see.

NEW-HAMPSTEAD, a township in Orange co. New-York, bounded easterly by Clarkstown, and southerly by the State of New-Jersey. It was taken from Haverstraw, and incorporated in 1791. By the State census of 1796, there were 245 of its inhabitants qualified electors.

NEW-HOLDERNESSE, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, situated on the E. side of Pemigewasset river, about 3 miles E. by S. of Plymouth. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 329 inhabitants.

NEW-HOLLAND, a town of Pennsylvania, Lancaster co. in the midst of a fertile country. It contains a German church and about 70 houses. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, and 54 W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

NEW-HUNTINGTON, a mountainous township in Chittenden co. Vermont, on the S. W. side of Onion river, containing 136 inhabitants.

NEWICHWAWANICK. See *Piscataqua*.

NEWINGTON, a township; formerly part of Portsmouth and Dover, in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire. It contains 542 inhabitants.

NEW-INVERNESS, in Georgia, is situated near Darien on Altamaha river. It was built by the Scotch Highlanders, 160 of whom landed here in 1735.

NEW-IPSWICH, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, on the W. side of Souhegan river, upon the southern line of the State. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1241 inhabitants. There is an academy, founded in 1789, having a fund of about £1,000, and has generally about 40 or 50 students. It is about 24 miles S. E. of Keene, and 75 W. S. W. of Portsmouth.

NEW-JERSEY, one of the United States of America, is situated between 39 and 41 24 N. latitude, and between

74 44 and 75 33 W. longitude from London; bounded E. by Hudson's river and the Ocean; W. by Delaware Bay and river, which divide it from the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; N. by the line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak river, in lat. 41 24 to a point on Hudson's river, in lat. 41. It is about 160 miles long and 52 broad, containing about 8,320 square miles, equal to 53,24,800 acres. It is divided into 13 counties, viz. Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, and Sussex; these 7 lie from S. to N. on Delaware river; Cape May and Gloucester extend across to the sea; Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth, lie from N. to S. on the eastern side of the State; Somerset and Morris are inland counties. The number of inhabitants is 184,139, of whom 11,423 are slaves. The most remarkable bay is Arthur Kull, or Newark Bay, formed by the union of Passaic and Hackensack rivers. The rivers in this State, though not large, are numerous. A traveller in passing the common road from New-York to Philadelphia, crosses 3 considerable rivers, viz. the Hackensack and Passaic, between Bergen and Newark, and the Raritan by Brunswick. Passaic is a very crooked river. It is navigable about 10 miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract, or Great Falls, in this river, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the State. The river is about 40 yards wide, and moves in a slow, gentle current, until coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock, which crosses the channel, it descends and falls above 70 feet perpendicularly, in one entire sheet. One end of the cleft, which was evidently made by some violent convulsion in nature, is closed; at the other, the water rushes out with incredible swiftness, forming an acute angle with its former direction, and is received into a large basin, whence it takes a winding course through the rocks, and spreads into a broad smooth stream. The cleft is from 4 to 12 feet broad. The falling of the water occasions a cloud of vapour to arise, which, by floating amidst the sun-beams, presents rainbows to the view, which adds beauty to the tremendous scene. The new manufacturing town of Paterson is erected upon the Great Falls in this river. Raritan river is formed by two considerable streams,

called the north and south branches; one of which has its source in Morris, the other in Hunterdon county. It passes by Brunswick and Amboy, and, mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. Bridges have lately been erected over the Passaic, Hackensack and Raritan rivers, on the post-road between New-York and Philadelphia. These bridges will greatly facilitate the intercourse between these two great cities. The counties of Sussex, Morris, and the northern part of Bergen, are mountainous. As much as five-eighths of most of the southern counties, or one-fourth of the whole State, is almost entirely a sandy barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation. All the varieties of soil, from the worst to the best kind, may be found here. The good land in the southern counties lies principally on the banks of rivers and creeks. The barrens produce little else but shrub-oaks and yellow pines. These sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the iron-works in these counties. In the hilly and mountainous parts which are not too rocky for cultivation, the soil is of a stronger kind, and covered in its natural state with stately oaks, hickories, chestnuts, &c. and when cultivated, produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck-wheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in this hilly country is good for grazing, and farmers feed great numbers of cattle for New-York and Philadelphia markets. The orchards in many parts of the State equal any in the United States, and their cyder is said, and not without reason, to be the best in the world. The markets of New-York and Philadelphia, receive a very considerable proportion of their supplies from the contiguous parts of New-Jersey. These supplies consist of vegetables of many kinds, apples, pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, cherries and other fruits—cyder in large quantities, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, and the lesser meats. The trade is carried on almost solely with and from those two great commercial cities, New-York on one side, and Philadelphia on the other; though it wants not good ports of its own. Manufactures here have hitherto been inconsiderable, not sufficient to supply its own consumption,

consumption, if we except the articles of iron, nails, and leather. A spirit of industry and improvement, particularly in manufactures, has however, of late, greatly increased. The iron manufacture is, of all others, the greatest source of wealth to the State. Iron-works are erected in Gloucester, Burlington, Sussex, Morris, and other counties. The mountains in the county of Morris give rise to a number of streams, necessary and convenient for these works, and at the same time furnish a copious supply of wood and ore of a superior quality. In this county alone, are no less than 7 rich iron mines, from which might be taken ore sufficient to supply the United States; and to work it into iron, there are 2 furnaces, 2 rolling and slitting mills, and about 30 forges, containing from 2 to 4 fires each. These works produce annually, about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pigs, besides large quantities of hollow ware, sheet iron, and nail-roads. In the whole State it is supposed there is yearly made about 1200 tons of bar iron, 1200 do. of pigs, 80 do. of nail-roads, exclusive of hollow ware, and various other castings, of which vast quantities are made. The inhabitants are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, and New-Englanders, and their descendants. National attachment, and mutual convenience, have generally induced these several kinds of people to settle together in a body, and in this way their peculiar national manners, customs and character, are still preserved, especially among the poorer class of people, who have little intercourse with any but those of their own nation. The people of New-Jersey are generally industrious, frugal, and hospitable. There are in this State, about 50 Presbyterian congregations, subject to the care of 3 Presbyteries; besides upwards of 40 congregations of Friends, 30 of Baptists, 25 of Episcopalians, 28 of Dutch Reformed, besides Methodists, and a settlement of Moravians. All these religious denominations live together in peace and harmony; and are allowed, by the constitution of the State, to worship Almighty God agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences. The college at Princeton, called Nassau Hall, has been under the care of a succession of Presidents, eminent for piety and learning; and has furnished a number of Civilians,

Divines, and Physicians, of the first rank in America. It has considerable funds, is under excellent regulations, and has generally from 80 to 100 students, principally from the southern States. There are academies at Freehold, Trenton, Hackensack, Orangedale, Elizabeth-Town, Burlington, and Newark; and grammar schools at Springfield, Morristown, Bordentown, and Amboy. There are a number of towns in this State, nearly of equal size and importance, and none that has more than 300 houses compactly built. Trenton is one of the largest, and the capital of the State. The other principal towns are Brunswick, Burlington, Amboy, Bordentown, Princetown, Elizabeth-Town, Newark, and Morristown. This State was the seat of war for several years, during the bloody contest between Great-Britain and America. Her losses both of men and property, in proportion to the population and wealth of the State, was greater than of any other of the Thirteen States. When General Washington was retreating through the Jerseys, almost forsaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders; and, for a considerable length of time, composed the strength of his army. There is hardly a town in the State that lay in the progress of the British army, that was not rendered signal, by some enterprise or exploit.

NEW-JERSEY Company's Grant of Lands lies on the E. side of Mississippi river; south of Illinois, and north-west of the Army lands, which form the tract shaped by the confluence of Ohio with Mississippi.

NEW-KENT, a county of Virginia, bounded on the S. side of Pamunky and York rivers. It is about 33 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains 6,239 inhabitants, including 3,700 slaves. New-Kent court-house is 30 miles from Richmond, and as far from Williamsburg.

NEW-LEBANON, a post-town in Dutchess co. New-York, celebrated for its medicinal springs. The compact part of this town is pleasantly situated partly in an extensive valley, and partly on the declivity of the surrounding hills. The spring is on the south side, and near the bottom of a gentle hill, but a few rods west of the Massachusetts' west line; and is surrounded with several good houses, which afford convenient accommodations

accommodations for the valetudinarians who visit these waters. Concerning the medicinal virtues of this spring, Dr. Waterhouse, Professor of the theory and practice of physic, at Harvard University, and who visited it in the summer of 1794, observes, "I confess myself at a loss to determine the contents of these waters by chymical analysis, or any of the ordinary tests. I suspect their impregnation is from some cause weakened. Excepting from their warmth, which is about that of new milk, I never should have suspected them to come under the head of medicinal waters. They are used for the various purposes of cookery, and for common drink by the neighbours, and I never could discover any other effects from drinking them, than what we might expect from rain or river water of that temperature. There was no visible change produced in this water by the addition of an alkali, nor by a solution of allum; nor was any effervescence raised by the oil of vitriol; neither did it change the colours of gold, silver, or copper; nor did it redden beef or mutton boiled in it; nor did it extract a black tincture from galls; neither did it curdle milk, the whites of eggs, or soap. The quality of the waters of the pool at Lebanon is, therefore, very different from those of Saratoga. These are warm and warmish, those very cold, smart, and exhilarating. Frogs are found in the pool of Lebanon, and plants grow and flourish in and around it; but plants will not grow within the vapour of those of Saratoga, and as for small animals, they soon expire in it. Hence we conclude that that *spiritus mineralis* which some call aerial acid, or fixed air, abounds in the one but not in the other. Yet the Lebanon pool is famous for having wrought many cures, especially in rheumatisms, stiff joints, scabby eruptions, and even in visceral obstructions and indigestions; all of which is very probable. If a person who has brought on a train of chronic complaints, by intemperance in eating and drinking, should swallow four or five quarts of rain or river water in a day, he would not feel so keen an appetite for animal food, or thirst for spirituous liquors. Hence such a course of water drinking will open obstructions, rinse out impurities, render perspiration free, and thus remove that unnatural load from the an-

imal machine, which causes and keeps up its disorders. Possibly, however, there may be *something* so subtle in these waters as to elude the scrutinizing hand of the chymists, since they all allow that the analysis of mineral waters is one among the most difficult things in the chymical art." A society of *Shakers* inhabit the south part of the town in view of the main stage-road, which passes through this town. Their manufactures of various kinds are considerable, and very neat and excellent. It is about 32 miles E. by S. of Albany, 103 north of New-York, and 6 W. of Pittsfield.

NEWLIN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-LONDON, a maritime county of Connecticut, comprehending the S. E. corner of it, bordering E. on Rhode-Island, and S. on Long-Island Sound, about 30 miles from E. to W. and 24 from north to south. It was settled soon after the first settlements were formed on Connecticut river; and is divided into 11 townships, of which New-London and Norwich are the chief. It contained in 1756, 22,844 inhabitants, of whom 829 were slaves; in 1790, 33,200, of whom 586 were slaves.

NEW-LONDON, a city, port of entry, and post-town in the above county, and one of the most considerable commercial towns in the State. It stands on the W. side of the river Thames, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Sound, and is defended by Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, the one on the New-London, the other on the Groton side of the Thames. A considerable part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold in 1781. It has since been rebuilt. Here are two places of public worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists, about 300 dwelling-houses, and 4,600 inhabitants. The harbour is large, safe and commodious, and has 5 fathoms water; high water at full and change, 54 minutes after 8. On the W. side of the entrance is a light-house, on a point of land which projects considerably into the Sound. The exports for a year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 557,453 dollars. In that year 1,000 mules were shipped for the West-Indies. It is 14 miles south of Norwich, 54 S. E. by S. of Hartford, 54 E. of New-Haven, and 237 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 25, W. long.

long. 72 15. The township of New-London was laid out in lots in 1648, but had a few English inhabitants two years before. It was called by the Indians *Nameag* or *Towawog*, and from being the seat of the Pequot tribe, was called *Pequot*. It was the seat of *Sassacus*, the grand monarch of Long-Island, and part of Connecticut and Narraganset.

NEW-LONDON, a small township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1779, and contains 311 inhabitants. It lies at the head of Blackwater river, and about 3 miles from the N. E. side of Sunapee Lake.

NEW-LONDON, a post-town of Virginia, and the chief town of Bedford co. It stands upon rising ground, and contains about 130 houses, a court-house and gaol. There were here in the late war several work-shops for repairing fire-arms. It is 133 miles W. by S. of Richmond, 152 west of Peterburg, and 393 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NEW-MADRID, in the northern part of Louisiana, is a settlement on the W. bank of the Mississippi, commenced some years ago, and conducted by Col. Morgan of New-Jersey, under the patronage of the Spanish king. The spot on which the city was proposed to be built is situated in lat. 36 30 N. and 45 miles below the mouth of Ohio river. The limits of the new city of Madrid were to extend 4 miles S. and 2 W. from the river; so as to cross a beautiful, living deep lake, of the purest spring water, 100 yards wide, and several miles in length, emptying itself, by a constant and rapid narrow stream, through the centre of the city. The banks of this lake, called St. Annis, are high, beautiful and pleasant; the water deep, clear and sweet, and well stored with fish; the bottom a clear sand, free from woods, shrubs, or other vegetables. On each side of this delightful lake, streets were to be laid out, 100 feet wide, and a road to be continued round it, of the same breadth; and the streets were directed to be preserved forever, for the health and pleasure of the citizens. A street 120 feet wide, on the bank of the Mississippi, was laid out; and the trees were directed to be preserved for the same purpose. Twelve acres, in a central part of the city were to be preserved in like manner, to be ornamented, regulated, and improved

by the magistracy of the city for public walks; and 40 half-acre lots for other public uses; and one lot of 12 acres for the king's use. We do not hear that this scheme is prosecuting, and conclude it is given up. The country in the vicinity of this intended city is represented as excellent, and, in many parts, beyond description. The natural growth consists of mulberry, locust, sassafras, walnut, hickory, oak, ash, dog-wood, &c. with one or more grape-vines running up almost every tree; and the grapes yield, from experiments, good red wine in plenty, and with little labour. In some of the low-grounds grow large cypress trees. The climate is said to be favourable to health, and to the culture of fruits of various kinds, particularly for garden vegetables. The praires or meadows are fertile in grass, flowering-plants, strawberries, and when cultivated produce good crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco, and are easily tilled. Iron and lead mines and salt-springs, it is asserted, are found in such plenty as to afford an abundant supply of these necessary articles. The banks of the Mississippi, for many leagues in extent, commencing about 20 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, are a continued chain of limestone. A fine tract of high, rich, level land, S. W. W. and N. W. of New-Madrid, about 25 miles wide, extends quite to the river St. Francis.

NEWMANSTOWN, Pennsylvania, situated in Dauphin co. on the east side of Mill Creek. It contains about 30 houses, and is 14 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 72 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NEWMARKET, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, north of Exeter, of which it was formerly a part, and 13 miles west of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727, and contains 1137 inhabitants. Fossil shells have been found near Lamprey river in this town, at the depth of 17 feet; and in such a situation as that the bed of the river could never have been there. The shells were of oysters, muscles, and clams intermixed.

NEWMARKET, a village in Frederick co. Maryland, on the high road to Frederickstown, from which it lies nearly 13 miles W. S. W. and about 36 north-west of the Federal City.

NEWMARKET, a village in Dorchester co. Maryland, 3 miles north-east of Indian-

Indian-Town, on Choptank river, nine north-east of Cambridge, and as far north-west of Vienna.

NEWMARKET, a town in Virginia, Amherst co. on the north side of James river, at the mouth of Tye river. It is a small place, contains a tobacco warehouse; is 100 miles above Richmond, and 378 from Philadelphia.

NEW-MARLBOROUGH, a township in Ulster co. New-York. See *Marlborough*.

NEW-MARLBOROUGH, Berkshire co. Massachusetts. It is 23 miles southward of Lenox, and 144 S.W. by W. of Boston.

NEW-MARLBOROUGH, a town in King George's co. Virginia, on the west side of Patowmac river, 10 miles east of Falmouth.

NEW-MEADOWS River, in the District of Maine, a water of Casco Bay, navigable for vessels of a considerable burden a small distance. See *Casco Bay*.

NEW-MEXICO. See *Mexico*.

NEW-MILFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, Litchfield co. on the eastern side of Housatonic river, about 16 miles north of Danbury, 20 south-west of Litchfield, and 52 W. by S. W. of Hartford.

NEWNHAM, Cape. See *Newenham*.

NEW-NORTH-WALES. See *Wales*, and *New-Britain*.

NEW-ORLEANS, the metropolis of Louisiana, was regularly laid out by the French in the year 1720, on the east side of the river Mississippi, in lat. 30 2 north, and long. 89 53 west; 18 miles from Detour des Anglois, or English Turn, and 105 miles from the Balize at the mouth of the river. All the streets are perfectly straight but too narrow, and cross each other at right angles. There were, in 1788, 1,100 houses in this town, generally built with timber frames, raised about 8 feet from the ground, with large galleries round them, and the cellars under the floors level with the ground; any subterraneous buildings would be constantly full of water. Most of the houses have gardens. In March, 1788, this town, by a fire, was reduced in five hours to 200 houses. It has since been rebuilt. The side next the river is open, and is secured from the inundations of the river, by a raised bank, generally called the levee, which extends from the English Turn, to the upper settlements of the Germans, a distance of more than 50 miles,

with a good road all the way. There is reason to believe that in a short time New-Orleans may become a great and opulent city, if we consider the advantages of its situation, but a few leagues from the sea, on a noble river, in a most fertile country, under a most delightful and wholesome climate, within 2 weeks sail of Mexico, and still nearer the French, Spanish, and British West-India islands, with a moral certainty of its becoming a general receptacle for the produce of that extensive and valuable country on the Mississippi, Ohio, and its other branches; all which are much more than sufficient to ensure the future wealth, power, and prosperity of this city. The vessels which sail up the Mississippi haul close along side the bank next to New-Orleans, to which they make fast, and take in or discharge their cargoes with the same ease as at a wharf.

NEW-PALTZ, a township in Ulster co. New-York, bounded easterly by Hudson river, southerly by Matlborough and Shawangunk. It contains 2,309 inhabitants, including 302 slaves. The compact part of it is situated on the eastern side of Wall-Kill, and contains about 250 houses and a Dutch church. It is 10 miles from Shawangunk, 14 southerly of Kingston, 20 south-west of Rhinebeck, and 80 north-north-west of New-York.

NEWPORT, a township of Nova-Scotia, in Hants co. on the river Avon. The road from Halifax runs part of the way between this township and Windsor; and has settlements on it at certain distances.

NEWPORT, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, east of Claremont. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 780 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, a maritime county of the State of Rhode-Island, comprehending Rhode-Island, Cannonicut, Block, Prudence, and several other small islands. It is divided into 7 townships, and contains 14,300 inhabitants, including 366 slaves.

NEWPORT, the chief town of this county, and the semi-metropolis of the State of Rhode-Island; stands on the south-west end of Rhode-Island, about 5 miles from the sea. Its harbour, (which is one of the finest in the world) spreads westward before the town. The entrance is easy and safe, and a large

large fleet may anchor in it and ride in perfect security. It is probable this may, in some future period, become one of the man-of-war ports of the American empire. The town lies north and south upon a gradual ascent as you proceed eastward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills which lie westward upon the main. West of the town is Goat-Island, on which is Port Washington. It has been lately repaired and a citadel erected in it. The fort has been ceded to the United States. Between Goat-Island and Rhode-Island is the harbour. Newport contains about 1,000 houses, built chiefly of wood. It has 10 houses for public worship, 4 for Baptists, 2 for Congregationalists, one for Episcopians, one for Quakers, one for Moravians, and one for Jews. The other public buildings are a state-house, and an edifice for the public library. The situation, form and architecture of the state-house, give it a pleasing appearance. It stands sufficiently elevated, and a long wharf and paved parade lead up to it from the harbour. Front or Water street is a mile in length. Here is a flourishing academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, who teach the learned languages, English grammar, geography, &c. A marine society was established here in 1752, for the relief of distressed widows and orphans, and such of their society as may need relief. This city, far famed for the beauty of its situation and the salubrity of its climate, is no less remarkable for the great variety and excellent quality of fresh fish which the market furnishes at all seasons of the year. No less than sixty different kinds have been produced in this market. The excellent accommodations and regulations of the numerous packets, which belong to this port, and which ply thence to Providence and New-York, are worthy of notice. They are said, by European travellers, to be superior to any thing of the kind in Europe. This town, although greatly injured by the late war, and its consequences, has a considerable trade. A cotton and duck manufactory have been lately established. The exports for a year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 311,200 dollars. It was first settled by Mr. William Coddington, afterwards

governor, and the father of Rhode-Island, with 17 others, in 1639. It is 30 miles S. by E. of Providence, 14 south-east of Bristol, 75 S. W. by S. of Boston, 113 E. N. E. of New-Haven, and 292 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 29, W. long. from Greenwich 71 17.

NEWPORT, a small post-town in Newcastle co. Delaware; situated on the north side of Christiana Creek, three miles W. of Wilmington. It contains about 200 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, in flour. It is 6 miles N. E. by N. of Christiana Bridge, and 31 S. W. of Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, a township in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania.

NEWPORT, a small post-town in Charles co. Maryland, 11 miles S. E. of Port Tobacco, 94 S. by W. of Baltimore, and 195 south-west of Philadelphia.

NEWPORT. See *Isle of Wight County, Virginia*.

NEWPORT, a very thriving settlement in Liberty co. Georgia, situated on a navigable creek, 34 miles south of Savannah, and 7 or 8 south of west from Sunbury. This place, commonly known by the name of *Newport Bridge*, is the rival of Sunbury, and commands the principal part of the trade of the whole county. A post-office is kept here.

NEW-RIVER, a river of Tennessee, which rises on the north side of the Alleghany mountains, and running a north-east course enters Virginia, and is called Kanaway; which see.

NEW-ROCHELLE, a township in West-Chester co. New-York, on Long-Island Sound. It contained 692 inhabitants, of whom 89 were slaves, in 1790. In 1796, there were 100 of the inhabitants qualified electors. It is 6 miles S. W. of Rye, and 20 north-easterly of New-York city.

NEW-SALEM, or *Pequottink*, a Moravian settlement, formed in 1786, on the E. side of Huron river, which runs northward into Lake Erie.

NEW-SALEM, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, bounded E. by the west line of Worcester co. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1543 inhabitants. It is 85 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NEW-SALEM, a township in Rockingham

ingham county, New-Hampshire, adjoining Pelham and Haverhill.

NEW-SAVANNAH, a village in Burke co. Georgia, on the S. W. bank of the Savannah, 12 miles S. E. of Augusta.

NEW-SHOREHAM. See *Block-Island*.

NEW-SMYRNA *Entrance, or Mosquito Inlet*, on the coast of Florida, is about 11 leagues north-north-west, $\frac{1}{2}$ west from Cape Canaveral.

NEW-SOUTH-WALES. See *Wales and New-Britain*.

NEW-SPAIN. See *Mexico*.

NEW-STOCKBRIDGE. See *Stock-bridge New*.

NEW-SWEDELAND, was the name of the territory between Virginia and New-York, when in possession of the Swedes, and was afterwards possessed, or rather claimed by the Dutch. The chief town was called *Gottenburg*.

NEW-THAMES River. See *Thames*.

NEWTON, a pleasant township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, situated on Charles river, and is 9 miles west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1691, and contains 1360 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a small town in Chester co. Pennsylvania, 22 miles south of Philadelphia.

NEWTON, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, on Powow river, adjoining Amesbury, in Massachusetts, 10 or 12 miles southerly of Exeter. It was incorporated in 1749, and contains 530 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a post-town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 9 miles east-north-east of Danbury, 26 west-north-west of New-Haven, 61 south-west of Hartford, and 80 north-east of New-York. The town stands pleasantly on an elevated spot, and was settled in 1708.

NEWTON, on Staten-Island, New-York, is 3 miles N. E. of Old-Town, as far east of Richmond, and 9 south-westerly of New-York.

NEWTON, a township in Queen's co. New-York, includes all the islands in the Sound opposite the same. It is about 8 miles east of New-York, and contains 2,111 inhabitants, including 533 slaves.

NEWTON, a township in West-Chester co. New-York; of whose inhabitants 276 are electors.

NEWTON, a township in Tioga co. New-York, lies between the south end of Seneca Lake and Tioga river; having Chemung township east, from which

it was taken, and incorporated in 1792. In 1796, 169 of its inhabitants were electors.

NEWTOWN, a township in Gloucester co. New-Jersey.

NEWTOWN, the seat of justice in Suffolk co. New-Jersey, is about 10 miles S. E. of Sandyton.

NEWTOWN, the capital of Bucks co. Pennsylvania. It contains a Presbyterian church, a stone gaol, a court-house, an academy, and about 50 houses. It was settled in 1725, and is 10 miles W. of Trenton, in New-Jersey, and 30 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. There are two other townships of this name, the one in Delaware co. the other in that of Cumberland.

NEWTOWN, a small town of Virginia, situated in Frederick co. between the north and south branches of Shenandoah river; 7 miles south of Winchester, and 173 north-north-west of Richmond.

NEW-UTRECHT, a small maritime town of New-York, situated in King's co. Long-Island, opposite the Narrows, and 7 miles south of New-York city. The whole township contains 562 inhabitants; of whom 76 are qualified electors, and 206 slaves.

NEW-WINDSOR, a township of Ulster co. New-York, pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Hudson river, just above the high lands, 3 miles south of Newburgh, and 6 north of West Point. It contains 1819 inhabitants; of whom 261 are qualified electors, and 117 slaves. A valuable set of works in this town for manufacturing scythes were destroyed by fire. In 1795, the legislature granted the unfortunate proprietor, Mr. Boyd, £1500 to enable him to re-establish them. The compact part of the town contains about 40 houses and a Presbyterian church, 64 miles north of New-York. The summer residence of Gov. Clinton was formerly at a rural seat, on the margin of the river, at this place.

NEW-WRENTHAM, District of Maine, a township 6 miles E. of Penobscot river, adjoining Orrington, and 15 miles from Buckton.

NEW-YEAR'S Harbour, on the north coast of Staten Land Island, at the south extremity of S. America, affords wood and good water; was discovered Jan. 1, 1775; hence its name. S. lat. 54 49, west long. 64 11.

NEW-YEAR'S Islands, near the above harbour,

harbour, within which is anchorage at north half west from the harbour, at the distance of 2 leagues from it.

NEW-YORK, one of the United States of America, is situated between lat. 40 40 and 45 north, and between long. 73 10 and 80 west; is about 350 miles in length, and 300 in breadth; bounded south-easterly by the Atlantic Ocean; east by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; north by Upper Canada; south-west and west by Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Lake Erie. It is subdivided into 21 counties as follows, viz. New-York, Richmond, Suffolk West-Chester, Queens, Kings, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Herkemer, Onondago, Otsego, Ontario, and Tioga. In 1790, this State contained 340,120 inhabitants; of whom 21,324 were slaves. Since that period the counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Herkemer, Onondago, Otsego, and Tioga have been taken from the other counties. In 1796, according to the State census, there were 195 townships, and 64,017 qualified electors. Electors in this State are divided into the following classes:

Freeholders to the value of £1000	36,338
Do. to the value of £20 and under £100	4,838
Do. who rent tenements of 40s. per annum	22,598
Other freeholders	243

64,017

It is difficult to ascertain accurately the proportion the number of electors bears to the whole number of inhabitants in this State. In the county of Herkemer the electors to the whole number of inhabitants was, in 1795, nearly as 1 to 6, but this proportion will not hold through the State. In 1790 the number of inhabitants in the State was, as already mentioned, 340,120, of whom 41,785 were electors. In 1795 the number of electors was 64,017, which, if the proportion between the electors and the whole number of inhabitants be the same, gives, as the whole number of inhabitants in 1795, 530,177, an increase, in 5 years, of 190,057.

The chief rivers are Hudson, Mohawk and their branches. The rivers Delaware and Esquehannah, rise in this State. The principal lakes are Otsego, Oneida, George, Seneca, Cayuga, Salt, and Chautaugheque. The principal bay is that of York, which spreads to the southward before the city of New-York. The legislature of New-York, stimu-

lated by the enterprizing and active Pennsylvanians, who are competitors for the trade of the western country, have lately granted very liberal sums, towards improving those roads that traverse the most settled parts of the country, and opening such as lead into the western and northern parts of the State, uniting as far as possible the establishments on Hudson's river, and the most populous parts of the interior country by the nearest practicable distances. By late establishments of post-roads a safe and direct conveyance is opened between the most interior western parts of this State, and the several States in the Union: and when the obstructions between Hudson's river and Lake Ontario are removed, there will not be a great deal to do to continue the water communication by the lakes and through Illinois river to the Mississippi. New-York, to speak generally, is intersected by ridges of mountains extending in a N. E. and S. W. direction. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains, however, the country is level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state with maple, beech, birch, cherry, black walnut, locust, hickory, and some mulberry trees.

On the banks of Lake Erie are a few chestnut and oak ridges. Hemlock swamps are interspersed thinly through the country. All the creeks that empty into Lake Erie have falls, which afford many excellent mill-seats. The lands between the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, are represented as uncommonly excellent, being most agreeably diversified with gentle risings, and timbered with lofty trees, with little underwood. The legislature have granted a million and a half acres of land, as a gratuity to the officers and soldiers of the line of this State. This tract forms the military townships of the county of Onondago. See *Military Townships*, and *Onondago*. East of the Alleghany Mountains, which commence with the Kaat's Kill, on the west side of Hudson's river, the country is broken into hills with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and when cleared afford fine pasture; the vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, Indian corn, &c. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the principal. Indian corn and peas are likewise raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home consumption,

sumption. The best lands in the State, along Mohawk river and north of it and west of the Alleghany Mountains, but a few years ago was mostly in a state of nature, but has been of late rapidly settling. In the northern and unsettled parts of the State are plenty of moose, deer, bears, some beavers, martins, and most other inhabitants of the forest, except wolves. The Ballstown, Saratoga, and New-Lebanon medicinal springs are much celebrated; these are noticed under their respective heads. The salt made from the Salt Springs here is equal in goodness to that imported from Turk's Island. The weight of a bushel of the salt is 136 lb. A spring is reported to have been discovered in the Suffquehannah country, impregnated with nitre, from which salt-petre is made in the same manner that common salt is made from the Onondago springs. Large quantities of iron ore are found here. A silver mine has been worked at Philipburg, which produced virgin silver. Lead is found in Herkemer county, and sulphur in Montgomery. Spar, zink or spelter, a semi-metal, magnez, used in glazings, pyrites of a golden hue, various kinds of copper ore, and lead and coal mines, are found in this State, also petrified wood, plaster of Paris, isinglass in sheets, talcs, and crystals of various kinds and colours, flint, asbestos, and several other fossils. A small black stone has also been found, which vitrifies with a small heat, and it is said makes excellent glass. The chief manufactures are iron, glass, paper, pot and pearl ashes, earthen ware, maple sugar and molasses, and the citizens in general manufacture their own cloathing. This State, having a short and easy access to the ocean, commands the trade of a great proportion of the best settled and best cultivated parts of the United States. Their exports to the West-Indies are, biscuit, peas, Indian-corn, apples, onions, boards, staves, horses, sheep, butter, cheese, pickled oysters, beef and pork. But wheat is the staple commodity of the State, of which no less than 677,700 bushels were exported so long ago as the year 1775, besides 2,555 tons of bread, and 2,828 tons of flour. The increase since has been in proportion to the increase of the population. In wheat and flour about a million bushels are now annually exported. West-India goods are received in return for the above ar-

ticles. Besides the articles, already enumerated are exported flax-seed, cotton wool, sarsaparilla, coffee, indigo, rice, pig-iron, bar-iron, pot-ash, pearl-ash, furs, deer-skins, logwood, fusitic, mahogany, bees-wax, oil, Madeira wine, rum, tar, pitch, turpentine, whale-fins, fish, sugars, molasses, salt, tobacco, lard, &c. but most of these articles are imported for re-exportation. The exports to foreign parts, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, 1792, &c. consisting principally of the articles above enumerated, amounted as follows; in 1791, to 2,505,465 dolls. 10 cents; 1792—2,535,790 dolls. 25 cents; 1793—2,932,370 dolls.; 1794—5,442,183 dolls. 10 cents; 1795—10,304,580 dolls. 78 cents. This State owned in 1792, 46,626 tons of shipping, besides which she finds employment for about 40,000 tons of foreign vessels. There are in this State, two handsomely endowed and flourishing colleges, viz. Columbia, formerly King's College, in the city of New-York, and Union College, at Schenectady. See *New-York City*, and *Schenectady*. Besides these, there are dispersed in different parts of the State, 14 incorporated Academies, containing in the whole, as many as 6 or 700 students. These, with the establishment of schools, one at least in every district of 4 square miles, for the common branches of education, must have the most beneficial effects on the state of society. The sums granted by the legislature of this State for the encouragement of literature since the year 1790, have been very liberal and is evincive of the wisest policy. In March, 1790, the legislature granted to the regents of the University, who have by law the superintendence and management of the literature of the State, several large and valuable tracts of land, on the waters of Lakes George and Champlain, and also Governor's Island in the harbour of New-York, with intent that the rents and income thereof should be by them applied to the advancement of literature. At the same time they granted them £1000 currency, for the same general purpose. In April, 1792, they ordered to be paid to the Regents, £1500 for enlarging the library, £200 for a chemical apparatus, £1200 for erecting a wall to support the college grounds, and £5000 for erecting a hall and an additional wing to the college: Also £1500 annually for 5 years to be discretionally

tionally distributed among the academies of the State. Also £750, for 5 years, to be applied to the payment of the salaries of additional professors. In their sessions since 1795, the sums they have granted for the support of the colleges, academics, and of common schools throughout the State, have been very liberal. The religious sects or denominations in this State are, English Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends or Quakers, German Lutherans, Moravians, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Shakers, a few followers of Jemima Wilkinson at Geneva, and some Jews in the city of New-York. The treasury of this State is one of the richest in the Union. The treasurer of the State reported to the legislature in Jan. 1796, that the funds amounted to 2,119,068 dollars, 33 cents, which yields an annuity of 234,218 dolls. Besides the above immense sum, there was at that period in the treasury £134,207 : 19 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ currency. The ability of the State, therefore, is abundantly competent to aid public institutions of every kind, to make roads, erect bridges, open canals, and push every kind of improvement to the most desirable length. The body of the Six Nations of Indians inhabit the western part of this State. See *Six Nations*.

The English language is generally spoken throughout the State, but is not a little corrupted by the Dutch dialect, which is still spoken in some counties, particularly in King's, Ulster, Albany, and that part of Orange which lies S. of the mountains. But as Dutch schools are almost, if not wholly discontinued, that language, in a few generations, will probably cease to be used at all. And the increase of English schools has already had a perceptible effect in the improvement of the English language. Besides the Dutch and English, there are in this State many emigrants from Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and some few from France. Many Germans are settled on the Mohawk, and some Scots people on the Hudson, in the county of Washington. The principal part of the two former settled in the city of New-York; and retain the manners, the religion, and some of them the language of their respective countries. The French emigrants settled principally at New-Rochelle, and on Staten-Island, and their descendants, several of

them, now fill some of the highest offices in the United States. The western parts of the State are settled and settling principally from New-England. There are three incorporated cities in this State, New-York, Albany, and Hudson.

NEW-YORK County, in the above State, comprehending the island of New-York, or Manhattan, on which the metropolis stands, and the following small islands: Great Barn, Little Barn, Manning's, Nutten, Bedlow's, Bucking, and Oyster Islands. It contained, in 1790, 33,131 inhabitants, including 2369 slaves. Now, in 1796, the number of inhabitants amounts to about 70,000, of whom 7,272 are qualified electors.

NEW-YORK City is situated on the S. W. point of York island, at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers, and is the metropolis of the State of its name, and the second in rank in the Union. The length of the city on East river is upwards of two miles, and rapidly increasing, but falls short of that distance on the banks of the Hudson. Its breadth on an average, is about a mile; and its circumference, 4 or 5 miles. The plan of the city is not perfectly regular, but is laid out with reference to the situation of the ground. The ground which was unoccupied before the peace of 1783, was laid out in parallel streets of convenient width, which has had a good effect upon the parts of the city lately built. The principal streets run nearly parallel with the rivers. These are intersected, though not at right angles, by streets running from river to river. In the width of the streets there is a great diversity. Water street and Pearl street, which occupy the banks of East river, are very conveniently situated for business, but they are low and too narrow; not admitting in some places of walks on the sides for foot passengers. Broad street, extending from the Exchange to city hall, is sufficiently wide. This was originally built on each side of the creek, which penetrated almost to the city hall. This street is low, but pleasant. But the most convenient and agreeable part of the city is the Broadway. It begins at a point which is formed by the junction of the Hudson and East rivers—occupies the height of land between them, upon a true meridional line—rises gently to the northward—is nearly 70 feet

feet wide—adorned, where the fort formerly stood, (which has lately been levelled) with an elegant brick edifice, for the accommodation of the governor of the State, and a public walk from the extremity of the point, occupying the ground of the lower battery which is now demolished; also with two Episcopal churches and a number of elegant private buildings. It terminates, to the northward, in a triangular area, fronting the bridewell and alms-house, and commands from any point, a view of the Bay and Narrows. Since the year 1788, that part of the city, which was buried in ruins during the war, has been rapidly rebuilding, the streets widened, straitened, raised in the middle under an angle sufficient to carry off the water to the side gutters, and foot-ways of brick made on each side. At this time, the part that was destroyed by fire is all covered with elegant brick houses. Wall street is generally 50 feet wide and elevated, and the buildings elegant. Hanover square and Dock street are conveniently situated for business, and the houses well built. William street is also elevated and convenient, and is the principal market for retailing dry goods. Many of the other streets are pleasant, but most of them are irregular and narrow. The houses are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled. There are remaining a few houses built after the old Dutch manner; but the English taste has prevailed almost a century. The most magnificent edifice in this city is *Federal Hall*, situated at the head of Broad street, where its front appears to great advantage, in which is a gallery 12 feet deep, guarded by an elegant iron railing. In this gallery our beloved WASHINGTON, attended by the senate and house of representatives, took his oath of office in the face of Heaven, and in presence of a large concourse of people assembled in front, at the commencement of the operation of the Federal Constitution, April 30th, 1789. The other public buildings in the city are, three houses for public worship for the Dutch Reformed church, four Presbyterian churches, three Episcopal churches, two for German Lutherans and Calvinists, two Friends' meeting-houses, two for Baptists, two for Methodists, one for Moravians, one Roman Catholic church, one French Protestant church, and a Jews' synagogue. Besides

these there is the governor's house, already mentioned, a handsome building, the college, gaol, and several other buildings of less note. The city is accommodated with four markets in different parts, which are furnished with a great plenty and variety of provisions in neat and excellent order.

King's college, in the city of New-York, was principally founded by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the province, assisted by the general assembly, and the corporation of Trinity Church; in the year 1754, a royal charter (and grant of money) being then obtained, incorporating a number of gentlemen therein mentioned, by the name of "The Governors of the College of the province of New-York, in the city of New-York, in America;" and granting to them and their successors forever, amongst various other rights and privileges, the power of conferring all such degrees as are usually conferred by either of the English universities. By the charter it was provided that the president shall always be a member of the church of England, and that a form of prayer collected from the liturgy of that church, with a particular prayer for the college, shall be daily used, morning and evening, in the college chapel; at the same time, no test of their religious persuasion was required from any of the fellows, professors or tutors; and the advantages of education were equally extended to students of all denominations. The building (which is only one-third of the intended structure) consists of an elegant stone edifice, three complete stories high, with four stair-cases, 12 apartments in each, a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, and a school for experimental philosophy. The college is situated on a dry gravelly soil, about 150 yards from the bank of Hudson's river, which it overlooks, commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect. Since the revolution, the legislature passed an act constituting 21 gentlemen (of whom the governor and lieutenant-governor, for the time being, are members *ex officio*) a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of "The Regents of the University of the State of New-York." They are entrusted with the care of literature in general in the State, and have power to grant charters of incorporation for erecting colleges and academies

academies throughout the State, are to visit these institutions as often as they shall think proper, and report their state to the legislature once a year. King's college, which we have already described, is now called *Columbia College*. This college, by an act of the legislature passed in the spring of 1787, was put under the care of 24 gentlemen, who are a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Trustees of Columbia College in the city of New-York." This body possess all the powers vested in the governors of King's college, before the revolution, or in the regents of the university, since the revolution, so far as their power respected this institution. No regent can be a trustee of any particular college or academy in the State. The regents of the university have power to confer the higher degrees, and them only. The college edifice has received no addition since the peace, though the erection of a hall and a wing have been contemplated, and funds for the purpose granted by the legislature. The annual revenue arising from the estate belonging to the college, exclusive of some bonds which are not at present productive, amounts to £1,535 currency. Columbia college consists of 2 faculties; a faculty of arts and a faculty of physic. The first has a president and 7 professors, and the second a dean and 7 professors. The students attending both the faculties at the beginning of the year 1795 amounted to 140. The officers of instruction and immediate government in the faculty of arts, are a president, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of logic and geography, and a professor of languages. To these have lately been added a professor of chymistry and agriculture, a professor of oriental languages, a professor of law, and a professor of the French language. In the faculty of physic, the dean is lecturer on clinical medicine in the New-York hospital; and there are the professorships of botany, of anatomy, of the obstetric art, of materia medica, of the institutes of medicine, of surgery, and the practice of physic. These professors afford the necessary instruction in the healing art. The library and museum were destroyed during the war. Upwards of £800 (of monies granted by the legislature) have been lately expended in books to increase the library. The philosophical apparatus is new and

complete. The government of the city (which was incorporated in 1696) is now in the hands of a mayor, alderman and common council. The city is divided into seven wards, in each of which there is chosen annually by the people an alderman and an assistant, who, together with the recorder, are appointed annually by the council of appointment. The mayor's court, which is held from time to time by adjournment, is in high reputation as a court of law. A court of sessions is likewise held for the trial of criminal causes. The situation of the city is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed with cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. It almost necessarily commands the trade of one half New-Jersey, most of that of Connecticut, part of that of Massachusetts, and almost the whole of Vermont, besides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largest rivers in America. This city imports most of the goods consumed between a line of 30 miles E. of Connecticut river, and 20 miles west of the Hudson, which is 130 miles; and between the ocean and the confines of Canada, about 400 miles; a considerable portion of which is the best peopled of any part of the United States; and the whole territory contains nearly a million people, or one-fifth of the inhabitants of the Union. Besides, some of the other States are partially supplied with goods from New-York. But in the staple commodity, flour, Pennsylvania and Maryland have exceeded it, the superfine flour of those States commanding a higher price than that of New-York; not that the quality of the grain is worse, but because greater attention is paid in those States to the inspection and manufacture of that article. In the manufacture likewise of iron, paper, cabinet works, &c. Pennsylvania exceeds not only New-York, but all her sister States. In times of peace, however, New-York will command more commercial business than any town in the United States. In time of war it will be insecure, without a marine force; but a small number of ships will be able to defend it from the most formidable attacks by sea. A want of good water

is a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city. Most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water, conveyed to their doors in casks, from a pump near the head of Queen street, which receives it from a spring almost a mile from the centre of the city. This well is about 20 feet deep and four feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well, is 110 hogheads of 120 gallons each. In some hot summer days 216 hogheads have been drawn from it; and what is very singular, there is never more or less than about 3 feet water in the well. The water is sold commonly at three pence a hoghead at the pump. Several proposals have been made by individuals to supply the citizens by pipes; but none have yet been accepted. On a general view of this city, as described 40 years ago, and in its present state, the comparison is flattering to the present age; particularly the improvements in taste, elegance of manners, and that easy unaffected civility and politeness which form the happiness of social intercourse. The number of inhabitants in the city and county of New-York in 1756, was 10,881; 1771, 21,863; 1786, 23,614; 1790, 33,131; 1796, 72,272 electors; probably about 70,000 inhabitants. There is no basin for the reception of vessels, but the road where they lie in East river, which is protected from the violence of the sea by the circumjacent islands. The great rapidity of the tides in the narrow channels between Long-Island and York-Island, and between Long-Island and Staten-Island, increased by the water of Hudson and East rivers, preserves the channel from being obstructed by ice; so that navigation is always open, except a few days when the weather is uncommonly severe. The entries from foreign ports only into this port in 1795 were 941, viz. ships, 178—brigs, 309—barques, 9—snows, 7—schooners, 268—sloops, 170. Works of defence have been erected here to a considerable extent, and when completed on the original plan, will afford great security to the city, from enemies' ships. New-York city is 95 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, 127 S.W. of Hartford, 197 N.E. of Baltimore, 252 S.W. of Boston, 375 from Portland, in Maine, 373 from Richmond, 620 from Fayetteville, 913 from Charleston, and 1,020 from Savan-

nah. N. lat. 40 42 8, W. long. 74 9 45.

NEW-YORK, an Indian town of the Creek nation, situated on Tallapoosie river, in Georgia; and so named by Col. Ray, a New-York British loyalist.

NEW-YORK *Island*, on which the city of that name stands, is about 15 miles long, and does not exceed two in any part in breadth. It is joined to the main land by a bridge, called King's Bridge, 15 miles N. of New-York city.

NEYBE, or *Neiva*, a fertile plain on the south side of the island of St. Domingo; bounded E. by the bay and river of its name, on the W. by the river of Daines, and the Pond of Henriquelle. It contains about 80 square leagues, abounds with game, and is a chosen spot for flamingoes, pheasants, and royal or crowned peacocks. These last have a more delicate flavour and more brilliant plumage than the peacocks of Europe. Nine leagues from the W. bank of the Neybe is the town, containing about 200 houses, and can turn out 300 men fit to bear arms. This town is 15 leagues W. by N. of Azua, and 16 from the point where the line of demarcation cuts Brackish Pond. This territory produces a sort of plaster, talc, and fossil salt. The natural re-production of the salt is so rapid, that a pretty large hollow is absolutely filled up again in the course of a year. The river might be rendered navigable for small craft, and the plain is able to afford eligible situations for 150 sugar plantations.

NIAGARA *River and Falls*. Niagara river, connects the N.E. end of Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, and is about 30 miles in length, from Fort Erie to Niagara Fort, and forms a part of the boundary between the United States and Upper Canada. It receives Chipeway or Welland river from the W. and Tonawanta Creek from the E. and empties into Great and Navy Islands. Fort Slusher stands on the E. side of this river near Navy Island. The *Falls*, in this river, are opposite Fort Slusher, about 7 or 8 miles south of Lake Ontario, and form the greatest curiosity which this, or indeed any other country, affords. In order to have a tolerable idea of this stupendous fall of water, it will be necessary to conceive that part of the country in which Lake Erie is situated, to be elevated above that which contains Lake Ontario, about 300 feet; the slope which separates the up-

per and lower country is generally very steep, and in many places almost perpendicular; it is formed by horizontal strata of stone, great part of which is lime-stone. The slope may be traced by the north side of lake Ontario, near the bay of Toronto, round the west end of the Lake; thence the direction is generally east. Between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie it crosses the strait of Niagara and the Genessee river; after which it becomes lost in the country towards Seneca Lake. It is to this slope the country is indebted both for the Cataract of Niagara and the great Falls of Genessee. The Cataract of Niagara, some have supposed, was formerly at the northern side of the slope near the landing; and that from the great length of time, and the quantity of water, and distance which it falls, the solid stone is worn away for about seven miles up towards lake Erie,* and a chasm is formed which no person can approach without terror. Down this chasm the water rushes with a most astonishing noise and velocity, after it makes the great pitch. Here the fancy is constantly engaged in the contemplation of the most romantic and awful prospect imaginable; when the eye catches the falls, the contemplation is instantly arrested, and the beholder admires in silence. The river is about 742 yards wide at the falls. The perpendicular pitch of this vast body of water produces a sound that is frequently heard at the distance of 20 miles, and in a clear day, and fair wind, 40 and even 50 miles. A perceptible, tremulous motion in the earth is felt for several rods round. A heavy cloud or fog is constantly ascending from the falls, in which rainbows may always be seen when the sun shines. This fog or spray, in the winter season, falls upon the neighbouring trees, where it congeals, and produces a most beautiful chrystalline appearance: this remark is applicable also to the Falls of Genessee. It is conjectured that the water must fall at least 65 feet in the chasm; the perpendicular pitch at the cataract is 150 feet; other accounts say only 137 feet: to these add 58 feet, which the water falls the last half mile immediately above the falls, and we have 273, which the water falls in the distance

of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Animals swimming near the Rapids above the great Cataract are instantly hurried to destruction. Just below the Great Pitch, the water and foam may be seen puffed up in large spherical figures; they burst at the top, and project a column of the spray to a prodigious height, and then subside, and are succeeded by others which burst in like manner. This appearance is most remarkable about half way between the island that divides the falls and the west side of the strait, where the largest column of water descends. The descent into the chasm of this stupendous cataract is very difficult, on account of the great height of the banks; but when once a person has descended, he may go up to the foot of the Falls, and take shelter behind the descending column of water, between that and the precipice, where there is a space sufficient to contain a number of people in perfect safety, and where conversation may be held without interruption from the noise, which is less here than at a considerable distance. On Christmas night, 1795, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here, and by which a large piece of the rock that forms the famous cataract was broken off.

NIAGARA, a fort and post-town in the State of New-York, situated on the E. side of Niagara river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and opposite to Newark, in Canada. Niagara Fort is a most important post, and secures a greater number of communications, through a large country, than probably any other pass in interior America. It is about 9 miles below the cataract, 80 N. W. of Williamsburg on Genessee river, 370 N. W. of Philadelphia, and 560 W. by N. of Boston. N. lat. 43 20 W. long. 79. The fort was built by the French about the year 1725, and was delivered up to the United States, according to the treaty of 1794, by the British, in 1796. Although it is a degree N. of Boston, yet the season is quite as mild here as at that town, and vegetation quite as early and forward. It is thought that the climate meliorates in the same latitude as one proceeds from the Atlantic westward.

NICARAGUA, a lake in the province of New-Spain, 117 leagues in circumference. Its western part is not more than 20 miles from the S. W. coast of Mexico. It sends its waters east to the ocean,

* Gen. Lincoln, who visited and examined these falls, in 1794, says, "On a careful examination of the banks of the river, there appears to be no good foundation for this opinion."

ocean, by a spacious river of its name, which divides the province of Nicaragua from Costa Rico. This renders the towns on the banks of the lake of considerable importance, particularly the cities of Granada, Leon, and Nicaragua. The first is on the south side in lat. 11 8 N. and long. 85 12 W. and is 45 miles westward of the city of Nicaragua, that stands at some distance south from the lake. Leon is at the west end of the lake, and in lat. 12 N. and long. 87 W. The lake is interspersed with several islands, and full of fish, but infested with alligators. Nicaragua river empties into the sea, opposite to the island of Monglares. N. lat. 11 40, W. long. 82 47.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of Mexico, having Honduras on the north, the North Sea on the east, Costa Rico on the S. E. and the South Sea on the S. W. It is about 400 miles long, and 120 broad. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the soil fertile, producing quantities of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. This is considered as the garden of America; being so pleasant and fruitful, that when the Spaniards first visited it, they called it Mahomet's paradise.

NICHOLAS, *Cape St.* the north-west extremity of the island of St. Domingo, in the West-Indies. It is 2 leagues W. of the town of its name, but more commonly called *The Mole*, 9 or 10 leagues east of Cape Mayzi, at the east end of the island of Cuba, and 46 leagues north-east by north of Cape Dame Marie, and, with this last cape, forms the entrance into the large bay called the Bite of Bight of Leogane. See *The Mole*.

NICHOLAS, *Port St.* on the coast of Peru, in S. America, lies north of Port St. John, about a league to leeward of the river Musca, and 6 leagues S. S. E. of Port Cavallo. It is safer than St. John's harbour, but affords neither wood nor water.

NICKAJACK, an Indian town on the S. E. side of Tennessee river, at the point of a large bend, about 26 miles north-east of the Creek's Crossing Place. Half way between these lies the Crow Town, on the same side of the river.

NICKER, one of the small Virgin Islands, situated between Anegada and Virgin Gorda, on the latter of which it is dependent. N. lat. 18 30, W. long. 65 5.

NICOLA, or *Nichola Town Gut*, on the north-east coast of the island of St. Christopher's.

NICOYA, or *St. Lucar*, a town of Costa Rico, in the kingdom of Mexico, North-America, having a harbour on a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 10 20 N. and long. 88 10 W. About 10 leagues is the bay of Salinas, from whence the inhabitants of this place procure and send to Panama the purple juice of a shell-fish found in it, besides salt, honey, maize, fowls and wheat; and here is also a pearl fishery. The town is up within the land, but ships ride in the river Cipanzo, 2 leagues to the N. W. from the island of Chira, to take in goods from it; which river is navigable for large periaguas that bring down the goods to the ships. The island of Chira affords plenty of fresh water and provisions.

NICTAU, a river of Nova-Scotia, which waters the township of Annapolis; on its banks are quantities of bog and mountain ore. A bloomery has been erected in the town.

NICUESA, *Gulf of*, is on the east coast of the country of Honduras, on the Spanish Main, having Cape Gracias a Dios for its north limit, and Cape Blanco, on the south; Catherine, or Providence, is due east from it.

NIEBE, or *Neybe*, a bay and river on the south coast of the island of St. Domingo. The bay is situated at north-north-east from Cape Beata. N. lat. 18 3, W. long. 73 46.

NIEVA *Island*, lies south-west of Mistake Bay, and on the north-east side of Hudson's Straits.

NIEVA TERRA, near the east end of Hudson's Straits, in North-America, in lat. 62 4 N. and long. 67 7 W. and has high water on the spring-tide days at 50 min. past 9 o'clock.

NIGANICHE, an island on the coast of Cape Breton Island, and in the south part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is to the southward of a cape about 4 leagues south-south-west of Achepe harbour, and 8 leagues from North Cape.

NIGUA, a river on the south side of the island of St. Domingo. Its mouth is 7 leagues east of the Nisao. The rivers Nigua and Jayna are not very far apart. But as they advance from their springs, they recede from each other, the former running westward from the latter. Between them lies an extensive and

and fertile plain. The quantity of pure gold that was dug from its cavities, its sugar, cocoa, indigo, and other plantations, paid duties of a greater amount than those now paid by all the Spanish part of the island put together. All these rivers might be easily rendered navigable. The parish and small town of Nigua contain about 2,500 persons, partly free people of colour.

NINETY-SIX, a district of the upper country of South-Carolina, west of Orangeburg district, and comprehends the counties of Edgfield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newbury. It contains 33,674 white inhabitants, sends 12 representatives and 4 senators to the State legislature, 3 of the former and one of the latter for each county, and one member to Congress. It produces considerable quantities of tobacco for exportation. Chief town, *Cambridge*, or, as it was formerly called, *Ninety-Six*, which is 60 miles west by north of Columbia, 147 north-west of Charleston, 49 north of Augusta in Georgia, and 762 from Philadelphia. In May, 1781, this town was closely besieged by Gen. Greene, and bravely defended by the British, commanded by Col. Cruger.

NIPEGON, a large river which empties into Lake Superior, from the northward. It leads to a tribe of the Chippewas, who inhabit near a lake of the same name. Not far from the Nipegon is a small river, that, just before it enters the lake, has a perpendicular fall, from the top of a mountain of 600 feet. It is very narrow, appears like a white garter suspended in the air.

NIPISSING Lake is north-east of Lake Huron, and connected with it by French river.

NIPISSINS. Indians inhabiting near the head waters of the Ottowas river. Warriors, 300.

NISAO, a river which rises in the centre of the island of St. Domingo, and falls into the sea on the south side, and on the western side of the point of its name; 7 leagues W. of Nigua river.

NISQUEUNIA, a settlement in the State of New-York, above the city of Albany. This is the principal seat of the society called Shakers. A few of this sect came from England in 1774; and a few others are scattered in different parts of the country.

NITTANY Mountain, in Pennsylv-

nia, is between the Juniatta and the W. branch of Susquehannah river.

NIVERNOIS, a large bay at the east end of Lake Ontario.

NIXONTON, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Pasquotank county; lies on a northern water of Albemarle Sound, and contains a court-house, gaol, and a few dwelling-houses. It is 28 miles N. E. of Edenton, and 468 S. W. of Philadelphia.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a township in Lincoln co. District of Maine, incorporated in 1788, and contains 516 inhabitants. It is 10 miles S. E. of New-Castle, and 192 N. E. of Boston.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a township in the north-eastern part of Herkemer county, New-York, situated on the north-western side of Canada Creek.

NOCKAMIXON, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

NODDLE's Island, a small pleasant and fertile island in Boston harbour, Massachusetts. It is about 2 miles east-north-east of the town, on the Chelsea shore. It is occupied as a farm, and yields large quantities of excellent hay.

NODWAY, a river or rather a long bay which communicates with James' Bay, at the S. E. extremity of Rupert's river.

NOIR, or *Black River*, in Louisiana, runs southward, and joins Rogne or Red river; which see.

NOIR, Cape, on the S. W. coast of the island of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan. S. lat. 54 30, W. long. 73 13.

NOIX, Isle au, or *Nut Isle*, a small isle of 50 acres, near the north end of Lake Champlain, and within the province of Lower Canada. Here the British have a garrison containing 100 men. It is about 5 miles N. N. E. of the mouth of La Cole river, 20 north of Isle La Motte, and 12 or 13 southward of St. John's.

NOLACHUCKY, a river in the eastern part of the State of Tennessee, which runs W. S. W. into French Broad river, about 26 miles from Holston river. Near the banks of this river Greenville College is established.

NOLIN Creek, a branch of Green river in Kentucky. The land here is of an inferior quality.

NOMAN's Land Island lies a little S. W. of Martha's Vineyard, and is about 3 miles long and two broad. It belongs to Duke's co. Massachusetts. N. lat.

41 15, W. long. 71 5.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a port to the S. E. of the cape to the eastward of Porto Bello, on the Spanish Main, or N. coast of S. America, at the distance of about 7 leagues. It is at the bottom of a large deep bay, being wide to the east side in lat. 9 43 N. and long. 78 35 W. The islands called *Bastimentos* are in this bay. Large vessels seldom frequent this part now, although there is from 5 to 8 fathoms and clean ground. Experience pointed out that they were in danger of foundering at anchor, such is the fury with which the sea pours into the bay. Those vessels that now visit it, if their business require any stay, prefer riding at the *Bastimentos*, or at Porto Bello.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, on the W. coast of Mexico, situated on the North Pacific Ocean, is a large and populous town, a little to the northward of the tropic of Cancer, and 20 leagues to the north of Guadalupe. N. lat. 23 38, W. long. 104.

NONESUCH, a river of Cumberland co. District of Maine. It passes to the sea through the town of Scarborough; and receives its name from its extraordinary freshets.

NONESUCH, a harbour at the E. end of the island of Antigua. The road is foul and full of rocks; and it has not more than 6 or 8 feet water, except in one place, which is very difficult.

NOORT Point, on the coast of Chili, is the north point of the bay or port of Coquimbo, the other is called Point Tortugas.

NOOHEEVA, one of the Ingraham Islands, said to be the parent of them all, situated about 10 leagues S. W. of Ooahoon. Capt. Roberts named it *Adams*; it is the same which Ingraham called *Federal Island*. The lat. of the body of the island is 8 58 S. and nearly in the same meridian with Wacapo, between 140 and 140 10 W. long. from Greenwich. All accounts of the natives concurred, says Capt. Roberts, in representing it as populous and fruitful, and to have a large bay with good anchorage.

NOOTKA, or *King George's Sound*, on the N. W. coast of North-America, is very extensive. That part of it where the ships under Capt. Cook anchored, lies in lat. 49 36 N. and long. 126 42 W. from Greenwich. Capt. Cook judged the sound to occupy a degree and a half in latitude, and two of longitude,

exclusive of its arms and branches unexplored. The whole sound is surrounded by high land, in many places broken and rugged, and in general covered with wood to the very top. The natives were numerous and were in possession of iron and beads; which probably were conveyed to them across the continent from Hudson's Bay. They are rather below the middle size, and besmear their bodies with red paint, but their faces are bedaubed with various colours. The Strait De Fuca encompasses the large cluster of islands among which this sound is situated. See *Fuca*, *Pintard*, *Washington Islands*, and *North-West Coast*. It was formally taken possession of by Lieutenant Pearce of the British navy, in 1795, in the name of his Britannic Majesty.

NORD, *Rio del*, or *Rio Bravo*. See *North River*, in the gulf of Mexico.

NORFOLK, a populous maritime county of Massachusetts, lately taken from the southern part of Suffolk co. and lies to the southward around the town and harbour of Boston. And contains 20 townships, of which Dedham is the seat of justice. Number of inhabitants 24,280.

NORFOLK, a populous county of Virginia, bounded north by James's river, which divides it from Warwick. It contains 14,524 inhabitants, including 5,345 slaves.

NORFOLK, a port of entry and post-town and seat of justice in the above county, on the east side of Elizabeth river, immediately below the confluence of the eastern branch. It is the most considerable commercial town in Virginia. The channel of the river is from 350 to 400 yards wide, and at common flood tides has 18 feet water up to the town. The harbour is safe and commodious, and large enough to contain 300 ships. It was burnt on the 1st of January, 1776, by the Liverpool man of war, by order of the British governor Lord Dunmore; and the loss amounted to £300,000 sterling. It now contains about 500 dwelling-houses, a court-house, gaol, an episcopal and methodist church, a theatre, and an academy. In 1790, it contained 2,959 inhabitants, including 1294 slaves. The town is governed by a mayor and several aldermen. It carries on a brisk trade to the West-Indies, Europe and the different States, and constitutions, with Portsmouth, which stands

on the opposite side of the river, a port of entry. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 1,660,752 dollars. A canal, of 16 miles in length, is now cutting from the north branch of Albemarle Sound in N. Carolina, to the waters of the S. branch of Elizabeth river. It will communicate with Elizabeth river 9 miles from Norfolk. Merchant vessels of the largest size may go within a mile from the mouth of the canal; and here, the water being fresh, the worm, which does such damage to vessels in Norfolk and Portsmouth, will not affect them. It is 114 miles E. S. E. of Richmond, 54 from Williamsburg, 30 N. E. of Suffolk, and 389 S. by W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36 55, W. long. 76 28.

NORFOLK, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, 15 miles north of Litchfield, on the Massachusetts line.

NORMAN, *Cape*, on the west coast of Newfoundland island, is on the gulf of St. Lawrence, and the western entrance of the narrow bay of Mauco, 20 leagues from Cape Ferrol. N. lat. 51 39, W. long. 55 58. High water at full and change days at 9 o'clock.

NORONHA *Island, Ferdinand*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, laid down in lat. 3 56 south, and long. 32 38 west. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, looked for it in long. 32 5, but did not find it.

NORRIDGEWALK, or *Norridgewock*, a post-town in Lincoln co. on Kennebeck river, Maine, incorporated in 1788, and contains 376 inhabitants. It is 10 miles west of Canaan, 239 N. by E. of Boston, and 587 north-east of Philadelphia. The Indian town of this name stood about 40 miles above Fort Halifax, where Kennebeck river, as you ascend it, after taking a south-westward course, turns to the northward, and forms a point where the town stood. It was destroyed by a party under Col. Harman, in 1724.

NORRITON, the principal town in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, is about 20 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, on the N. bank of the Schuylkill, having about 20 houses a court-house and gaol, and a handsome edifice of stone for the preservation of records, and an observatory. This town was the residence of that celebrated philosopher and philanthropist, Dr. *David Rittenhouse*. In his *Observatory*, near his mansion house, he was interred, agreeably to his request,

June, 1796. His tomb-stone contains nothing but his name and the simple record of the days and years of his birth and death. "Here, (says the elegant writer of his eulogy, Dr. *Russ*) shall the philosophers of future ages resort to do homage to his tomb, and children yet unborn shall point to the dome which covers it, and exultingly say, "There lies our *Rittenhouse*."

NORTH-AMERICA comprehends all that part of the continent of America which lies N. of the isthmus of Darien, extending N. and S. from about the 10th degree of N. latitude to the North Pole; and E. and W. from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the 57th and 168th degrees of W. longitude from Greenwich. Beyond the 70th degree N. lat. few discoveries have been made. North-America was discovered in 1495, in the reign of Henry VII. by John Cabot, a Venetian; and was then thickly inhabited by Indians. It is now supposed that there are not more than two millions and an half of the Aborigines in North and South America. In July, 1779, Capt. Cook proceeded as far as lat. 71, when he came to a solid body of ice from continent to continent. The vast tract of country, bounded W. by the Pacific Ocean, S. and E. by California, New-Mexico and Louisiana—the United States, Canada and the Atlantic Ocean, and extending as far north as the country is habitable, (a few scattered British, French, and some other European settlements excepted) is inhabited wholly by various nations and tribes of Indians. The Indians also possess large tracts of country within the Spanish, American, and British dominions. Those parts of North-America, not inhabited by Indians, belong (if we include Greenland) to Denmark, Great-Britain, the American States, and Spain. Spain claims East and West Florida, and all W. of the Mississippi, and S. of the northern boundaries of Louisiana, New-Mexico, and California. Great-Britain claims all the country inhabited by Europeans, lying N. and E. of the United States, except Greenland, which belongs to Denmark. The remaining part is the territory of the Sixteen United States. The particular provinces and States, are exhibited in the following table.

T A B L E.

Belong to	Countries, Provinces, and States.	Number of Inhabitants.
Denmark.	{ West-Greenland.	10,000
British Provinces.	{ New-Britain	unknown
	Upper-Canada	20,000
	Lower-Canada	130,000
	Newfoundland	7,000
	Cape Breton Island	1,000
	New-Brunswick	35,000
	Nova-Scotia	
{ St. John's Island	in 1783, 5,000	
United States of America.	{ Vermont	85,539
	New-Hampshire	141,885
	Massachusetts	378,787
	District of Maine	
	Rhode-Island	68,825
	Connecticut	237,946
	New-York	340,120
	New-Jersey	184,139
	Pennsylvania	434,373
	Delaware	59,094
	Maryland	319,728
	Virginia	747,610
	Kentucky	73,677
	North-Carolina	393,751
South-Carolina	249,073	
Georgia	82,548	
Tennessee, in 1795,	77,200	
	Territory N. W. of Ohio	
Spanish Provinces.	{ East-Florida	
	West-Florida	
	Louisiana	
	New-Mexico	
	California	
	Mexico, or New-Spain	

NORTHAMPTON, a large uneven co. of Pennsylvania; situated in the N. E. corner of the State on Delaware river, which separates it from the State of New-Jersey and New-York. It is divided into 27 townships, and contains 24,250 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

NORTHAMPTON, a town in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, on the S. W. bank of Lehigh river, 5 or 6 miles S. W. of Bethlehem.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. of Halifax district, N. Carolina, bounded north by the State of Virginia, containing 9,981 inhabitants, including 4,409 slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a maritime co. of Virginia, situated on the point of the peninsula, which forms the E. side of the entrance into Chesapeake Bay. It has the ocean E. and Accomack co. on the north. Its southern extremity is Cape Charles, in lat. 37 11 N. and long. 75 57 W. off which is the small island called Smith's island. This county contains 6,889 inhabitants, including 3,244 slaves. The lands are low and sandy.

NORTHAMPTON Court-House, in the above co. where a post-office is kept, is 40 miles S. by W. of Accomack court-house, 43 north-east of Norfolk, and 239 south of Philadelphia.

NORTHAMPTON, a respectable post-town and capital of Hampshire co. Massachusetts, situated within a bend of Connecticut river, on its W. side, 40 miles north of Hartford, in Connecticut, and 100 W. of Boston. It contains a spacious congregational church, a court-house, gaol, and about 250 dwelling-houses, many of which are genteel buildings. Its meadows are extensive and fertile; and it carries on a considerable inland trade. This township was incorporated in 1685, and contains 1,628 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a township in Burlington co. New-Jersey, which contains about 56,000 acres, half of which is under improvement, the other half is mostly pine barren. The chief place of the township is called Mount Holly. It contains about 150 houses, an Episcopal church, a Friend's meeting-house, and a market-house. It is 22 miles from Trenton, and 20 from Philadelphia. See *Mount Holly*.

NORTHBOROUGH, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, formerly the northern part of Westborough. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 629 inhabitants. It is 10 miles E. of Worcester, and 36 W. of Boston.

NORTHBIDGE, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, taken from Uxbridge, which bounds it on the S. It was incorporated in 1772, and contains 569 inhabitants. Blackstone river runs through this town. It is 12 miles S. by E. of Worcester, and 45 S. W. of Boston.

NORTH-CAROLINA, one of the United States, is bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by S. Carolina, and W. by the State of Tennessee. It lies between 33 50, and 36 20 N. lat. and between 76 8 and 83 8 W.

8 W. long. being about 450 miles in length, and 180 in breadth, containing about 34,000 square miles. The districts of this State are classed in three divisions, viz. The *Eastern* districts, *Edenton*, *Newbern* and *Wilmington*—the *Middle* districts, *Fayetteville*, *Hillsborough*, and *Halifax*—and the *Western* districts, *Morgan* and *Salisbury*. The eastern districts are on the sea-coast, extending from the Virginia line southward to S. Carolina. The five others cover the whole State, W. of the maritime districts; and the greater part of them extend across the State from N. to S. These districts are subdivided into 58 counties which contained, in 1790, 393,751 inhabitants, of whom 100,571 were slaves. The chief *rivers* of N. Carolina are Chowan and its branches, Roanoke, Tar, Neus, and Cape Fear or Clarendon. Most of these and the smaller rivers have bars at their mouths; and the coast furnishes no good harbours except Cape Fear. There are two remarkable *swamps* in this State, the one in Currituck co. the other on the line between this State and Virginia. See *Currituck County*, and *Dismal*. The most remarkable *sounds* are Albemarle, Pamlico and Core Sounds—the *capess*, Lookout, Hatteras and Fear; which are described under their respective names. Newbern is the largest town in the State; the other towns of note are Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillsborough, Salisbury, and Fayetteville; each of which have been, in their turns, the seat of the general assembly. Raleigh, situated near the centre of the State, has lately been established as the metropolis. N. Carolina, in its whole width, for 60 miles from the sea, is a dead level. A great proportion of this tract lies in forest, and is barren. On the banks of some of the rivers, particularly of the Roanoke, the land is fertile and good. Interspersed through the other parts, are glades of rich swamp, and ridges of oak land, of a black, fertile soil. Sixty or eighty miles from the sea, the country rises into hills and mountains, as in S. Carolina and Georgia. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, grow well in the back hilly country. Indian corn and pulse of all kinds, in all parts. Cotton and hemp are also considerably cultivated here, and might be raised in much greater plenty. The cotton is planted yearly: The stalk dies with the frost.

The labour of one man will produce 1000 pounds in the seeds, or 250 fit for manufacturing. A great proportion of the produce of the back country, consisting of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, &c. is carried to market in S. Carolina and Virginia. The southern interior counties carry their produce to Charleston, and the northern to Petersburg, in Virginia. The exports from the lower parts of the State, are tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, Indian corn, boards, scantling, staves, shingles, furs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, bees-wax, myrtle-wax, and a few other articles, amounting in the year, ending September 30th, 1791, to 524,548 dollars. Their trade is chiefly with the West-Indies and the northern States. In the flat country near the sea-coast, the inhabitants, during the summer and autumn, are subject to intermitting fevers, which often prove fatal, as bilious or nervous symptoms prevail. The western hilly parts of the State are as healthy as any part of America. That country is fertile, full of springs and rivulets of pure water. Autumn is very pleasant, both in regard to the temperature and serenity of the weather, and the richness and variety of the vegetable productions, which the season affords. The winters are so mild in some years, that autumn may be said to continue till spring. Wheat harvest is in the beginning of June, and that of Indian corn early in September.

The large natural growth of the plains, in the low country, is almost universally pitch pine, which is a tall handsome tree, far superior to the pitch pine of the northern States. This tree may be called the staple commodity of N. Carolina. It affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which, together, constitute at least one half of the exports of this State. No country produces finer white and red oak for staves. The swamps abound with cypruss and bay trees. The latter is an evergreen, and is food for the cattle in winter. The Mistletoe is common in the back country. This is a shrub, which differs in kind, perhaps, from all others. It never grows out of the earth, but on the tops of trees. The roots (if they may be so called) run under the bark of the tree, and incorporate with the wood. It is an evergreen resembling the garden box-wood. The late war, by which N. Carolina was greatly

greatly injured, put a stop to several iron-works. There are four or five furnaces in the State, that are in blast, and a proportionable number of forges. The western parts of this State, which have been settled within the last 40 years, are chiefly inhabited by Presbyterians from Pennsylvania, the descendants of people from the North of Ireland, and are exceedingly attached to the doctrines, discipline and usages of the church of Scotland. They are a regular industrious people. The Moravians have several flourishing settlements in the upper part of this State. The Friends or Quakers have a settlement in New-Garden in Guilford co. and several congregations at Perquimins and Pasquotank. The Methodists and Baptists are numerous and increasing. The General Assembly of N. Carolina, in December, 1789, passed a law incorporating 40 gentlemen, 5 from each district, as trustees of the University of N. Carolina. The State has given handsome donations for the endowment of this seminary. The General Assembly, in December, 1791, loaned £5,000 to the trustees, to enable them to proceed immediately with their buildings. There is a very good academy at Warrenton, another an Williamsborough, in Granville, and three or four others in the State, of considerable note. North-Carolina has had a rapid growth. In the year 1710, it contained but about 1200 sensible men. In 1794, the number was estimated at about 50,000. It is now, in point of numbers, the fourth State in the Union. By the constitution of this State, which was ratified in December, 1796, all legislative authority is vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, viz. a Senate and House of Commons, which, when convened for business, are styled the General Assembly. The senate is composed of representatives, one from each county, chosen annually by ballot. The house of commons consists of representatives chosen in the same way, 2 for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, Halifax, and Fayetteville. The history of North-Carolina is less known than that of any other of the States. From the best accounts that history affords, the first permanent settlement in North-Carolina was made about the year 1710,

by a number of Palatines from Germany, who had been reduced to circumstances of great indigence, by a calamitous war. The infant colony remained under the general government of South-Carolina, till about the year 1729, when seven of the proprietors, for a valuable consideration, vested their property and jurisdiction in the crown; and the colony was erected into a separate province, by the name of North-Carolina, and its present limits established by an order of George II.

NORTH-CASTLE, a township of New-York, in West-Chester co. north of Mount Pleasant, and the White Plains on the borders of Connecticut. In 1790, it contained 2,478 inhabitants. In 1796, there were 173 of the inhabitants qualified electors. It is 10 miles from White Plains, and 20 from Ridgefield in Connecticut.

NORTH-EAST, a small river which empties in at the head of Chesapeake Bay, about 5 miles below Charlestown; only noticeable for the quantity of herrings caught in it.

NORTH-EAST-TOWN, a township in Dutchess co. New-York, about 90 miles N. of New-York city; between Rhynbeck and Connecticut west line. In 1790 it contained 3,401 inhabitants. In 1796 there were in it 391 qualified electors.

NORTH-EDISTO Inlet, on the coast of S. Carolina, is 11 miles from Stono Inlet, and 3 E. N. E. from South Edisto.

NORTHERN Archipelago consists of several groups of islands, which are situated between the eastern coast of Kamtschatka, in Asia, and the western coast of America. These islands are frequented on account of their valuable furs. If the accounts of navigators who have visited them may be credited, the most perfect equality reigns among these islanders; they live in the primitive patriarchal manner, and every person looks upon his island as a possession, the property of which is common to all the individuals of the same society. They seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions; but let an injury or even a suspicion rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become inflexible and furious, taking the most violent revenge, without any regard to the consequences. The least affliction prompts them to suicide.

NORTHFIELD, a township in Orange co.

co. Vermont, between 20 and 30 miles W. of Newbury, in the W. part of the county.

NORTHFIELD, a thriving township, in the N. part of Hampshire co. Massachusetts; situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, 30 miles N. of Northampton, 100 N. W. by W. of Boston. It contains 868 inhabitants. The town was incorporated in 1673, and some years after desolated by the Indians. The inhabitants returned again in 1685, but it was soon after destroyed a second time. In 1713 it was again rebuilt, and one third of the township was taken off, and incorporated by the name of Hinsdale. Fort Dummer was in the vicinity of this town.

NORTHFIELD, a small town in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, taken from Canterbury, on the E. side of Merrimack river, and incorporated in 1780. It contains 606 inhabitants.

NORTHFIELD, a township in Richmond county, Staten-Island, New-York, containing 1027 inhabitants, including 133 qualified electors, and 133 slaves.

NORTH-HAMPTON, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham co. which contains 657 inhabitants, taken from Hampton and incorporated in 1742.

NORTH-HAVEN, a township of Connecticut, situated in New-Haven co. on the E. side of East river, 8 miles N. by E. of New-Haven, and 32 S. by W. of Hartford. It was settled in 1660 by 35 men, principally from Saybrook. This town is the birth-place of that learned, pious and excellent man, Dr. Ezra Stiles, late president of Yale college.

NORTH-HEMPSTEAD, a township in Queen's co. Long-Island, New-York, bounded easterly by Oyster Bay, northerly by the sound, and south by South-Hempstead. In 1790, it contained 2696 inhabitants, of whom 507 were slaves. In 1796, 232 of the inhabitants were qualified electors. The soil is but indifferent.

NORTH-HUNTINGTON, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania.

NORTH Island, on the coast of S. Carolina, lies on the north side of Winnyah Harbour.

NORTHLINED Lake, in N. America, is about 160 miles S. of the head of Chestertfield Inlet; is full of islands, and about 80 miles long, and 25 broad.

NORTH-KINGSTOWN, a town in

Washington co. Rhode-Island, which carries on a considerable trade in the fisheries, besides some to the West-Indies. Its harbour is called Wickford, on the west side of Narraganset Bay, opposite the north end of Canonnicut Island. It is about 8 miles north-west of Newport, and 20 southerly of Providence. The township contains 2,907 inhabitants.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, one of the ridges of the Allegany Mountains, which extends through Virginia and Pennsylvania. There is a curious syphon fountain in Virginia, near the intersection of Lord Fairfax's boundary with the North Mountain, not far from Brock's Gap, on the stream of which is a grist-mill, which grinds two bushels of grain at every flood of the spring.

NORTHPORT, a township in Hancock co. District of Maine, taken from the northerly part of Duck-Trap Plantation, and incorporated in 1796.

NORTH REEF, off the island of St. Domingo, in the West-Indies, lies in lat. 20 33 N. and long. 69 12 W.

NORTH RIVER, in New-York. See *Mudson's River*.

NORTH RIVER, in Massachusetts, for its size, is remarkable for its depth of water, being in some places not more than 40 or 50 feet wide, yet vessels of 300 tons are built at Pembroke, and descend to Massachusetts Bay, 18 miles distant, as the river runs. It rises in Indian Head Pond, in Pembroke, and runs a serpentine course between Scituate and Marshfield. The river is navigable for boats to the first fall, 5 miles from its source. Thence to the nearest waters which run into Taunton river, is only three miles. A canal to connect the waters of these two rivers, which communicate with Narraganset and Massachusetts bays, would be of great utility, as it would save a long and dangerous navigation round Cape Cod.

NORTH RIVER, a very considerable river of New-Mexico, in North-America, which rises in the north part of it, and directs its course to the S. E. and empties into the Gulf of Mexico, at the W. end, in about lat. 26 12 north.

NORTH RIVER, a branch of Fluvanna river, in Virginia. See *Cow and Calf Pasture*.

NORTH SALEM, a township in West-Chester co. New-York, bounded southerly by Salem, easterly by Connecticut, northerly

northerly by Dutchess co. and westerly by the middle of Croton river. In 1790, it contained 1058 inhabitants, including 38 slaves. In 1796, 162 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.

NORTH SEA, is a name that has been given by geographers to various parts of the oceans, where they happen to wash the northern parts of the American continent or islands. Thus, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean further to the east, from their waters washing the N. coast of Mexico or New-Spain in North-America, and Terra Firma in South-America, have been distinguished by this name. It has also been applied to the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico, in particular by the Spaniards, on their crossing the isthmus of Darien from the N. to the S. coast, in opposition to the Pacific ocean, to which they gave the name of the South Sea. The Atlantic ocean also on the E. coast of N. America has been sometimes also called the N. Sea; which appellation has also been given to the Frozen Ocean, from its bounding North-America on the north.

NORTH SOUND POINT is the projecting point of land on the N. E. side of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies, and is about S. S. E. from Long-Island.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, at the mouth of the Upper Ammonoosuck. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 117 inhabitants.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Lycoming; S. and W. by Dauphin and Mifflin counties. It is divided into 16 townships, and in 1790 contained 17,161 inhabitants. The county of Lycoming has since the census been lately taken from it, but the county is supposed to contain nearly as many inhabitants as before; a great number of people having emigrated to this part of the State. Chief town, Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a flourishing post-town in the above county, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the E. and W. branches of the Susquehannah. It is laid out regularly, and contains about 120 houses, a Presbyterian church, and an academy. It is 2 miles N. by W. of Sunbury, and 124 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by Chesapeake Bay, and W. by Richmond. It contains 9,163 inhabitants, including 4,460 slaves. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 12 miles from Kinfae, 18 from Lancaster court-house, 86 from Fredericksburg, and 317 from Philadelphia.

NORTH-WALES, a town of Caroline co. Virginia, on Pamunky river, about 2 miles below the junction of N. and S. Anna branches.

NORTH-WEST COAST of America. The country on the N. western part of the continent of America, lying on the Pacific Ocean, is thus denominated. According to accounts given by voyagers, to this coast, the vast country lying upon it, with very little deviation, has the appearance of one continued forest, being covered with pines of different species, and these intermixed with alder, birch, witch-hazel, &c. besides various kinds of brushwood; and the vallies and low grounds afford wild currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and various flowering shrubs. On the coast are many islands, spacious bays, commodious harbours, and mouths of navigable rivers; among the former are Washington, or Queen Charlotte's Islands, extending from N. lat. 51 42 to 54 18; W. long. from Greenwich 122 54 to 133 18. Here are Nootka Sound, Admiralty Bay, and Port Mulgrave, Prince William's Sound, Cook's river; the peninsula of Alaska, and the islands surrounding it, Bristol Bay, and Norton Sound; which last lie S. eastward of Behring's Straits. The coast is inhabited by numerous but small tribes of Indians; each tribe appearing to be independent, and governed by its own chief. They differ from each other in their language and customs, and are frequently at war. It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty the number of inhabitants; but they have been computed at 10,000, from Nootka Sound to Cook's river, an extent of about 1000 miles. The natives are for the most part short in stature, their faces, men and women, are in general flat and round, with high cheek bones and flat noses, and their teeth white and regular. Their complexions are lighter than the southern Indians, and some of their women have rosy cheeks. Both sexes are fond of ornamenting

ornamenting themselves with beads and trinkets, and they generally paint their hands and faces. They have a custom of making a longitudinal slit in the under lip, between the mouth and chin, some of them as large as the mouth, in which they wear a piece of bone, wood or ivory, fitted with holes in it, from which they suspend beads as low as the chin. There appears to be a greater uniformity in the dress of the different tribes, than in their ornaments. The aperture or second mouth, above the chin, seems confined to the *men* of Cook's river and Prince William's Sound; whilst the wooden ornament in the under lip is worn by the *women* only, in that part of the coast from Port Mulgrave to Queen Charlotte's Islands. The inhabitants wholly subsist by fishing and hunting. Their cloathing is made of the skins of animals and birds. They live in a very dirty manner, and are a complete picture of filth and indolence. The chief object of civilized nations in navigating this coast hitherto, has been to traffic with the natives for furs; which they give in exchange for pieces of iron, nails, beads, penknives and other trifling trinkets. These furs are carried to China, and disposed of to a great profit. The skins obtained are those of the sea-otter, racoon, pine-martin, land-beaver, earless mammoth, &c. The other articles which might be procured are ginseng, copper, oil, spars, &c. with great quantities of salmon. From 1785 to February, 1788, there had arrived at China from this coast 9 vessels of different nations. Six of these had furs, sold for 96,842 dollars; two French ships, 54,837 dolls. and 17,000 skins imported by the Spaniards unfold. What furs the Russians procure is not known, as they never carry them to Canton. An inland sea has been lately discovered in this country. Mr. Etches, who fitted out ships from England, has lately discovered, that all the western coast of America from lat. 48 to 57 N. is not a continued tract of land, but a chain of islands which had never been explored, and that these concealed the entrance to a vast inland sea, like the Baltic or Mediterranean in Europe, and which seems likewise to be full of islands. Among these Mr. Etches' ship, the Princess Royal, penetrated several hundred leagues in a N. E. direction, till they came within 400 leagues of

Hudson's Bay; but as the intention of the voyage was merely commercial, they had not time fully to explore the Archipelago, just mentioned, nor did they arrive at the termination of this new Mediterranean Sea. The islands, of which upwards of 50 were visited, were inhabited by tribes of Indians, who appeared very friendly, and well disposed to carry on a commerce. Some ships are fitting out at one of the ports of England for the same place, so that further discoveries may soon be expected. In consequence of an expedition undertaken in 1787, Capt. J. Kendrick, of the ship Columbia, while prosecuting an advantageous voyage with the natives for furs, purchased of them it is said, for the owners, a tract of delightful country, comprehending four degrees of latitude, or 240 miles square. The deeds are said to be in China, and registered in the office of the American consul; the agents in London are authorized to treat with any gentleman or association for the purchase of a tract of land no where exceeded for fertility and climate, and which may perhaps by a prudent management of some wise constitution, become of the utmost importance.

NORTH-WEST River, a branch of Cape Fear, or Clarendon river, in N. Carolina. It is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep rivers; and it is 300 yards wide at Ashwood, 80 or 90 miles above the Capes; even when the stream is low, and within its banks. See *Cape Fear River*. On the west side of this river, about 40 miles above Ashwood, in the banks of a creek, 5 or 6 feet below the sandy surface, are to be seen, projecting out many feet in length, trunks of trees entirely petrified.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY. See *Territory*.

NORTHWOOD, an interior and elevated township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, in which, and on its borders, are a number of small ponds, whose waters feed Piscataqua and Suncook rivers. It was incorporated in 1773; contains 744 inhabitants, and is about 39 miles north-west of Portsmouth. Crystals and crystalline spars are found here.

NORTH-YARMOUTH, a post-town of the District of Maine, in Cumberland co. on a small river which falls into Casco Bay. It is 17 miles W. by S. of Brunswick,

Brunswick, 14 north of Portland, and 140 E. of Boston. The township is extensive, was incorporated in 1713, and contains 1,978 inhabitants. Cussen's river divides it from Freeport on the N. E.

NORTON, a township in Essex co. Vermont, situated on the Canada line, having Canaan east, and Holland on the west.

NORTON, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Bristol co. and 33 miles southward of Boston. It was incorporated in 1711, and contains 1428 inhabitants. The annual amount of the nail manufacture here is not less than 300 tons. There is also a manufacture of ochre which is found here, similar to that at Taunton.

NORTON, a settlement on the north-east coast of Cape Breton Island.

NORTON'S Sound, on the N. W. coast of N. America, extends from Cape Darby on the N. N. W. to Cape Denbigh, or Cape Stephen's on the S. or S. E. N. lat. 64 50.

NORWALK, a pleasant post-town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, situated on the north side of Long-Island Sound. It contains a Congregational and Episcopal church which are neat edifices, and between 40 and 50 compact houses. It is 13 miles W. by S. of Fairfield, 34 S. W. by W. of New-Haven, 54 N. E. of New-York, and 149 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 9, W. long. 73 47. The township is situated in a fertile wheat country, and was settled in 1651. Here are iron-works and a number of mills. It has a small trade to New-York and the West-Indies.

NORWAY, a township of New-York, in Herkemer co. incorporated in 1792. By the State census of 1796, it contained 2,164 inhabitants, of whom 353 were electors.

NORWAY, a new township in Cumberland co. District of Maine, incorporated 1797.

NORWICH, a considerable township in Windsor co. Vermont, on the west side of Connecticut river, opposite to Dartmouth college. It contains 1158 inhabitants.

NORWICH, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 24 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 114 west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 742 inhabitants.

NORWICH, a city and post-town of

Connecticut, and of the second rank in New-London co. situated at the head of navigation on Thames river, 14 miles north of New-London, and 40 S. E. of Hartford. This commercial city has a rich and extensive back country; and avails itself of its happy situation on a navigable river, which affords a great number of convenient seats for mills, and water machines of all kinds. The inhabitants manufacture paper of all kinds, stockings, clocks and watches, chaifes, buttons, stone and earthen ware, oil, chocolate, wire, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge-work. The city contains about 450 dwelling-houses, a court-house, and two churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopals, and about 3000 inhabitants. The city is in three detached, compact divisions, viz. Chelsea, at the landing, the Town, and Bean Hill; in the latter division is an academy, and in the town is an endowed school. The courts of law are held alternately at New-London and Norwich. This town was settled in 1660, by 35 men, principally from Saybrook. It is 251 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 34, W. long. 72 29.

NORWICH, a township in Tioga co. New-York, taken from the towns of Jericho and Union, and incorporated in 1793. It is settled principally by people from Connecticut; is bounded southerly by Oxford, and lies 55 miles west of Cherry Valley. By the State census of 1796, 129 of its inhabitants were electors.

NORCH, The, a pass in the western part of the White Mountains, in New-Hampshire; the narrowest part of which is but 22 feet wide, between two perpendicular rocks. It is 25 miles from the Upper Coos. From the height above it a brook descends, and meanders through a meadow, formerly a beaver pond. It is surrounded by rocks, which, on one side, are perpendicular, and on the others, rise in an angle of 45 degrees, a strikingly picturesque scene. This defile was known to the Indians, who formerly led their captives through it to Canada; but it had been forgotten or neglected, till the year 1771, when two hunters passed through it. There is a road this way now to the Upper Coos.

NOTCH, CAPE, is the W. point of Goodluck Bay, in the Straits of Magellan. S. lat. 53 33, W. long. 74 34.

NOTTAWAY, a small river of Virginia,

g^onia, which runs E. by S. and receives Black Water on the line of N. Carolina; thence pursuing a S. by W. course of about 10 miles, it joins the Meherrin; the confluent stream then assumes the name of Chowan river, and empties into Albemarle Sound.

NOTTAWAY, a county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. W. by Amelia, from which it was taken in the year 1788. See *Amelia*.

NOTTINGHAM, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, 14 miles N. of Exeter, and 25 N. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 1068 inhabitants.

NOTTINGHAM, *Wesl*, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, situated on the E. side of Merrimack river; was incorporated in 1746, and contains 1064 inhabitants. It has Massachusetts line for its southern boundary, which divides it from Dracut, and is about 45 miles N. N. W. of Boston.

NOTTINGHAM, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

NOTTINGHAM, the most northern town of Burlington co. New-Jersey, situated on the eastern bank of Delaware river, between Bordentown and Trenton.

NOTTINGHAM, a town in Prince George's co. Maryland, situated on Patuxent river, nearly 16 miles north-easterly of Piscataway and 20 S. E. of the Federal City.

NOVA-SCOTIA, formerly called *New-Scotland*, a British province of North-America; separated on the N. E. from Cape Breton Island, by the Gut of Canso; on the N. it has a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the straits of Northumberland, which divide it from the Island of St. John's; on the W. it has New-Brunswick and the Bay of Fundy; on the S. and S. E. the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is about 235 miles from Cape Sable on the S. W. to Cape Canso on the N. E. Its extreme breadth is 88 miles; but between the head of Halifax harbour and the town of Windsor, at the head of the S. E. arm of the Basin of Minas it is only about 22 miles broad. It contains 3,789,000 acres; of which 3 millions have been granted, and 2 millions settled and under improvement. Nova-Scotia is accommodated with many spacious harbours, bays, and coves of shelter, equal to any in the world. The chief of these are Canso, Halifax, ou Chebucto Bay, Chedabucto, Frede-

rick, George, Torbay, Charlotte, King's, Barrington, Townsend, St. Mary's, Annapolis Royal, the Basin of Minas, the Bay of Fundy; and a vast number of capes, lakes, and rivers, which are described under their respective names. The most remarkable mountains are the Highland of Aspotagoen, and the Ardois Mountain. The southern shores present to the eye of a stranger rather an unfavourable appearance, being in general broken and stoney; but the innumerable islands along its coasts, coves, and harbours, though generally composed of rocky substances, appear designed by nature for the drying of fish, being covered with materials for fish-flakes and stages; and there is land sufficient for pastures and gardens, to serve the purposes of fishermen. As you advance into the back country, it wears a more promising appearance; and at Cornwallis, Windsor, Horton, Annapolis, Cumberland, Cobequid, Pictou, and along the northern shores of the province, there are extensive, well improved farms. The gradual improvements in husbandry, which has been encouraged by the laudable efforts and successful experiments of the agricultural society, lately established here, afford some good ground to expect that Nova-Scotia may become a flourishing colony. The lands in general, on the sea-coast, the county of Lunenburg excepted, and a few hills of good land, are rocky, and interspersed with swamps and barrens. The growth in general is a mixture of spruce, hemlock, pine, fir, beech, and some rock-maple, which furnish an inexhaustible supply for ship-building and other purposes.

The coast abounds with fish of various kinds, as cod, salmon, mackerel, herring, alewives, trout, &c. and being near to the banks of Newfoundland, Quero, and Sable banks, fisheries, under proper management and regulations, might be carried on with certainty of success. There are mines of coal at Cumberland, and on the East river which falls into Pictou harbour. There is plenty of bog and mountain ore in Annapolis township, on the borders of Nictau river, and a bloomery is erected there. Copper has been found at Cape D'Or, on the north side of the Basin of Minas. The forts in this province are Fort Edward, Cumberland, and Cornwallis. Nova-Scotia is divided into 8

counties,

counties, viz. Hants, Halifax, King's, Annapolis, Cumberland, Sunbury, Queen's, and Lunenburg. These are subdivided into above 40 townships. The whole population of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the islands adjoining is estimated at about 50,000. The amount of imports from Great-Britain to this country, at an average of 3 years, before the new settlements, was about £26,500. The articles exported in exchange are, timber and the produce of the fishery, which at a large average amounts to £38,000. Nova-Scotia was confirmed to Great-Britain in 1760. Halifax is the metropolis. See *New-Brunswick, Canada, &c.*

NOXAN, or *Noxenton*, or *Nex-Town*, a town of New-Castle co. Delaware, 21 miles north of Dover, and 9 S. by S. W. of St. George's town.

NUBLADA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, with 3 small ones north of it and near to it, W. by S. of Cape Corienles, on the coast of Mexico, and east of Roco Portida. N. lat. 16 40, W. long. 122 30.

NUCHVUNK, a place in New-Britain, the resort of Walrusses, in winter; with the teeth of these animals the Indians head their darts. Lat. 60 north.

NUESTRA Señora de la Paz, an episcopal see and town of Peru, in S. America. S. lat. 17 10, W. long. 64.

NUESTRA Señora de la Vittoria, a town of Mexico. N. lat. 18, W. long. 92 35.

NUÉVO Baxo, a bank called by the British the New Bear, being about 32 leagues south of the west end of the island of Jamaica, in lat. 15 57 north. It has a key, 2 cables length long and 13 broad; stretching E. by N. and W. by S. The British find this a good station in a Spanish war, as most ships come this way from the Spanish Main, going to the Havannah.

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OACHATE Harbour, near the south point of Ulitea, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, N. W. of Otaheite. S. lat. 16 55, west long. 151 24.

OAHABA, a river of Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi from the N. W. in lat. 39 10 north, and 7 miles north of Riviere au Beuf.

OAHONA, one of the Ingraham Isles, which is said to be the northernmost of all this cluster. It lies about 10 leagues north-east of Nooheeva. To this island Capt. Roberts gave the name of *Massachusetts*. Capt. Ingraham had before called it *Washington*.

OAITIPIHA or *Aitepeha Bay*, situated near the north-east end of the lesser peninsula of the island of Otaheite, has good anchorage in 12 fathoms. S. lat. 17 46, west long. 149 14.

OAK Bay, or the *Devil's Head*, in the Bay of Fundy, is 9 leagues S. S. E. of Moose Island. It is very high land, and may be seen at 10 or 12 leagues distance.

OAKFUSKEE. See *Tallapoosé River*.

OAKHAM, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 15 miles north-west of Worcester, and 62 west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 772 inhabitants.

OAK Island, a long narrow island on the coast of N. Carolina, which with Smith's Island forms the S. W. channel of Cape Fear river. See *Bald Head*, and *Cape Fear*.

OAKMULGEE River is the southern great branch of the beautiful Alatamaha, in Georgia. At the Oakmulgee Fields it is about 300 or 400 yards wide. These rich and fertile fields are on the east side of the river, above the confluence of the Oconee with this river; these two branches are here about 40 miles apart. Here are wonderful remains of the power and grandeur of the ancients of this part of America, consisting of the ruins of a capital town and settlement, vast artificial hills, terraces, &c. See *Alatamaha River*.

OATARA, a small woody island on the south-east of Ulitea Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean; between 3 and 4 miles from which to the north-west are two other small islands in the same direction as the reef, of which they are a part.

OBED'S River, in Tennessee, runs south-westerly into Cumberland river 290 miles from its mouth, by the course of the stream. Thus far Cumberland river is navigable for large vessels.

OBION, a navigable river of Tennessee, which runs south-westerly into the Mississippi, 24 miles southerly of Reelfoot rivers. It is 70 yards broad, 17 miles from its mouth.

OBITEREA, an island 100 leagues S. of the Society Islands. S. lat. 22 40, W. long. 150 50. It contains no good anchorage,

anchorage, and the inhabitants are averse to the intrusion of strangers.

OCCOA, or *Ocoa*, a bay on the south side of the island of St. Domingo, into which fall the small rivers Sipicepy and Ocoa. It lies east of Neybe or Julien-ne bay, and is bounded south-eastward by Point Salinas, and westward by the east point at the mouth of Bya river. Spanish ships of war anchor in this bay. Point Salinas is 22 leagues west of the city of St. Domingo.

OCCOA, a bay near the east end of the island of Cuba, in the windward passage, about 20 miles east of Guantamamo Bay.

OCCOCHAPPO, or *Bear-Creek*, in the Georgia Western Territory, empties through the S. W. bank of Tennessee river, just below the muske shoals. There is a portage of only about 50 miles from this creek to the navigable waters of Mobile river. The mouth of this creek is in the centre of a piece of ground, the diameter of which is 5 miles, ceded by the southern Indians to the United States for the establishment of trading posts.

OCCONEACHEY Islands, two long narrow islands at the head of Roanoke river, in Virginia, just below where the Staunton and Dan unite and form that river.

OCONA Port, on the coast of Peru, on the South Pacific Ocean, is 11 leagues N. W. of Quilca, and a bold coast, and 24 leagues S. E. of Attico.

OCONEE, the north main branch of Alatomaha river, Georgia. It is, in many places, 250 yards wide. Its banks abound with oak, ash, mulberry, hickory, black-walnut, elm, sassafras, &c.

OCONEE Town lies on the east bank of the river of its name in Georgia; about 26 miles west-north-west of Golphington, and 62 west by north of Augusta.

OCCOQUAN, a river in Virginia which, after a short course, empties into Patowmac river, at High Point, 5 miles below Colchester.

OCRECOCK Inlet, on the coast of N. Carolina, leads into Pamlico Sound, and out of it into Albemarle Sound, through which all vessels must pass that are bound to Edenton, Washington, Bath, or Newbern. It lies in lat. 35 10 N. A bar of hard sand crosses the inlet, on which is 14 feet water at low tide. The land on the north is called Ocre-

cock, that on the S. Portsmouth. Six miles within the bar, there is a hard sand shoal which crosses the channel called the Swath. On each side of the channel are dangerous shoals, sometimes dry. Few mariners, however well acquainted with the inlet, choose to go in without a pilot; as the bar often shifts during their absence on a voyage. It is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues south-west $\frac{1}{2}$ west of Cape Hatteras.

OENEMACK, the south point of Bristol Bay, on the N. W. coast of N. America. N. lat. 54 30, W. long. 160 30.

OGEECHEE, a river of Georgia, 18 miles south of Savannah river, and whose courses are nearly parallel with each other. It empties into the sea opposite the north end of Oflabaw Island, 18 miles south of Savannah. Louisville, Lexington and Georgetown are on the upper part of this river.

OGLETHORPE, a new county on the north side of Alatomaha river, west of Liberty co. Fort Telfair is in the S. E. corner of this county on the Alatomaha.

OHAMANENO, a small but good harbour, on the W. side of Ulitea, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 16 45, W. long. 151 38. The variation of the compass in 1777, was 6 19 E.

OHAMENE Harbour, a fine bay on the E. side of Otaha, one of the Society Islands. It passes in by a channel between the two small islands Toahoutu, and Whennuaia. Within the reef it forms a good harbour, from 25 to 16 fathoms water, and clear ground.

OHERURUA, a large bay on the S. W. part of the island of Otaha, one of the Society Islands, and the next harbour to the northward from Apotopoto Bay. There is anchorage from 20 to 25 fathoms, and has the advantage of fresh water. The breach in the reef which opens a passage into this harbour, is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad, in lat. 16 38 S. and long. 151 30 W.

OHETEROA, one of the Society Islands, which is about 12 miles long and 6 broad, inhabited by a people of very large stature, who are rather browner than those of the neighbouring islands. It has no good harbour nor anchorage. Lat. 22 27 S. long. 150 47.

OHETUNA, a harbour on the S. E. side of Ulitea, one of the Society Islands.

OHEVAHOA, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 9 41, W. long. 139 2.

OHIO,

OHIO, a most beautiful river, separates the North Western Territory from Kentucky on the S. and Virginia on the S. E. Its current gentle, waters clear, and bosom smooth and unbroken by rocks and rapids, a single instance only excepted. It is one quarter of a mile wide at Fort Pitt; 500 yards at the mouth of the Great Kanhaway; 1200 yards at Louisville, and at the Rapids half a mile, but its general breadth does not exceed 600 yards. In some places its width is not 400, and in one place particularly, far below the Rapids, it is less than 300. Its breadth, in no one place, exceeds 1200 yards; and at its junction with the Mississippi, neither river is more than 900 yards wide. Its length, as measured according to its meanders by Capt. Hutchins, is as follows:—From Fort Pitt to

Log's Town	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Big Beaver Creek	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Little Beaver Creek	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow Creek	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Two Creeks	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Reach	53 $\frac{3}{4}$
End Long Reach	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Muskingum	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Little Kanhaway	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hockhocking	16
Great Kanhaway	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guindot	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sandy Creek	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scioto, or Scioto	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Little Miami	126
Licking Creek	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Miami	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Big Bones	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kentucky	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rapids	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low Country	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buffalo river	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Big Cave	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shawanee river	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cherokee river	13
Maffac	11
Mississippi	46

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In common winter and spring floods, it affords 30 or 40 feet water to Louisville; 25 or 30 feet to La Tarte's Rapids; 40 above the mouth of the Great Kanhaway; and a sufficiency at all times for light batteaux and canoes to Fort Pitt. The Rapids are in lat. 38 8. The inundations of this river begin about the last of March, and subside in

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July, although they frequently happen in other months; so that boats which carry 300 barrels of flour from the Monongahela, or Youhiogeny, above Pittsburgh, have seldom long to wait for water. During these floods, a first rate man-of-war may be carried from Louisville to New-Orleans, if the sudden turns of the river and the strength of its current will admit a safe steerage. It is the opinion of some well informed gentlemen, that a vessel properly built for the sea, to draw 12 feet water, when loaded, and carrying from 12 to 1600 barrels of flour, may be more easily, cheaply and safely navigated from Pittsburgh to the sea, than those now in use; and that this matter only requires one man of capacity and enterprize to ascertain it. A vessel intended to be rigged as a brigantine, snow, or ship, should be double-decked, take her masts on deck, and be rowed to the Ibberville, below which are no islands, or to New-Orleans, with 20 men, so as to afford reliefs of 10 and 10 in the night. Such a vessel, without the use of cars, it is supposed, would float to New-Orleans from Pittsburgh in 20 days. If this be so, what agreeable prospects are presented to our brethren and fellow-citizens in the western country! The Rapids at Louisville descend about 10 feet in the distance of a mile and a half. The bed of the river is a solid rock, and is divided by an island into two branches, the southern of which is about 200 yards wide, but impassable in dry seasons. The bed of the northern branch is worn into channels by the constant course of the water, and attrition of the pebble-stones carried on with that, so as to be passable for batteaux through the greater part of the year. Yet it is thought that the southern arm may be most easily opened for constant navigation. The rise of the waters in these Rapids does not exceed 20 or 25 feet. There is a fort situated at the head of the Falls. The ground on the south side rises very gradually. At Fort Pitt the river Ohio loses its name, branching into the Monongahela and Alleghany.

OHIO *Rapids* lie in lat. 38 8 N. 705 miles below Pittsburg to the S. W. and 482 miles from the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. They are occasioned by a ledge of rocks that stretch across the bed of the river Ohio. The situation of the Rapids is truly delightful.

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ful. The river is full a mile wide, and the fall of the water, which is a constant cascade, appears as if Nature had designed it, to shew how inimitable and stupendous are her works. The town of Louisville commands a grand view of the Rapids.

OHIO, the north-westernmost county of the State of Virginia, bounded east by Washington co. in Pennsylvania, and N. W. by the river Ohio, which divides it from the N. W. Territory. It contains 5,212 inhabitants, including 281 slaves. Chief town, Liberty.

OHIO *Company's Purchase*, in the N. W. Territory, is a tract of excellent land situated on the north bank of the Ohio, east of Col. Symes's purchase. In this tract there were about 2,500 inhabitants in 1792.

OHIOPE, a small northern tributary stream of Alatomaha river, in Oglethorpe co. Georgia.

OHIOPIOMINGO, a tract of land so called in the State of Kentucky, situated in Nelson co. on Ohio river, and south-westward of Salt river.

OHIOPILE *Falls*, in Youghiogany river, are about 20 feet perpendicular height, where the river is 80 yards wide. They are 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of this river, where it mingles its waters with the Monongahela.

OHITAHOO, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 9 55, W. long. 139 6.

OIL *Creek*, in Alleghany co. Pennsylvania, issues from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil, similar to that called Barbadoes tar, and empties into Alleghany river. It is found in such quantities, that a man may gather several gallons in a day. The troops sent to guard the Western Posts, halted at this spring, collected some of the oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rheumatic complaints, with which they were afflicted. The waters, of which the troops drank freely, operated as a gentle cathartic.

OISTINS *Bay*, is near the southern extremity of the island of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies. It is formed to the S. E. by Kendal's Point. The bay is well defended by forts. The town of Oistins stands on this bay.

OLD CAPE FRANCOIS forms the N. point of Ecosse or Cosbeck Bay, on the N. E. part of the island of St. Domingo. All the French ships coming from Europe

or the Windward Islands, and bound to the north or west part of St. Domingo Island, are obliged to come in sight of the Cape Samana, (near 27 leagues south-east by east of this cape) or at least of Old Cape Francois, on account of the dangers of shoals to the east. It is about 5 leagues east of Cape de la Roche. N. lat. 19 40 30, W. long. from Paris 72 22.

OLD FORT *Bay* is situated at the south end of the island of St. Lucia, in the West-Indies, having St. Mary's Island and Bay to the east.

OLD FORT *Islands*, in Esquimaux Bay, on the coast of Labrador, in N. America. N. lat. 51 24, W. long. 57 48.

OLD *Harbour*, on the fourth coast of the island of Jamaica in the West-Indies, is to the westward of Port Royal. There are a number of shoals and islands in the entrance to it. Under some of them there is safe riding, in from 6 to 8 fathoms.

OLD MAN'S *Creek*, in New-Jersey, empties into Delaware river, about 4 miles below Penn's Neck, and separates the counties of Salem and Gloucester.

OLD MEN'S *Port* lies northward of Lima river in Peru, 8 or 9 miles N. of Cadavayllo river.

OLD ROAD, a town and harbour in the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies.

OLD ROAD *Bay*, on the S. W. coast of the Island of St. Christopher's, in the West-Indies, between Church Gut W. and Bloody Point E. There is from 5 to 15 fathoms near the shore, and the least towards the fort.

OLD ROAD *Town*, on this bay, lies between East and Black rivers, and is a port of entry.

OLD TOWN, or *Frank's Old Town*, on Juniatta river. See *Frankstown*.

OLD TOWN, in the State of New-York, is situated on Staten-Island, 3 miles S. W. of Newtown, and 12 south-westerly of New-York city.

OLD TOWN, a small post-town of Maryland, situated in Alleghany co. in lat. 39 30, on the N. bank of Patowmac river, and W. side of Saw Mill Run; 14 miles S. E. of Cumberland, 142 W. by N. of Baltimore, and 213 from Philadelphia.

OLD TOWN, in N. Carolina, near Brunswick.

OLD TOWN, a small town of Georgia, lying on the Ogeechee river, 85 miles N. W. by W. of Savannah.

OLEOUT, a small creek which empties into the east branch of Susquehannah, 5 miles N. E. of the mouth of Unadilla river.

OLINDA, the chief town of the captainship of Pernambuco, in Brazil, S. America. It is sometimes called *Pernambuco*, and has a good harbour situated north of Cape St. Augustine, and south of Parabo. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but was retaken by the Portuguese. S. lat. 8 13, W. long. 35 5.

OLLEROS, *Point*, on the coast of Peru, is 6 leagues S. E. of Quemada Morro, or Headland, and as far N. N. W. of Porto Cavallo. It is little frequented on account of want of trade, although it is a good harbour in case of squalls from the mountains, or of strong currents setting down from the sea.

OMAGUAS, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the banks of the river Amazon, and converted to Christianity in the year 1686, by father Fritz, a Spanish missionary. They flat the hind and fore part of the heads of their children, which gives them a monstrous appearance. They make a jest of other nations, calling them calabash heads.

OMARA, a river on the coast of Brazil, whose mouth is in lat. 5 0 S. and long. 36 0 W. See *Cape Rocque*.

OMASUOS, a jurisdiction in the diocese of La Paz, in Peru. It begins almost at the gates of the city of La Paz, and extends 20 leagues, being bounded on the west by the famous lake of Titi Caca. The air of this jurisdiction is somewhat cold, so that it produces little grain; but has numerous flocks of cattle fed in its pastures; there is besides, a very advantageous trade carried on in another jurisdiction by the Indians living on the borders of the lake, who are remarkably industrious in improving that advantage.

OME, a corrupt name for *The Miami of the Lake*; which see. The Miami towns on its banks are called the Ome towns, or Au-Mi, by the French Americans, as a contraction of Au Miami.

OMEETOWN, one of the Miami towns, situated on a pleasant point formed by the junction of the rivers Miami and St. Joseph. This town stood on the E. bank of the latter, opposite the mouth of St. Mary's river, and was destroyed in Gen. Harmar's expedition, in 1790.

OMOAH, a small fortified town in the Spanish Main, at the bottom of the bay of Honduras, on the S. side, and is within a gulf to the eastward of Dolce Gulf, into which the river of its name comes in from the southward. It has a good harbour, which is open to the N. W. in which ships of any burden may ride in perfect safety. The British admiral, Parker, in conjunction with the people of Honduras, reduced the strong fort, which is situated on the E. side of the river, in 1779. The spoil was immense, being valued at 3 millions of dollars. The Spaniards in vain offered 300,000 dollars as a ransom for 250 quintals of quicksilver; a commodity indispensably necessary in working their gold and silver mines.

OMPOMPANOOSUCK, a short, furious river of Vermont, which empties into the Connecticut at Norwich, opposite to Dartmouth College. Its course is S. E. its breadth not more than 40 or 50 yards.

ONDA. See *Vincent de la Pazes*.

ONATIAYO, or *Oneatoy*, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 9 58, W. long. 138 51.

ONEHOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, called also *Neeheehew*, about 3 or 6 leagues to the westward of Atooi. There is anchorage all along the coast of the island. It produces plenty of yams, and a sweet root called tee. N. lat. 21 50, W. long. 160 15.

ONEIDA, one of the Six Nations of Indians, containing 628 souls, who inhabit the country S. of Oneida Lake, called the Oneida Reservation. Their principal village, Kahnnonwolohale, is about 20 miles S. W. of Whitestown. These Indians, for a number of years past, have been under the pastoral care of the Reverend Mr. Kirkland, who with the Reverend Mr. Sarjeant, have been chiefly supported in their mission, by the society established in Scotland for promoting Christian knowledge. This nation receive an annuity from the State of New-York of 3552 dollars, for lands purchased of them in 1795, and an annuity of about 628 dollars from the United States. With these annuities, (which operate as a discouragement to industry) together with the corn, beans and potatoes raised by the squaws, and the fish and game, caught by the men, afford them a barely tolerable subsistence.

ence. They are a proud nation, and affect to despise their neighbours, the Stockbridge and Brotherton Indians, for their attention to agriculture; but they already begin to feel their dependence on them, and are under a necessity of purchasing provisions of them. The nation is divided into three tribes, or clans, by the names of the *Wolf*, the *Bear*, and the *Turtle*. They have their name from their Pagan Deity, which some few of the nation still worship, and which is nothing more than a misshapen, rude, cylindrical *stone*, of about 120 pounds weight, in their language called *Oneida*, which signifies the *Upright Stone*. Formerly this stone was placed in the crotch of a tree, and then the nation supposed themselves invincible. These Indians are all of mixed blood; there has not been a pure *Oneida* for several years past.

ONEIDA Lake is about 20 miles W. of Old Fort Stanwix, now called Rome, State of New-York, and is between 20 and 30 miles long, and narrow. It is connected with Lake Ontario on the W. by Oswego river, and with Fort Stanwix by Wood Creek.

ONEMACK Point is the south-west point of the continent of N. America, on the N. W. coast, and the south limit of Bristol Bay. It is 82 leagues S. S. W. of Cape Newenham, or the north point of that extensive bay; and in lat. 54 30 north, and long. 163 30 west.

O-NIMAMOU, a harbour on the S. E. coast of Ulitea, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is north-east of Ohetuna Harbour, on the same coast.

ONION, Cape, on the south-west side of Newfoundland Island, is about four leagues west of Quirpon Island, or the northern point of that extensive island.

ONION River, in the State of Vermont, formerly called *French River*, and by the Indians *Winooski*, rises in Cabot, about 14 miles to the west of Connecticut river, and is navigable for small vessels 5 miles from its mouth, in Lake Champlain, between the towns of Burlington and Colchester; and for boats between its several falls. It is one of the finest streams in Vermont, and runs through a most fertile country, the produce of which for several miles on each side of the river, is brought down to the lake at Burlington. It is from 20 to 30 rods wide, 40 miles from its

mouth, and its descent in that distance is 172 feet, which is about 4 feet to the mile. Between Burlington and Colchester this river has worn through a solid rock of lime-stone, which in some time of remote antiquity must have formed at this place a prodigious cataract. The chasm is between 70 and 80 feet in depth at low water, and in one place 70 feet from rock to rock, where a wooden bridge is thrown across. At Bolton there is a chasm of the same kind, but somewhat wider, and the rock is at least 130 feet in height. From one side several rocks have fallen across the river, in such a manner as to form a natural bridge at low water, but in a situation to be an object of curiosity only. It was along this river that the Indians formerly travelled from Canada, when they made their attacks on the frontier settlements on Connecticut river.

ONONDAGO Castle, on the Onondago Reservation Lands in the State of New-York, is 25 miles south-west of Oneida Castle.

ONONDAGO, or Salt Lake, in the State of New-York, is about 5 miles long and a mile broad, and sends its waters to Seneca river. The waters of the Salt springs here are capable of producing immense quantities of salt. One person near the lake boiled down at the rate of 50 bushels a week, in the year 1792, which he sold for five shillings a bushel; but any quantity may be made, and at a less price. These springs are in the State reservation, and are a great benefit to the country, every part of which is so united by lakes and rivers as to render the supply of this bulky and necessary article very easy.

ONONDAGO, a river of New-York, which rises in the Oneida Lake, and runs westwardly into Lake Ontario at Oswego. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, 74 miles, except a fall which occasions a portage of 20 yards, thence batteaux go up Wood-Creek almost to Fort Stanwix, 40 miles, whence there is a portage of a mile to Mohawk river. Toward the head of this river, salmon are caught in great numbers.

ONONDAGO, a county of New-York State, consisting of military lands divided into 11 townships, viz. Homer, Pompey, Manlius, Lylander, Marcellus, Ulysses, Milton, Scipio, Aurelius, Ovid, and Romulus. Some of these comprehend other

other towns, as will be noticed under their respective names. The county is bounded westerly by Ontario co. and northerly by Lake Ontario, the Onondago river, and Oneida Lake. The county courts are held in the village of Aurora, in the township of Scipio. This county is admirably situated for inland navigation, being intersected by the two navigable rivers Seneca and Oswego, having besides 5 lakes and a number of creeks. For an account of the reserved lands, see *Military Townships*. There were 1323 of the inhabitants qualified to be electors in 1796, as appears by the State census.

ONONDAGO, formerly the chief town of the Six Nations, situated in a very pleasant and fruitful country, and consisted of five small towns or villages, about 30 miles S. W. of Whitestown.

ONONDAGOS, a tribe of Indians who live near Onondago Lake. About 20 years since they could furnish 260 warriors. In 1779 a regiment of men was sent from Albany, by Gen. I. Clinton, who surprized the town of this tribe, took 33 prisoners, killed 12 or 14, and returned without the loss of a man. A part of the Indians were then ravaging the American frontiers. This nation, which now consists of 450 souls, receives annually from the State of New-York, 2,000 dollars; and from the United States about 450 dollars.

ONslow, a maritime county of Wilmington district, N. Carolina, W. of Cape Lookout. It contains 5,387 inhabitants, including 1748 slaves. Chief town, Swanborough.

ONslow, a township of Nova-Scotia, Halifax co. at the head of the Basin of Minas, 35 miles N. E. of Windsor, and 46 N. by W. of Halifax. It was settled by emigrants from New-England.

ONTARIO, one of that grand chain of lakes which divide the United States from Upper Canada. It is situated between lat. 43 15 and 44 N. and long. 76 30 and 80 W. Its form is nearly elliptical; its greatest length is from S. W. to N. E. and its circumference about 600 miles. The division line between the State of New-York and Canada, on the N. passes through this lake, and leaves within the United States 2,390,000 acres of the water of Lake Ontario, according to the calculation of Mr. Hutchins. It abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, among which are the Os-

wego bass, weighing 3 or 4 lbs. Its banks in many places are steep, and the southern shore is covered principally with beech trees, and the lands appear good. It communicates with Lake Erie by the river Niagara. It receives the waters of Genessee river from the S. and of Onondago, at Fort Oswego, from the S. E. by which it communicates through Oneida Lake, and Wood Creek, with the Mohawk river. On the N. E. this lake discharges itself into the river Cataragi, (which at Montreal takes the name of St. Lawrence) into the Atlantic Ocean. It is asserted that these lakes fill once in 7 years; but the fact is doubted. The islands are all at the eastern end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe Islands.

ONTARIO, a large, fertile county of New-York, comprehending the Genessee country, and bounded N. by the lake of its name. It is well watered by Genessee river, its tributaries, and a number of small lakes. Here are 8 townships, viz. Genessee, Erwine, Jerusalem, Williamsburg, Toulon, Seneca, Bloomfield, and Canadaqua, or Kananadigua, which last is the chief town, situated at the N. W. corner of Canandaqua Lake, 15 miles W. of Geneva, and 30 N. E. of Williamsburg. This county was taken from Montgomery in 1789, and in 1790 contained 1,075 inhabitants, including 11 slaves. Such has been the emigration to this county, that there were, in 1796, 1258 of the inhabitants who were qualified to be electors.

ONZAN, a cape or point on the north coast of Brazil, opposite to cape St. Lawrence, forming together the points of Laguariba river; the latter cape being on the west side of the river. The river is 10 leagues S. E. by E. of Bahia Baxa.

OONALASHKA, one of the islands of the northern Archipelago, on the N. W. coast of America, the natives of which have the appearance of being a very peaceable people, being much polished by the Russians, who also keep them in subjection. There is a channel between this and the land to the north, about a mile broad, in which are soundings from 40 to 27 fathoms. N. lat. 53 55, W. long. 166 31.

OPECKON Creek, in Virginia, a south-west water of Patowmac river.

OPPS, a village in Northampton & Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania, 6 miles south-east of Bethlehem, and about 7 north by east of Quaker's Town.

OR, *Cape d'*, in Nova-Scotia, is situated on the north side of the Basin of Minas. Some small pieces of copper have been found here.

ORA *Cabeça Bay*, on the north side of the island of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, has a strong fort on the east side, and Salt Gut westerly; at both these places is good anchorage for large vessels.

ORANAI, or *Ranai*, one of the Sandwich Islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, 9 miles from Mowee and Morotoi. The south point is in lat. 20 46 north, and long. 156 52 west.

ORANG's *Key*, one of the Bahama islands, in the W. Indies. N. lat. 24 28, west long. 79 37.

ORANGE, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Jamaica, E. N. E. of the high mountain, a little within land, under which is Crawford's-Town. Also a bay at the north-west end of the same island, between Green-Island N. and North Negril harbour S. or S. W.

ORANGE, a cape, the east point of Oyapok river, south-east of Cayenne Island. N. lat. 4 20, west long. 50 50.

ORANGE *Key*, or *Cay*, a small island in Orange bay, at the north-west end of the island of Jamaica.

ORANGE, a county of Vermont, which in 1790, contained 10,529 inhabitants. Since that time several other counties have been erected out of it. It is bounded west by part of Addison and Chittenden counties, and east by Connecticut river. It now contains 20 townships. The county-town, Newbury, and the townships south of it, viz. Bradford, Fairlee and Thetford front Connecticut river. It is high land, and sends numerous streams in opposite directions, both to Connecticut river and to Lake Champlain.

ORANGE, a township on the north line of the above county, in the north-east corner of which is Knox's Mountain.

ORANGE, formerly *Cardigan*, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, which gives rise to an east branch of Mascomy river. It was incorporated in 1769; contains 131 inhabitants; and is 20 miles east of Dartmouth College.

ORANGE, a township of Massachusetts, situated on the east line of Hamp-

shire co. on Miller's river, 94 miles N. W. by W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1783, and contains 784 inhabitants.

ORANGE, a mountainous and hilly county of New-York, which contains all that part of the State bounded south-erly by the State of New-Jersey, west-erly by the State of Pennsylvania, east-erly by the middle of Hudson's river, and northerly by an east and west line from the middle of Murderer's Creek. It is divided into 8 townships, of which Goshen is the chief, and contains 18,492 inhabitants, of whom 2,098 are electors, and 966 slaves. In this county are raised large quantities of excellent butter, which is collected at Newburgh and New-Windfor, and thence transported to New-York. On the N. side of the mountains in this county, is a very valuable tract called the *Drowned Lands*, containing about 40 or 50,000 acres. The waters which descend from the surrounding hills, being but slowly discharged by the river issuing from it, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expose the inhabitants of the vicinity to intermittents. Wallkill river, which passes through this tract and empties into Hudson's river, is, in the spring, stored with very large eels in great plenty. The bottom of this river is a broken rock; and it is supposed that for £2,000 the channel might be deepened so as to drain off the waters, and thereby redeem from the floods a large tract of rich land, for grafs, hemp and Indian corn.

ORANGE, called also *Orangedale*, a town in Essex co. New-Jersey, containing about 80 houses, a Presbyterian church, and a flourishing academy, and lies north-west of Newark, adjoining.

ORANGE, a co. of Hillsborough district, North-Carolina; bounded north by Caswell co. and south by Chatham. The rivers Haw and Enoe in this county have rich lands on their borders. It contains 12,216 inhabitants, of whom 2,060 are slaves. Chief town, Hillsborough.

ORANGE, a county of S. Carolina, in Orangeburg district.

ORANGE, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Culpepper, and south by Albemarle. It contains 9,921 inhabitants, including 4,421 slaves. The court-house is situated 20 miles from Culpepper

per court-house, 30 from Charlotteville, and 273 from Philadelphia.

ORANGEBURG, a district of S. Carolina, bounded south-west by Savannah river; east by the river Santee, and north-east by the Congaree, which divide it from Camden district; south by Beaufort, and south-east by Charleston district. It contains 18,513 inhabitants; of whom 5,931 are slaves. Sends to the State legislature 10 representatives and 3 senators; and, with the district of Beaufort, one member to Congress. It is divided into 4 counties, viz. Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington and Winton.

ORANGEBURG, a post-town of S. Carolina, and capital of the above district, is on the E. side of the north branch of Edisto river. It has a court-house, gaol, and about 50 houses; distant 77 miles N. N. W. of Charleston, 36 south-easterly of Columbia, and 721 from Philadelphia.

ORANGETOWN, or *Greenland*, a plantation in Cumberland co. Maine, N. W. of Waterford. One branch of Songo river rises in the northern part of this plantation, within about 3 miles of Amariscoggin river, where there is a pond, 2 miles long, called Songo Pond, from thence the stream runs southward. It is very difficult to effect roads through this mountainous country; some of the mountains affording precipices 200 feet perpendicular. The sides of the mountains and vallies are fertile, produce good crops, and in some instances afford wild onions which resemble those that are cultivated. Winter rye, which is the chief produce, has amounted to 20 bushels an acre. The country in the neighbourhood formerly abounded with variety of game, viz. moose, deer, bears, beaver, raccoon, fable, &c. but since it has been inhabited, game has become scarce; deer are extirpated from the vicinity; some moose remain among the mountains, and a few beaver, that are too sagacious to be taken by the most crafty hunter. Since the deer have been destroyed, the wolves have wholly left this part of the country.

ORANGETOWN, in Orange co. New-York, is situated on the west side of the Tappan Sea, opposite Philipsburgh, and about 27 miles north of New-York city. The township is bounded easterly by Hudson's river, and southerly by the State of New-Jersey. It contains 1175

inhabitants; of whom 162 are electors, and 203 slaves.

ORANGETOWN, in Washington co. Maine, is 19 miles distant from Machias.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Islands in the West-Indies, situated near the coast of Terra Firma, S. America; between the islands of Tortuga and Roca, 15 or 16 leagues north-west of the former, and 6 or 7 E. and E. by N. of the latter. It is about 8 leagues long. On the S. and S. W. side, the strand is steep and bold, so that a ship may lay her broad-side close to the shore; but the north side is foul and rocky. Here is no good water, nor indeed any thing else but shelter from northerly winds, and goat's flesh. It is divided into several small islands, separated from each other by shallow canals. N. lat. 11 52, W. long. 65 15.

ORDADO *Rock*, near the coast of Peru, is 4 miles south by east of Port Callao. Near it are some smaller ones, and round them from 9 to 16 fathoms water.

OREAHOU, or *Oreehou*, a small elevated island, close to the north side of Oneehow, one of the Sandwich Islands; with which it is connected by a reef of coral rocks. It contains about 4,000 inhabitants. N. lat. 22 2, W. long. 160 8.

OREGAN *River*. See *River of the West*.

ORFORD, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, situated on the east bank of Connecticut river, about 11 miles north of Hanover, and opposite to Fairlee in Vermont, 395 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 540 inhabitants. The soap-rock, which has the property of fuller's earth in cleansing cloth, is found here; also allum ore, free-stone fit for building, and a grey stone, in great demand for mill-stones, reckoned equal in quality to the imported burr-stones.

ORFORD, *Cape*, the north-westernmost point of the large island to the westward of Falkland's Sound in the Falkland's Islands, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, and south-east of Cape Percival.

ORINOKO. See *Oronoko River*.

ORLEANS, the middle of the three northern counties of Vermont. A part of Lake Memphremagog projects into the northern part of it from Canada. It contains 23 townships. It is very high

high land, and sends its waters in almost every direction of the compass. Clyde, Barton and Black rivers empty into Lake Memphremagog; the waters of many branches of Missisquoi, La Moelle, and Onion rivers, rising here, fall into Lake Champlain; those of Mulhegan and Pasumpick empty into Connecticut river.

ORLEANS, a township in the co. of Barnstable, Massachusetts, taken from the southerly part of Eastham, and incorporated 1797.

ORLEANS, *Isle of*, is situated in the river St. Lawrence, a small distance below Quebec, and is remarkable for the richness of its soil. It lies in the middle of the river, the channel is upon the S. side of the island, the N. side not having depth of water at full tide, even for shallops. The S. W. end of the island is called Point Orleans. The coast is rocky for a mile and a half within the S. channel, where there is a careening place for merchant ships. Round Point Levi, and along the S. E. side of the river, the shore is rocky, but the middle of the basin is entirely free.

ORLEANS, *New*. See *New-Orleans*.

ORLEANS, *Old Fort*, is situated on the W. bank of a bend of Missouri river, in Louisiana, a considerable distance from its mouth.

ORODADA PENA, on the coast of Peru, is 2 leagues due north of Lobos de Payta, and 2 south by west of Payta.

OROMCOTO, a river of New-Brunswick, which empties into St. John's river. By this passage the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy Bay.

ORONDOCKS, an Indian tribe who live near Trois Rivieres, and could furnish 100 warriors about 20 years ago.

ORONOKO, or *Oronoque*, one of the largest rivers of S. America, and is remarkable for its rising and falling once a year only; for it gradually rises during the space of 5 months, and then remains one month stationary, after which it falls for 5 months, and in that state continues for one month also. These alternate changes are regular, and even invariable. Perhaps the rising of the waters of the river, may depend on the rains which constantly fall in the mountains of the Andes, (where the river has its source) every year about the month of April; and though the height of the flood depends much upon

the breadth or extent of the bed of the river, yet in one part where it is narrowest, it rises to the astonishing height of 120 feet. The mouth of the river is S. by E. of the Gulf of Paria, in lat. 8 30 N. and lon. 59 50 W. and opposite to the Island of Trinidad. It is large and navigable, and has many good towns on its banks, that are chiefly inhabited by the Spanish, and is joined also on the E. side by the Lake Casipa. There are two other islands at its mouth, the entrance to which is also somewhat dangerous, as there is frequently a dreadful conflict between the tide of the ocean and the current of the river, that must, for the reasons assigned, sometimes run very rapidly. It is said the river, including its windings, takes a course of 1380 miles, and preserves the freshness of its waters *twelve leagues* from the mouth of that vast and deep channel, within which it was confined. It may be considered, however, as having many mouths, which are formed by the islands that lie before its opening towards the ocean; yet there are only two that are considered as of any use for the purposes of navigation. These are the channels of Sabarima and Corobana, otherwise called Caribbiana. The latter lies in a S. by W. direction, and is also divided into two distinct channels that afterwards meet again at the island of Trinidad in the mouth of the Grand river. But pilots pretend to say, that the mouth of this great river begins from the river Amugora, reaching from thence to the river Sabarima, and from thence about to the river Caribbiana; and some accounts state its mouths to be 40 in number, as if it were a collection of many rivers, all uniting at the mouth of the great river, and assisting to convey the main stream of that river into the ocean. The west passage or channel of the river Oronoka, called by the Spaniards the Gulf of Paria, lies between Cape Salinas on the main and the north-west point of the island of Trinidad. It contains several islands, which divide the stream of the river into several branches, particularly the Great Boco, or mouth, which is the easternmost, being about gun-shot wide, but having no soundings, with 300 fathoms, and the Little Boco, or Mouth, which is the westernmost, being almost as wide as the other, and having ground at from 50 to 60 fathoms. At New Cape Araya,

Araya, on the northward side of the mouth of this river, are salt pits, which yield the finest salt in the world. In some maps, the head-waters are called *Inirchia*.

ORONOKO, *Little*. See *Mocmoco*.

OROPESA, a town in the jurisdiction of La Plata, S. America; situated 60 miles N. W. of that city, in the valley of Cochabamba, on a small rivulet which empties into the river Guapay. It has a considerable trade in corn and fruits.

OROPESA, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 750 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Potosi. S. lat. 18 W. long. 63 30.

ORPHAN'S Bank, a fishing bank of the S. E. point of Chaleur's Bay, on the N. E. coast of New-Brunswick, in N. America. On it is from 75 to 30 fathoms water.

ORPHAN'S Island, a settlement belonging to Hancock co. District of Maine, having 124 inhabitants.

ORRINGTON, a plantation in Hancock co. District of Maine, having 477 inhabitants. It lies on the east side of Penobscot river, 16 miles above Bucks-town, and 256 N. N. E. of Boston.

ORUA, *Orubo*, or *Aruba*, the most westerly of the Caribbee Islands in the West-Indies, called by the Spaniards *Las Islas de Sotaventto*. It is on the coast of the Spanish Main. N. lat. 12 3, W. long. 69 3.

ORURO, a jurisdiction in the archbishopric of La Plata. Its capital is San Felipe de Austria de Oruro, 30 leagues from the city of La Plata.

ORWEL, a township of Vermont, the north-westernmost in Rutland co: and situated on the east side of Lake Champlain. It contains 778 inhabitants. Mount Independence stands in this township opposite Ticonderoga, in the State of New-York. Near Mount Independence is a chalybeate spring.

OSAGES, an Indian nation who inhabit south of the Missouri, and can furnish 400 warriors.

OSAGES, a river of Louisiana, which runs eastward to the Missouri.

OSNABURG, a small island in the S. Pacific Ocean, having the appearance of the roof of a house. It is about 4 leagues in circuit; is high land; full of cocoa-trees; has no anchoring place, and scarcely affords landing for a boat. It was discovered by Capt. Wallis, and

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is called *Maitea* by the natives. S. lat. 17 52, W. long. 148 6.

OSNABURG, another island in the same sea, discovered by Capt. Carteret. S. lat. 22, W. long. 141 34.

OSNABURG House, a settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, in N. America; situated at the N. E. corner of Lake St. Joseph, 120 miles W. by S. of Gloucester House. N. lat. 51, W. long. 90 15.

OSORNO, an inland town of the kingdom of Chili, situated on the N. bank of the river Buena; 42 miles E. of the sea-coast, and 45 S. E. of Baldivia. The adjacent country is far from being fruitful, but very rich in gold mines, which renders the place very populous. S. lat. 40 30, W. long. 71 50.

OSSABAW Sound and Island, on the coast of the State of Georgia. The found opens between Wassaw Island on the N. and Ossabaw Island on the S. and leads into the river Ogeechee.

OSSIPEE, or *Osapy*, a township, mountain, and pond, in New-Hampshire, in Strafford co. near the E. line of the State. The town was incorporated in 1785, and has 339 inhabitants. The lake lies N. E. of Winipisgeog Lake, between which and Ossipee Lake is *Ossipee Mountain*, described in the account of New-Hampshire. Its waters run E. and, joined by South river, form *Great Ossipee River*, which empties into Saco river, near the division line between York and Cumberland counties, in Maine, between Limerick and Gorham.

OSSNOBIAN, or *Affenboyne Indians*, a tribe found about the source of Ossnobi or Affeneboyne river, far W. of Lake Superior. They are said by the Moravian missionaries to live wholly on animal food, or at least to confine themselves to the spontaneous productions of nature; giving those who dig the ground, the appellation of *slaves*. Bread is unknown to them. A traveller, who lived some months in their country, offered to some a few remnants of bread, which they chewed and spit out again, calling it rotten wood. These Indians, as well as those numerous nations who inhabit the country from Lake Superior, towards the Shining Mountains, are great admirers of the best hunting-horses, in which the country abounds. The horses prepared by them for hunters, have large holes cut above their natural nostrils, which they say makes them longer

longer winded than others not thus prepared. The Ossinobians have no permanent place of abode, but live wholly in tents, made of buffaloe and other hides, with which they travel from one place to another, like the Arabs; and as soon as the food for their horses is expended, they remove, and pitch their tents in another fertile spot; and so on continually, scarcely ever returning to the same spots again.

OSTICO, a small lake in Onondago co. New-York, partly in the S. E. corner of Marcellus, and N. W. corner of the township of Tully. It sends its waters from the N. end, which is eight miles S. westerly of Onondago Castle, by a stream 16 miles long, to Salt Lake.

OSTINES, or *Charlestown*, a considerable town in the island of Barbadoes.

OSWEGATCHIE *River and Lake*, in Herkemer co. New-York. The river empties into the river St. Lawrence, or Cataragui. *Oswegatchie Lake* is about 19 miles long, from S. W. to N. E. and 7 broad, and sends its waters north-eastward into the river of its name. It is about 10 miles S. E. of The Thousand-Lakes, near the entrance into Lake Ontario. There is a fort of the same name situated on the Cataragui river, 58 miles N. E. of Kingston, on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGATCHIES, an Indian tribe residing at Swagatchey, on the river St. Lawrence, in Canada. They could furnish about 100 warriors, 20 years since.

OSWEGO, a navigable river of New-York, which conveys the waters of Oneida and a number of small lakes, into Lake Ontario. It is more commonly called *Onondago*; which see.

OSWEGO, a fortress situated on the E. side of the mouth of the above river, and south eastern side of Lake Ontario, in lat. 43 18 N. and long. 76 30 W. It was taken by the British from the French in 1756, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It was delivered up to the United States July 14, 1796. It is about 150 or 160 miles E. by N. of Niagara.

OTABALO, a jurisdiction in the province of Quito, joined on the south to that of San Miguel de Ibarra. The lands are laid out in plantations, and produce great quantities of sugar. The Indians in the villages, as also those who are independent, manufacture great

variety of cottons, viz. carpets, pavilions for beds, quilts in damask work, wholly of cotton, either white, blue, or variegated with different colours; all which are highly valued, both in the province of Quito and Peru, where they are disposed of to great advantage. The wheat and barley here, is sowed like Indian corn, in little holes, a foot distant from each other, putting 5 or 6 corns into each; and they generally reap above an hundred fold. The country is remarkably fertile, and large quantities of cheese are made.

OTABALO, the principal village of the above jurisdiction, is large and populous, and said to contain 18,000 or 20,000 souls. Among them is a considerable number of Spaniards.

OTANA, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, whose north end is in lat. 16 33 south, and long. 151 20 west. It has 2 good harbours. See *Ohamene* and *Oherurua*.

OTAHEITE, the *Sagitaria* of Quiros, who first discovered it in 1606, one of the Society Islands, in the South Sea. It was first visited by Capt. Wallis in 1767, and afterwards by Capt. Cook and other circumnavigators. It consists of 2 peninsulas, which are connected by a low neck of land, about 2 miles over; the circumference of both peninsulas is somewhat more than 90 miles. The whole island is surrounded by a reef of coral rocks, within which the shore forms several excellent bays and harbours, where there is room and depth of water for any number of the largest ships. The face of the country, except that part of it which borders upon the sea, is very uneven; it rises in ridges that run up into the middle of the island, and there form mountains, that may be seen at the distance of 60 miles. Between these ridges and the sea is a border of low land, extending along all the coast, except in a few places, where the ridges rise directly from the sea. This border is of different breadths, but no where more than a mile and a half. There are several rivers much larger than could be expected from the extent of the island; among the rocks through which these precipitate their waters from the mountains, not the least appearance of minerals is to be found. The stones shew evident tokens of having been burnt. Traces of fire are also manifest in the very clay upon the hills.

It may therefore not unreasonably be supposed, that this and the neighbouring islands are either shattered remains of a continent, which were left behind when the rest was sunk by the explosion of a subterraneous fire, or have been torn from rocks under the bed of the sea, by the same cause, and thrown up in heaps to an height which the waters never reach. The soil, except upon the very tops of the ridges, is extremely rich and fertile, watered by a great number of rivulets of excellent water, and covered with fruit trees of various kinds, some of which are of a stately growth and thick foliage, so as to form one continued wood; even the tops of the ridges, though in general bare and burnt up by the sun, are in some parts not without their produce. The low lands between the foot of the ridges and the sea, and some of the interjacent vallies, are the only parts of the island that are inhabited. Here indeed it is populous. The houses do not form villages or towns, but are ranged along the whole border, at the distance of about 50 yards from each other. When the island was first discovered, hogs, dogs and poultry were the only tame animals; ducks, pigeons, paroquets, with a few other birds and rats, the only wild animals. The breed of hogs has been greatly improved by some of a larger kind, that were left by the Spaniards in 1774. Goats were first introduced by Capt. Cook in 1773; to these the Spaniards have added some, and they are now in such plenty, that every chief of any note has them. Cats were left by Capt. Cook, and European dogs of several sorts by the Spaniards. In 1777, the stock of new animals received the important addition of a turkey cock and hen; a peacock and hen; a gander and 3 geese; a drake and 4 ducks; a horse and mare; a bull and three cows. A bull and a ram had been also left by the Spaniards. Beasts of prey, or noxious reptiles, there are none. The vegetable productions are bread-fruit, coconuts, bannanas of 13 sorts, and all excellent; plantains; a fruit resembling an apple; sweet potatoes, yams, and cocoas. The people exceed the middle size of Europeans in stature. In their dispositions, they are brave, open, and generous, without either suspicion or treachery. Except a few traces of natural cunning, and some traits of dis-

simulation, equally artless and inoffensive, they possess the most perfect simplicity of character. Their actions are guided by the immediate impulse of the reigning passion. Their passions are the genuine effusions of the heart, which they have never been taught to disguise or repress, and are therefore depicted by the strongest expressions of countenance and gesture. Their feelings are lively, but in no case permanent: they are affected by all the changes of the passing hour, and reflect the colour of the time, however frequently it may vary. Their vivacity is never disturbed by anxiety or care, inasmuch, that when brought to the brink of the grave by disease, or when preparing to go to battle, their faces are unclouded by melancholy or serious reflection. Their language is soft and melodious; it abounds with vowels, and is easily pronounced. It is rich in beautiful and figurative expressions, and admits of that inverted arrangement of words, which distinguishes the ancient from most modern languages. It is so copious, that for the bread-fruit alone they have above twenty names. Add to this, that besides the common dialect, they often expostulate in a kind of stanza or recitative, which is answered in the same manner. The 2 peninsulas formerly made but one kingdom. They are now divided into two, under the names of Opureanou or Otaheite-noce, and Tirabou; although Otoo, the sovereign of the former, still possesses a nominal superiority over the latter, and is styled king of the whole island. To him also the island of Eimeo is subject. These kingdoms are subdivided into districts, each with its respective chief. The number of inhabitants, in 1774 was estimated by Capt. Cook at 204,000. Wars are frequent between the two kingdoms, and perhaps between separate districts of each. The inhabitants of Eimeo are often excited by some powerful chief to assert their independence. The power and strength of this and the neighbouring islands lie entirely in their navies; and all their decisive battles are fought on the water. Otaheite alone is supposed able to send out 1725 war canoes, and 68,000 able men. The chief of each district superintends the equipping of the fleet in that district; but they must all pass in review before the king, so that he knows the
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State of the whole before they assemble to go on service. Otaheite lies in about 18 degrees of S. lat. and 150 deg. of W. long.

OTAKOOTAI, a small island in the S. Pacific Ocean, 4 leagues from Watecoo, and about 3 miles in circuit. S. lat. 19 15, W. long. 158 23.

OTCHIER, a bay on the north coast of S. America, to the westward of the river or creek called Urano, and east of Cape Caldero.

OTEAVANOOA, a large and spacious harbour and bay on the south-west coast of the island of Bolabola, one of the Society Islands. S. lat. 16 30, W. long. 151 43.

OTISFIELD, a plantation in Cumberland co. District of Maine, east of Bridgetown in York co. and 152 miles N. N. E. of Boston. A stream from Songo Pond passes through the westerly part of this town, on its way to Sebago. It is very free of ragged hills and mountains. The greatest part of it affords a growth of beech, maple, ash, bass, and birch, and is good land. It contains 197 inhabitants.

OTOGAMIES, an Indian nation in the N. W. Territory, who inhabit between the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi river. Warriors 300.

OTOQUE, an island on the N. Pacific Ocean, or W. coast of New-Mexico, situated in the Bay of Panama, 17 leagues S. of the city of that name, from whence it is supplied with provisions. N. lat. 7 50, W. long. 81 10.

OTSEGO, a county of New-York, on the S. side of Mohawk river, opposite the German Flats. The head waters of Susquehannah, and the Cook-quago branch of Delaware, intersect this county. Here are also the lakes Otségo, and Caniaderago, which send their waters, in an united stream, to the Susquehannah. It contains 9 townships, viz. Kortright, Harpersfield, Franklin, Cherry Valley, Dorlach, Richfield, Otségo, Burlington, and Unadilla. It contained, a few years ago, about 1000 inhabitants; but such has been the rapid settlement of this county, that in January, 1796, it contained 3237 inhabitants, qualified to be electors. In 1791, when this county was but thinly settled, as many as 300 chests of maple sugar, were manufactured here, 400lbs. each. The courts are held at Cooperstown, in the township of Otségo.

OTSEGO, a township and lake, in the county above described. The township was taken from Unadilla, and incorporated in 1796. On the E. the township encloses Lake Otségo, which separates it from Cherry Valley. Lake Otségo is about nine miles long, and little more than a mile wide. The lands on its banks are very good, and the cultivation of it easy. In 1790, it contained 1702 inhabitants, including 8 slaves. By the State census of 1796, there were 490 of its inhabitants electors.

OTTAWAS, an Indian nation in the N. W. Territory, who inhabit the E. side of Lake Michigan, 21 miles from Michilimackinack. Their hunting grounds lie between Lakes Michigan and Huron. They could furnish 200 warriors 20 years ago. A tribe of these also lived near St. Joseph's, and had 150 warriors. Another tribe lived with the Chippewas, on Saguinam Bay, who together could raise 200 warriors. Two of these tribes lately hostile, signed the treaty of peace with the United States, at Greenville, August 3d, 1795. In consequence of lands ceded by them to the United States, government has agreed to pay them in goods, 1000 dollars a year, forever.

OTTAWAS, a large river of Canada, which empties into the St. Lawrence at the Lake of the Two Mountains, 9 miles from Montreal. The communication of the city of Montreal with the high lands, by this river, if not impracticable, is at least very expensive and precarious, by reason of its rapids and falls.

OTTER Bay, on the south coast of the island of Newfoundland, is between Bear Bay and Swift Bay, and near Cape Raye, the south-west point of the island.

OTTER Creek, called by the French *Riviere a Lotris*, a river of Vermont, which rises in Bromley, and pursuing a northern direction about 90 miles, empties into Lake Champlain at Ferrisburg; and in its course receives about 15 small tributary streams. In it are large falls at Rutland, Pittsford, Middlebury, and Vergennes. Between the falls the water is deep and navigable for the largest boats. Vessels of any burden may go up to the falls at Vergennes, 5 miles from its mouth. The head of this river is not more than 30 feet from Batten Kill, which runs in a contrary direction, and falls into Hudson's river. Its mouth is 3 miles north of *Basson Harbour*.

OTTER Creek, a small stream which empties into Kentucky river, in the State of that name, and E. of Boonborough.

OTTER'S Head, a small peninsula, projecting from the north-eastern shore of Lake Superior, and north-west of Michipicoton Island.

OUABASH. See *Wabash River*.

OUAIS'S Bay and River, are about 2 leagues round the north point of the island of Cape Breton, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and south-south-west of the island of Limbach.

OUANAMINTHE, a French parish and village on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo, about a league and a half W. of Daxabon, in the Spanish part, from which it is separated by the river Massacre; 6 leagues from the mouth of the river, and 5 S. E. of Fort Dauphin.

OUAQUAPHENOGAW, or *Ekanfaneka* is a lake or rather marsh, between Flint and Oakmulgee rivers, in Georgia, and is nearly 300 miles in circumference. In wet seasons it appears like an inland sea, and has several large islands of rich land; one of which the present generation of Creek Indians represent as the most blissful spot on earth. They say it is inhabited by a peculiar race of Indians, whose women are incomparably beautiful. They tell that this terrestrial paradise has been seen by some enterprising hunters, when in pursuit of their game, who being lost in inextricable swamps and bogs, and on the point of perishing, were unexpectedly relieved by a company of beautiful women, whom they call daughters of the Sun, who kindly gave them such provisions as they had with them, consisting of fruit and corn cakes, and then enjoined them to fly for safety to their own country, because their husbands were fierce men and cruel to strangers. They further say that these hunters had a view of their settlements, situated on the elevated banks of an island, in a beautiful lake; but in all their endeavours to approach it, they were involved in perpetual labyrinths, and, like enchanted land, still as they imagined they had just gained it, it seemed to fly before them; and having quitted the delusive pursuit, they with much difficulty effected a retreat. They tell another story concerning this sequestered country, which seems not improbable, which is, that the inhabitants are the posterity of a

fugitive remnant of the ancient *Yamases*, who escaped massacre after a bloody and decisive battle between them and the Creeks, (who, it is certain, conquered and nearly exterminated that once powerful people) and here found an asylum, remote and secure from the fury of their proud conquerors. The rivers St. Mary and Sitilla, which fall into the Atlantic, and the beautiful Little St. Juan, which empties into the bay of Appalachi at St. Mark's, are said, by Bartram, to flow from this lake.

OUASIOTO Mountains are situated N. W. of the Laurel Mountains in N. Carolina and Virginia. They are 50 or 60 miles wide at the Gap, and 450 in length, N. E. and S. W. They abound in coal, lime, and free-stone. Their summits are generally covered with good soil, and a variety of timber, and the intervale lands are well watered.

QUEPAS, a town on the coast of Costa Rica, on the N. Pacific Ocean, and S. of Carthago.

OUIATANON, a small stockaded fort in the N. W. Territory, on the western side of the Wabash river, in lat. 40 38 N, and long. 87 58 W. and said to be about 130 miles southerly of Fort St. Joseph. This was formerly a French post. Thus far the Wabash is navigable, 412 miles from its mouth, for bateaux drawing 3 feet water. A silver mine has been discovered here. The neighbouring Indians are the Kickapoos, Musquitos, Pyankishaws, and a principal part of the Ouiatanons. The whole of these tribes could furnish, about 20 years ago, 1000 warriors. The fertility of soil, and diversity of timber in this country are the same as in the vicinity of Post St. Vincent.

OUINEASKE, or *Shelburne Bay*, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, sets up S. easterly through the town of Burlington, in Vermont into the northern part of Shelburne.

OUISCONSING, a navigable river of the N. W. Territory, which empties into the Mississippi in lat. 43 33, and long. 94 8; where are villages of the Sack and Fox tribes of Indians. This river has a communication with Fox river, which, passing through Winnebago Lake, enters Puan Bay in Lake Michigan. Between the two rivers there is a portage of only 3 miles. On this river and its branches reside the Indians of its name. Warriors 300.

OUILIONT,

OULIANT, a village of the State of New-York, on the post-road from Hudson to the Painted Post. It is 35 miles W. of Harpersfield, and 50 N. E. of Union, on Susquehannah river, and lies on the north side of a creek of its name which empties into Unadilla river.

OUTER Bury, in Hudson's Bay, lies in lat. 51 38 N. and 5 leagues east of North Bluff.

OUTER Island, on the coast of Labrador, is in the cluster called St. Augustine's Square ; S. W. of Sandy Island, and east of Inner Island.

OUTIMACS, a tribe of Indians, in the N. W. Territory, residing between Lakes Michigan and St. Clair. Warriors 200.

OVEN'S MOUTH Bay, in the District of Maine, lies on the S. side of Boothbay township, in Lincoln co. 12 miles from the shore town, and 190 N. by E. of Boston.

OID, a township of New-York, in Onondago co. It was incorporated in 1794 ; is separated from Milton on the E. by Cayuga Lake, and comprehends all the lands in the county on the W. side of Seneca Lake. The centre of the township is 20 miles S. of the W. side of the ferry on Cayuga Lake. In 1796, there were 107 of its inhabitants qualified to be electors.

OWASCO, a lake, partly in the towns of Aurelius and Scipio, in Onondago co. New-York. It is about 11 miles long, and one broad, and communicates with Seneca river on the N. by a stream which runs through the town of Brutus. The high road from Kaats' Kill westward, passes towards Cayuga ferry, near the N. end of the lake.

OWEGO, a post-town in Tioga co. New-York, on the east branch of the Susquehannah, 20 miles westerly of Union, 34 N. E. of Athens, at Tioga Point, and 284 from Philadelphia. In 1796, 170 of its inhabitants were electors.

OWEGO Creek, in Tioga co. serves as the east boundary of the township of its name. It has several small branches which unite and empty through the N. bank of the east branch of Susquehannah river, about 18½ miles W. of the mouth of Chenengo river.

OUYATOISKA Bay and River, on the coast of Esquimaux, or N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is to the westward of Natachquin river.

OWHARREE, a harbour on the northern part of the west coast of Houaheine, one of the Society Islands, 25 leagues N. W. by W. of Otaheite Island. S. lat. 16 44, W. long. 151 8.

OWHYHEE, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands, is about 300 miles in circumference ; between 18 50, and 20 16 N. lat. and between 203 48, and 205 7 E. long. from Greenwich. The extensive mountain, named Mouna Roa, on the S. E. part of the island, is 16,020 feet high. It consists of three peaks which are perpetually covered with snow, though within the tropics, that are visible 40 leagues out at sea. At the southern end of the island is a village called *Kao-A-poon*, on the south-eastern side ; Ahedoo, on the north-eastern part of the island ; Amakooa is on the northern end ; Tirooa on the north-western side, where is the bay of Toyahyah ; and on the western side, N. W. of Kao, is the bay of Kara-kakooa. It has the same productions as the Society and Friendly Islands, and about 150,000 inhabitants, who are naturally mild, friendly and hospitable to strangers. The sea abounds with a great variety of excellent fish. The celebrated navigator Captain James Cook lost his life here, by an unfortunate and momentary jealousy of the natives.

Owl's Head, a head land on the W. side of Penobscot Bay, in the District of Maine. It has a good harbour on the larboard hand as you go to the eastward. The harbour makes with a deep cove ; has 4 fathoms water, and a muddy bottom. It is open to the E. to N. and E. N. E. winds ; but in all other winds you are safe. The tide of flood sets to the eastward, and the tide of ebb S. W. through the Muscle Ridges.

OX, a river of Louisiana. See *Red River*.

OWBOW, *Great*, a bend of the river Connecticut, about the middle of the township of Newbury, in Vermont ; which see. It contains 450 acres of the finest meadow land in New-England.

OXFORD, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts. It contains 1000 inhabitants ; is 11 miles southward of Worcester, and 54 S. W. of Boston.

OXFORD, a village in Bristol co. Massachusetts ; see *New-Bedford*.

OXFORD,

OXFORD, a parish in the northern part of Derby in Connecticut, containing 140 families; 17 miles N. W. of New-Haven.

OXFORD, a post-town of New-York, in Tioga co. 45 miles N. E. of Union, and 20 S. W. of Butternuts. This township, lies between Jericho and Union, and is bounded northerly on Norwich, and westerly by the tract called the Chenengo Triangle. It was incorporated in 1793. Here is an incorporated academy.

OXFORD, a township of New-Jersey, situated in Suffex co. on the east bank of Delaware river, 15 or 20 miles N. E. of Easton in Pennsylvania. It contains 1905 inhabitants, including 65 slaves.

OXFORD, a township of Pennsylvania, situated in Philadelphia co. There is one of the same name in Chester co.

OXFORD, a port of entry, on the eastern shore of Chesapeak Bay, in Talbot co. Its exports in 1794 amounted to 6,956 dollars. It is 13 miles S. by W. of Easton, and about 48 S. E. of Baltimore.

OXFORD, a small post-town of N. Carolina, 36 miles from Hillsborough, and about 416 from Philadelphia.

OYSTER Bay, a township of New-York, situated in Queen's co. Long-Island, extending from the Sound S. to the Atlantic Ocean, and includes Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, and Hog-Island. It contains 4,097 inhabitants; of whom 611 are electors, and 381 slaves.

OYSTER Bay, a harbour for small vessels in the S. W. limits of the town of Barnstable, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts; which see. It affords excellent oysters; hence its name.

OYSTER Beds, in Delaware Bay, lie opposite Nantuxet Bay.

OYSTER Point, on the coast of S. Carolina, where the water does not ebb till an hour and a half after it begins to ebb at the bar of Ashley river, near Charleston. It is best to go in an hour and an half before high water.

OYSTER Pond, a part of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, which set up westward into Long-Island, in the State of New-York, between the north-easternmost point of the island called Oyster Pond Point, and Gardner's Island. Off the point are two small isles, one of which is called Plumb-Island.

OYSTER River, a W. branch of Piscataqua river in New-Hampshire; which see. Durham stands on its S. side, near its junction with the main stream at Helton's Point.

O-YONG-WONGEYK, on Lake Ontario, at Johnson's Landing-Place, about 4 miles eastward of Fort Niagara.

OZAMA, one of the largest rivers of the island of St. Domingo, in the West-Indies, and on which the city of St. Domingo is situated. It is navigable 9 or 10 leagues from S. to N. One may judge of the enormous volume of water which the confluent stream of Isabella and Ozama sends to the sea, by the red colour it gives it in the time of the floods, and which is perceivable as far as the eye can distinguish. There is a rock at the mouth, which prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 18 or 20 feet of water. The river for a league is 24 feet deep; and its banks are 20 feet perpendicular, but N. of the city this height is reduced to 4 feet. This real natural basin has a bottom of mud or soft sand, with a number of careening places. It seldom overflows its banks, except in very extraordinary inundations. The road before the mouth of the Ozama is very indifferent, and lies exposed from W. S. W. to E. It is impossible to anchor in it in the time of the south winds, and the north winds drive the vessels from their moorings out into the sea, which here runs extremely high. See *Domingo City*. The mouth of the river is in lat. 18 18 N. and lon. from Paris 72 38 W.

P

PABLO, *St.* a lake in the jurisdiction of Otavalo, in the province of Quito, 3 leagues in length, and about half a league in breadth. The lake is every where surrounded with a species of rushes called Totoral, among which are vast numbers of wild geese and galarettes. Its waters empty into the Rio Blanco.

PABLO, *St.* a village on the above lake, inhabited principally by Indians.

PABLO, *St.* a town on the S. coast of the Isthmus of Darien, in the province of Veragua, S. America.

PACAJES, a province of S. America, which is rich in silver mines, though they are not much worked. Here are also mines of talc, called Jaspes Blancos
de

de Verenguela, on account of their transparent whiteness. In this province are an abundance of emeralds.

PACAMORES, a district of Peru, in S. America. The air is temperate, and the earth abounds in gold. An Indian nation of this name inhabit the banks of Amazon river.

PACAYITA, a volcano in Guatemala, in New-Spain. In 1773 the lava which issued from it destroyed the city of St. Jago, which was situated in the valley of Panchoi.

PACHACAMA, or *Pachamac*, a famous, fruitful, and pleasant valley in Peru, 4 leagues from Lima, formerly beautified with a magnificent temple built by the Incas, and dedicated to the Creator of the Universe. The Peruvians had in it several idols; but they had so great a reverence for God, whom they called **PACHACAMAC**, that they offered him what they esteemed most precious, and durst not look upon him; so that their kings and priests entered his temple with their backs towards his altar, and came out again without daring to turn about. The ruins of this superb structure, says Jovet, do yet demonstrate its former magnificence and greatness. Such immense treasures had been laid up in it, that Ferdinand Pizarro found to the value of 900,000 ducats in it; although 400 Indians had taken away as much as they could carry; and the Spanish soldiers pillaged it before he came. The cruel Spaniards tortured the natives, but could not extract a discovery of the hidden treasure.

PACHEA, the most northerly of the islands called the Pearl or King's Islands, all low and woody, and about 12 leagues from Panama. Within a league of this island there is anchorage in 17 fathoms.

PACHEGOIA, a lake of New South Wales, in N. America, in lat. 55 N.

PACHEQUE, a fine, but small island on the S. W. side of the bay of Panama, on the coast of the N. Pacific Ocean, and one of the beautiful islands within the semicircular bay from Panama to Point Mala. These islands yield wood, water, fruit, fowls, hogs, &c. and afford excellent harbour for shipping.

PACHUCO, a town of Mexico famous for the silver mines in its vicinity. It is said that within 20 miles there are 1000 of them. It lies 60 miles from the city of Mexico.

PACIFIC OCEAN, called in the

French charts *Mar del Zur*, or *South Sea*; a prodigious ocean dividing America from Asia. It is about 10,000 miles in breadth, and 11,000 in length.

PACKERSFIELD, a township of New-Hampshire, Cheshire co. E. of Keene, on the head branches of Ashuelot river. It is 86 miles westerly of Portsmouth; was incorporated in 1774, and contains 721 inhabitants.

PACMOTE, a bay on the east side of the island of Martinico, between Vaulclin Bay on the north, and Fere Ance or Creek on the south.

PACOLET, a small river of South-Carolina, which rises in the White Oak Mountains, and unites with Broad river, 30 miles above Tyger river, and 24 south of the North-Carolina line. Its course is about south-east, and on it are the celebrated Pacolet Springs, 17 miles above its confluence with Broad river.

PADOUCAS, a western branch of Mississippi river. The tribe of Indians of this name are said by some to be of Welch origin.

PAGER's Port, a small harbour within the great sound in the Bahama Islands, and in the most easterly part of the sound.

PAGUISA, or *Paquisa*, on the west side of South-America, in lat. 21 55 S. and 10 leagues north of the harbour of Cobija, in the bay of Atacama. Haguey de Paguisa, or the watering place of Paguisa, is 15 leagues from Cobija. The whole coast between is high, mountainous and rocky, in the direction of north-north-east.

PAINTED Post, a station, so called in New-York State, in Tioga co. on the northern side of Tioga river, between Bath and Newtown; 40 miles N. W. by W. of Tioga Point, or Athens, 58 south-east of Williamsburg on Genessee river, and 230 N. W. of Philadelphia. A post-office is kept here.

PAINTED Rock is on French Broad river, by which the line runs between Virginia and Tennessee.

PAINTER's Harbour, on the west coast of Cape Breton Island, is nearly due east of East Point in the island of St. John's. N. lat. 46 22, W. long. 61 16.

PAITA. See *Payta*.

PAIX, *Port de*. See *Port de Paix*.

PAJARO, *Pajaros*, or *Paxaros*, islands on the coast of Chili, on the South Pacific Ocean. There are 3 or 4 rocks, the

the largest of which is called Pajaro Nino, or Paxaro Ninno, and 2 miles N. W. by N. from the southernmost point of the Main, or Point Tortugas, that closes the port of Coquimbo.

PAJAROS, LES, or *Islands of Birds*, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Chili, 8 leagues N. N. W. of the Bay of Coquimbo, and 7 S. S. E. of the harbour of Guasco. The island of Choros is 4 miles north of these islands, towards the harbour of Guasco.

PAKANOKIT, the feat of *Masfessit*, the famous Indian Chief, was situated on Namasket river, which empties into Narraganset Bay.

PALATINE, or *Palentine*, a township in Montgomery co. New-York, on the north side of Mohawk river, and west of Caghawaga. In 1790 it contained 3,404 inhabitants, including 192 slaves. In 1796, 585 of the inhabitants were electors. The compact part of it stands on the bank of the Mohawk, and contains a Reformed Dutch church, and 20 or 30 houses. It is 36 miles above Schenectady.

PALATINE *Town*, in the State of New-York, lies on the east bank of Hudson's river, and north side of the mouth of Livingston river, which empties into the former; 11 miles north of Rhynbeck, and 15 southerly of Hudson city.

PALLISER'S *Islands*, in the South Pacific Ocean, are between 15 and 16 degrees of S. lat. and from 146 to 147 degrees of W. long. From lat. 14 to 20 S. and long. 138 to 150 W. the ocean is strewed with low, half-overflowed islands, which renders it necessary for navigators to proceed with much caution.

PALMA, a town of Terra Firma, in N. America, 50 miles N. W. of St. Fe de Bagota. N. lat. 4 30, W. long 73 40.

PALMAS, a large river on the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico, whose mouth is in lat. 25 N. and long. 98 36 W. Some of its branches run in a course almost directly east from the mountains to the eastward of the gulf of California.

PALMER, a rough and hilly township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 82 miles W. by S. of Boston. It is situated on the south side of Chickopee river, and bounded eastward by Western, in Worcester co. An act passed in last session, 1796, to incorporate a society to make a turnpike-road between

these two towns. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 309 inhabitants.

PALMER'S *River*, a water of Narraganset Bay, which empties with another small river, and forms Warren river, opposite the town of Warren.

PALMERSTON'S *Island*, of which one in particular has been so named, is in lat. 18 S. and long. 162 57 W. and is the second in situation from the S. E. of a group of 9 or 10, all known by the same general name. It affords neither anchorage nor water; but if the weather is moderate, a ship that is passing the S. Pacific Ocean in this track, may be supplied with grass for cattle; cocoa-nuts, fish, and other productions of the island. The principal island is not above a mile in circumference; nor is it elevated more than 2 feet above the surface of the sea.

PALMETTO, the most easterly point of the bay so called, on the south-west coast of the island of St. Christopher's, in the West-Indies. The shore is rocky, and a fort protects the bay.—Also, the most northerly point of the island of Jamaica; having Manatee Bay on the west, and Island Bay on the east.

PALMISTE *Point*, on the north side of the N. W. part of the island of St. Domingo; 3 leagues south of Point Portugal, the east point of the small island La Tortue, and 5 east of Port de Paix.

PALMYRA, a town, and the only port of entry and delivery, in the State of Tennessee, constituted a port of entry by law of the United States, January 31, 1797.

PALOMINOS, small islands on the coast of Peru, South-America; 3 miles west of St. Lawrence Island, or St. Lorenzo. They have from 13 to 18 fathoms water round them.

PALONQUE, the cape east of Nisao Point, at the mouth of Nisao river, on the south side of the island of St. Domingo, in lat. 18 13 N. and long. 73 2 W. of Paris.

PALTZ, *New*, a township on the W. side of Hudson's river in Ulster co. New-York, about 20 miles N. W. of Newburgh, and 32 north of Goshen. It contains 2,309 inhabitants, including 302 slaves.

PAMBAMACCA, a lofty mountain in the province of Quito, being one of the pikes of the eastern Cordilleras.

PAMLICO *Sound*, on the east coast of N. Carolina, is a kind of lake or inland sea,

sea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. It is separated from the Atlantic Ocean, in its whole length, by a beach of sand hardly a mile wide, generally covered with small trees or bushes. Through this bank are several small inlets, by which boats may pass; but Ocrecok Inlet is the only one that will admit vessels of burden into the districts of Edenton and Newbern. This inlet is in lat. 35 10 N. and opens between Ocrecok Island and Core Bank. This sound communicates with Core and Albemarle Sounds; and receives Pamlico or Tar river, the river Neus, besides other small streams. See *Ocrecok, Cape Hatteras, &c.*

PAMPELUNA, a town of New-Granada, in S. America. In its vicinity are gold mines. N. lat. 6 30, W. long. 71 30. It is 150 miles from Santa Fe, and 200 from Maricao.

PAMUNKY, the ancient name of York river, in Virginia; but this name is now confined to the southern branch, formed by the confluence of the North and South Anna. This and the northern branch, Mattaponi, unite and form York river, just below the town of De La War.

PANA, an island on the coast of Peru, 7 leagues E. N. E. of Santa Clara, and as far from Guayaquil. At Point Arena, which is the westernmost point, all ships bound farther into Guayaquil Bay stop for pilots, as there is good anchorage over against the middle of the town, in 5 fathoms, and a soft oozy ground. It is also called *Puna*.

PANACA, a burning mountain on the W. coast of New-Mexico, about 3 leagues from the volcano of Sanfonate.

PANADOU, or *Menadou*, a bay on the coast of Cape Breton Island, near the S. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

PANAMA is the capital of Terra Firma Proper, S. America; situated on a capacious bay of its name, on the south side of the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, opposite to Porto Bello, on the N. side of the isthmus. It is the great receptacle of the vast quantities of gold and silver, with other rich merchandize from all parts of Peru and Chili. Here they are lodged in store-houses, till the proper season arrives to transport them to Europe. The harbour of Panama is formed in its road by the shelter of several islands, where ships lie very safe, at about 2½ or 3 leagues distant from the

city. The tides are regular, and it is high water at the full and change at 3 o'clock. The water rises and falls considerably; so that the shore, lying on a gentle slope, is at low water left dry to a great distance. Pearls are found here in such plenty, that there are few persons of property near Panama, who do not employ all, or at least part of their slaves, in this fishery. The Negroes who fish for pearls must be both expert swimmers, and capable of holding their breath a long time, the work being performed at the bottom of the sea. This city is a bishop's see, whose bishop is the primate of Terra Firma. It was built by the Spaniards, who, in 1521, constituted it a city, with the usual privileges. In 1670 it was taken, sacked and burnt by John Morgan, an English adventurer. The new town was built in a more convenient situation, about a league and a half from the former. In 1737, this new town was almost entirely destroyed by an accidental fire. It is surrounded with a stone wall and other fortifications, and the public buildings are very handsome. N. lat. 8 57 48, W. long. 82 5 14. See *Chagre River*.

PANAMA, a province of Terra Firma, of which the city above mentioned is the capital. This province is called by most writers *Terra Firma Proper*. It contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and a great number of *rancheries* or assemblages of Indian huts; these are situated in small plains along the shore, the rest of the country being covered with enormous and craggy barren and uninhabited mountains. It has several gold mines; but the pearl fishery affords a more certain profit, and at the same time is acquired with much greater ease.

PANAMARIBO, on the coast of Surinam, in Guiana, in S. America, is E. S. E. of Demarara, in lat. about 6 N. and long. 56 26 W.

PANAMBUCO, a harbour or bay on the coast of Brazil. See *Pernambuco*.

PANECILLO, an eminence near Quito, which supplies that city with excellent water.

PANIS. There are two Indian nations so named. The White Panis inhabit S. E. of the Missouri, and can furnish 1500 warriors; and the Speckled Panis S. of the Missouri, 1200 warriors.

PANSE, DE LA, a branch of Wabash river, in the N. W. Territory.

PANTON, a township in Addison co. Vermont, situated on the E. side of Lake Champlain, between Addison and Ferrisburg, and about 87 miles N. of Bennington. It contains 220 inhabitants.

PANUCO, or *Gualfica*, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded E. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the provinces of Mechoacan and New-Biscay. The tropic of Cancer divides this province. It is about 55 leagues each way. The part nearest to Mexico is much the best and richest, abounding with provisions, and having some veins of gold, and mines of salt. Other parts are wretchedly poor and barren.

PANUCO, the capital of the above mentioned province; it is the see of a bishop, and stands upon a river of its own name, 17 leagues from its mouth, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and 60 N. W. of the city of Mexico. The river is navigable for large ships a great way above the city; but the harbour has so large a bar before it, that no ships of burden can enter it. N. lat. 23 50, W. long. 99 50.

PAPAGAYO, a gulf on the N. Pacific Ocean, and on the W. side of the Isthmus of Nicaragua, a small distance from the western parts of the lake of Nicaragua, and in lat. about 11 15 N.

PAPALOAPAIN, the largest river of Guaxaca, in New-Spain, called also Alvarada. It rises in the mountains Zoncolucan, and, being enlarged by the accession of lesser rivers, falls into the North Pacific Ocean.

PAPINACHOIS, a bay on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, in N. America, 5 leagues south-west of St. Margaret's river. An Indian nation of the same name inhabit the country south of Piretibbe Lake in Lower Canada.

PAPPA FORD, on Peleson or Clinch river, lies 12 miles from Emery's river, and 50 from Campbell's Station, near Holston.

PAPUDA, on the coast of Chili, and on the S. Pacific Ocean, 5 leagues north of the shoals of Quintero, and 4 from Port Liga. The water is very deep in Papuda, but the anchorage is good, and the entrance safe.

PARA, the most northern of 5 colonies or governments, Para, Maragnon, Matto-Grosso, Goyas, and St. Paul, in S. America, at which places the Indians have been united in 117 villages, over which a white man presides with des-

potic sway. The government of Para comprehends that portion of Guiana which belongs to the Portuguese, the most barren and unwholesome country in all these regions.

PARA Island is one of the range of islands to the south-east of Sympba, to the eastward of the great river Amazon, which is the north-west limit of the Brazil coast in S. America. These islands form the great river or bay of Para. About 9 leagues east by south of this island is Cape Cuma, the western boundary of the great gulf of Maranhao. On the island is a fort belonging to the Portuguese. There is also a small river of the same name, at the mouth of which is good riding for large ships, because the island breaks off the sea, and two high points secure it from the north and east winds.

PARA River or Bay, near the N. W. part of the coast of Brazil, in S. America, has a town of its name at the mouth of it, with a large fort and a platform of cannon at the water's edge, commanding the road. Above this is the castle seated on a high rock, surrounded by a strong stone wall that is also mounted with cannon. The road, within the mouth of the river, is good, having clean ground, and secured by high land on both sides. The mouth of the river is about 6 miles broad at the town; and ships may ride in 15 fathoms, within a cable's length of the shore, and in 10 fathoms close under the fort. This harbour is much frequented for all kinds of provisions which abound here. Tobacco is carried from this, to Pernambuco, to be shipped for Europe. The river is about 200 miles long.

PARACA, a bay on the coast of Peru, 40 leagues S. E. by S. of the port of Callao. Ships receive shelter here, when driven out of the harbour of Cagallan or Sangallan, which is 3 leagues S. E. of Carrette Island, and N. N. W. of the island of Lobos.

PARABISE, a township of Pennsylvania, in York co.

PARADIS. See *Plate Forme*.

PARAGUAY, a country of S. America, claimed by Spain, about 1,500 miles in length, and 1,000 in breadth. It lies between 12 and 37 S. lat. and between 50 and 75 W. long. bounded north by Amazonia, south by Patagonia, east by Brazil, and west by Peru and Chili. It is divided into the following provinces,

viz.

viz. Paraguay, Parana, Guira, Uragua, Tucuman, and Rio de la Plata. Besides a vast number of small rivers which water this country, there is the grand river La Plata, which deserves a particular description. A Modenesé Jesuit, by the name of P. Cattanco, who sailed up this river, speaks in the following language concerning it: "While I resided in Europe, and read in books of history and geography that the river La Plata was 150 miles in breadth, I considered it as an exaggeration, because in this hemisphere we have no example of such vast rivers. When I approached its mouth, I had the most vehement desire to ascertain the breadth with my own eyes, and I have found the matter to be exactly as it was represented. This I deduce particularly from one circumstance: when we took our departure from Monte Viedo, a fort situated more than 100 miles from the mouth of the river, and where its breadth is considerably diminished, we sailed a complete day before we discovered the land on the opposite bank of the river; and when we were in the middle of the channel we could not discover land on either side, and saw nothing but the sky and water, as if we had been in some great ocean. Indeed we should have taken it to be sea, if the fresh water of the river, which was turbid like the Po, had not satisfied us that it was a river." From the situation of this country, some parts of it must be extremely hot, from the almost vertical influence of the rays of the sun; while other parts must be pleasant and delightful. But the heat is in some measure abated by the gentle breezes which generally begin about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue the greatest part of the day. Some parts of the country are very mountainous; but in many others, you find extensive and beautiful plains, where the soil is very rich, producing cotton, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, together with a variety of fruits. There are also prodigiously rich pastures, in which are bred such herds of cattle, that it is said, the hides are the only part exported, while the flesh is left to be devoured by the ravenous beasts of the wilderness. Paraguay sends annually into the kingdom of Peru as many as 1500 or 2000 mules. They travel over dreary deserts for the distance of 800 or 900 leagues. The province of Tucuman furnishes to Potosi, an-

nually, 16 or 18,000 oxen, and 4000 or 5000 horses, brought forth and reared upon its own territory. Buenos Ayres is the capital of this country. Its situation on the river La Plata is healthy and pleasant, and the air temperate. It is regularly built: the number of inhabitants is about 30,000. One side of the town is defended by a fortress, with a garrison of 600 or 700 men. The town stands 180 miles from the sea. The access to the town up the river, is very difficult. From the best information that can be obtained, there are not more than 100,000 souls in this country, including Spaniards, Indians, Negroes, and the mixed blood, or Creoles. The Spaniards exhibit much the same character here, as in the other kingdoms already described. The Spaniards first discovered this country in the year 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres in 1535. Most of the country is still inhabited by the native Americans. The Jesuits have been indefatigable in their endeavours to convert the Indians to the belief of their religion, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, and have met with surprising success. It is said that above 340,000 families, several years ago, were subject to the Jesuits, living in obedience, and an awe bordering on adoration, yet procured without any violence or constraint. In 1767, the Jesuits were sent out of America, by royal authority, and their subjects were put upon the same footing with the rest of the country.

PARAGUAY, a large river of S. America, which falls into the river La Plata that forms the southern boundary of Brazil. At the distance of 100 leagues from the sea, where this and Parana river fall into the channel, it is at least 10 leagues over.

PARAIBA, or *Parayba*, the most northern province of Brazil, in S. America, lying between Rio Grande to the north, and the river Tamarack to the south; the South Atlantic Ocean to the east; and Figueras to the west. It belongs to the Portuguese, and abounds in sugar-canes, Brazil-wood, cattle, tobacco, cotton, &c. This district was given by John III. of Portugal, to the historian De Barros, but he neglected the peopling of it. Some vagabonds went over in 1560, and in 1591, were subdued by the French, who were soon obliged to evacuate it. Philip III. caused a city to be

be built upon this royal domain, which is at present known by the name of *Notre Dame de Neves*.

PARAIBA, the metropolis of the above province, or captainship, situated on the south bank of a river of its name, three leagues from the sea; according to others, 10 leagues; the river being navigable for ships loaded with 600 or 700 hhds. of sugar, a considerable distance above the city. The Dutch captured it in 1635; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. It has many stately houses decorated with marble pillars, together with large ware-houses and magazines belonging to the merchants. The mouth of the river is well fortified. S. lat. 6 50, W. long. 49 53.

PARAMABIRO, corruptly called *Paramaribo*, the chief town of Surinam, containing about 400 houses, on the bank of Surinam river, in a pleasant but unhealthy situation. The houses are of wood, tolerably convenient, erected on foundations of European bricks. Its port is 5 leagues from the sea, and has every convenience. It is the rendezvous of all the ships from the mother country which come hither to receive the produce of the colony.

PARANA, a province in the E. division of Paraguay, South-America. Its chief town is St. Ann.

PAREN, a lake of Chili, S. America.

PARATEE, a bay on the south-west side of the island of Jamaica. It is south-east of Banister Bay, its south-east point is also called *Paratee*.

PARAYBA, a river on the coast of Brazil, 10 leagues N. of Port Francez. The city lies 8 leagues from its mouth. S. lat. 6 50, W. long. 49 53. See *Paraiba*.

PARDUBA, a bay on the coast of Brazil, 10 leagues W. N. W. of Brandihy Bay.

PARHAM Town and Harbour, on the north side of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies. The harbour is defended by Byram Fort, at Barnacle Point, on the west side, and farther up by another fort on the E. side. The town is regularly built, and lies at the head of the harbour, and in St. Peter's parish.

PARIA, or *New Andalusia*, a country of S. America, and in Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the north sea, and south by Guiana. The sea-coast is mostly inhabited, on which there are several towns.

PARIA, a jurisdiction in the abp. of La Plata, in S. America, beginning 70 leagues N. W. of that city, and extending about 40 leagues. It has some silver mines; and the cheese made here is much esteemed, and sent all over Peru.

PARIA, Gulf of, a strait lying between the N. W. part of New-Andalusia, and the southern shore of the island of Trinidad. N. lat. 9 12, W. long. 62 5.

PARILLO, a town of Peru, generally called *Santa*; which see.

PARINA, a point N. W. of the harbour of Payta, on the coast of Peru. The country within the point is high and mountainous. Between Payta and it, is a large bay, having shoals. The land is low, and some white hills all the way.

PARINA-COCAS, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Guamanga, in the audience of Lima, beginning about 20 leagues south of the city of Guamanga, and extending above 25 leagues. It has excellent pastures, grain, and fruits. The mines of silver and gold are more productive than formerly; and these form the chief branch of its commerce.

PARIS, a thriving township of excellent land in New-York State, Herkemer county. It is south-west of Whitestown 6 miles, from which it was taken, and incorporated in 1792. In 1795, 4 townships were taken from it, viz. Hamilton, Sherburne, Brookfield, and Sangerfield. It contained, by the State census of 1796, 3,459 inhabitants, of whom 564 were electors. Iron ore is found in the vicinity of Paris. Hamilton academy is situated in this town, in Clinton parish, where also a Congregational church has lately been erected, and marks of rapid progress in improvements and wealth are visible.

PARIS, an island on the coast of S. Carolina; which see.

PARKER'S Island, in Lincoln co. District of Maine, is formed by the waters of Kennebeck river on the west, by the sea on the south, by Jeremysquam Bay on the east, and by a small strait, which divides it from Arrowick Island, on the north. It derives its name from John Parker, who purchased it of the natives in 1650; and a part of it still remains to his posterity. It is in the township of *Georgetown*; which see.

PARKER'S River takes its rise in Rowley, in Essex co. Massachusetts, and, after a course of a few miles, pass-

es into the sound which separates Plumb-Island from the main land. It is navigable about two miles from its mouth, where a bridge crosses it 870 feet long and 26 feet wide, consisting of solid piers and 8 wooden arches. It is on the post-road from Boston eastward, and was built in 1758. It is supported by a toll.

PARRAMORE, one of the small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which line the east coast of Northampton co. Virginia.

PARR-TOWN, a new and thriving town in Nova-Scotia.

PARR'S Point, is the south-east point of Half-Moon bay, on the north-east side of the island of St. Christopher's, in the West-Indies. The coast here is rocky.

PARSONSFIELD, a township of the District of Maine, in York co. situated on the New-Hampshire line, between Great and Little Ossipee rivers; and is 113 miles north of Boston. It was incorporated in 1783, and contains 655 inhabitants.

PARTIDO, a small island, under the high hill of St. Martin, in the south-west part of Campeachy Gulf. It lies in the fairway across the bay from Cape Catoche to Vera Cruz.

PARTRIDGEFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 26 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, and 128 westward of Boston. It was incorporated in 1775, and contains 1041 inhabitants.

PASCAGOULA, a river of the Georgia Western Territory, which pursues a S. by E. course through West-Florida, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico, by several mouths, which together occupy a space of 3 or 4 miles; which is one continued bed of oyster-shells, with very shoal water. The westernmost branch has 4 feet water, and is the deepest. After crossing the bar, there is from 3 to 6 fathoms water for a great distance, and the river is said to be navigable more than 150 miles. The soil on this river, like that on all the others that pass through Georgia into the Gulf of Mexico, grows better as you advance to its source.

PASCAGOULA, an Indian village on the E. side of the river Mississippi, which can furnish about 20 warriors. It is about 10 miles above the Tonica village.

PASCATAQUA, or *Piscataqua*, is the only large river, whose whole course is

in New-Hampshire. Its head is a pond in the N. E. corner of the town of Wakefield, and its general course thence to the sea is S. S. E. about 40 miles. It divides New-Hampshire from York co. in the District of Maine, and is called Salmon-Fall river, from its head, to the lower falls at Berwick, where it assumes the name of Newichawannock, which it bears till it meets with Cochecho river, which comes from Dover, when both run together in one channel to Hilton's Point, where the western branch meets it: from this junction to the sea, the river is so rapid that it never freezes; the distance is 7 miles, and the course generally from S. to S. E. The western branch is formed by Swamfoot river, which comes from Exeter, Winnicot river, which comes through Greenland, and Lamprey river, which divides Newmarket from Durham; these empty into a bay, 4 miles wide, called the Great Bay. The water, in its further progress, is contracted into a lesser bay, and then it receives Oyster river, which runs through Durham, and Back river, which comes from Dover, and at length meets with the main stream at Hilton's Point. The tide rises into all these bays, and branches as far as the lower falls in each river, and forms a most rapid current, especially at the season of the freshets, when the ebb continues about two hours longer than the flood; and were it not for the numerous eddies, formed by the indentings of the shore, the ferries would then be impassable. At the lower falls in the several branches of the river, are landing places, whence lumber and other country produce is transported, and vessels or boats from below discharge their lading; so that in each river there is a convenient trading place, not more than 12 or 15 miles distant from Portsmouth, with which there is constant communication by every tide. Thus the river, from its form, and the situation of its branches, is extremely favourable to the purposes of navigation and commerce. A light-house, with a single light, stands at the entrance of Piscataqua harbour, in lat. 43 4 N. and long. 70 41.

PASPAYA, a jurisdiction in the archbishoprick of La Plata, about 40 leagues to the S. of the city of that name. It is mountainous, but abounds in grain, pulse, and fruits.

PASQUOTANK, a county of North-Carolina, in Edenton district, N. of Albemarle Sound. It contains 5,497 inhabitants, including 1623 slaves.

PASQUOTANK, a small river of N. Carolina, which rises in the Great Dismal Swamp, and, passing by Hertford, falls into Albemarle Sound.

PASSAGE Fort, a small town of the Island of Jamaica, situated in the road between Port-Royal and Spanish-Town, 7 miles S. E. of the latter, and at the mouth of Cobre river, where is a fort with 10 or 12 guns. It has a brisk trade, and contains about 400 houses, the greatest part of them, houses of entertainment.

PASSAGE Island lies across the mouth of the river Cobeza, near the N. W. part of the island of Porto Rico. The harbour for ships is at the E. end of the island.

PASSAGE Islands, Great and Little, two of the Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies, near the E. end of the island of Porto Rico. N. lat. 18 20, W. long. 64 5.

PASSAGE Point, in the Straits of Magellan, lies at the W. end of Royal Reach, and 5 leagues W. N. W. of Fortescue's Bay. S. lat. 53 45, W. long. 73 40.

PASSAIC, or *Passaick*, is a very crooked river. It rises in a large swamp in Morris co. New-Jersey, and its course is from W. N. W. to E. S. E. until it mingles with the Hackinsack at the head of Newark Bay. It is navigable about 10 miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract, or Great Falls, in this river, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the State. The river is about 40 yards wide, and moves in a slow, gentle current, until coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock, which crosses the channel, it descends and falls above 70 feet perpendicular, in one entire sheet, presenting a most beautiful and tremendous scene. The new manufacturing town of Patterson is erected on the Great Falls of this river; and its banks are adorned with many elegant country seats. It abounds with fish of various kinds. There is a bridge 500 feet long, over this river, on the post-road from Philadelphia to New-York.

PASSAMAQUODDY, a bay and river, near which is the division line between the British province of New-Brunswick

and the United States of America. The island of Campo Bello, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, is at the middle or W. passage of the bay, in lat. 44 50 N. and long. 66 46 W. The distance from Cross Isle, Machias, to West Passamaquoddy Head, is 9 leagues N. E. by E; and from the Head over the bar to Allen's Isle N. N. W. 2 leagues. When you come from the S. W. and are bound into West Passamaquoddy, you must give the Seal Rocks a birth of three quarters of a mile before you haul in from the harbour, as there is a whirlpool to the eastward of them. The bay is about a league from this point. It is high water here at full and change of the moon, about the same time as at Boston. There are 3 rivers which fall into this bay; the largest is called by the modern Indians, the Scoodick; but by De Mons and Champlaine, Etchemins. Its main source is near Penobscot river, and the carrying-place between the two rivers is but 3 miles. See *New-Brunswick*. The mouth of Passamaquoddy river has 25 fathoms water.

PASSAMAQUODDY Post-Office, on the above described bay, is kept at a little village at the mouth of Cobcook river, 17 miles this side Brewer's, the easternmost post-office in the United States, 20 N. E. of Machias, 378 N. E. of Boston, and 728 in a like direction from Philadelphia.

PASSAMAQUODDIES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit near the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay.

PASSAO, a cape on the coast of Peru, on the S. Pacific Ocean, under the equator. Long. 78 50 W.

PASSO MAGNO, a river of Florida, in lat. 36 N.

PASSUMPSICK, a small river of Vermont, runs a southern course and empties into Connecticut river, below the Fifteen Mile Falls, in the town of Barnet.

PASSYUNK, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania.

PASTO, or *St. Juan de Pesto*, a town of Popayan in S. America. N. lat. 3 50, W. long. 76 55.

PATAGOA, a river on the coast of Brazil, which enters the ocean S. W. of Rio Jancira.

PATAGONIA, a country of S. America, little known, extending from 35 to near 54 S. lat. being 1100 miles long, and upwards of 300 broad, lying S. of Chili and Paraguay. The E. coast is generally

generally low, but has few good harbours; that of St. Julian is one of the best. It is so called from *Patagon*, a principal tribe of its inhabitants. There is no timber in the south parts, though the north parts contain an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle.

PATAPSCO, a navigable river of Maryland, which empties from the N. W. into Chesapeake Bay; its mouth being formed by North Point, and Bodkin Point on the south, which last is in lat. 39 8 30 N. It rises in York co. Pennsylvania, and pursues a S. and S. E. course till it reaches Elkridge Landing, about 8 miles S. W. of Baltimore; it there turns eastwardly over falls, and widens into a broad bay-like stream to its mouth. It is about 30 or 40 yards wide just before it communicates with the basin on which stands the large commercial town of Baltimore. The first discoverer called it Bolus river, from the red earth found near it, resembling bole-ammoniac. It is navigable for vessels drawing 18 feet water to Fell's Point at Baltimore; but the falls a little above Elkridge Landing, prevents the navigation farther.

PATAVIRCA, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Santa, or Guarnay, consisting of about 60 houses. It lies on the road leading from Paiza to Lima, 67 miles north of that city. About three quarters of a league from this town, and near the sea-coast, are still remaining some huge walls of unburnt bricks, being the ruins of a palace of one of the Indian princes. Its situation corresponds with the tradition; having on one side, a most fertile and delightful country, and on the other, the refreshing prospect of the sea.

PATAZ, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Truxillo, in S. America. It is situated among the mountains, and has a variety of products; of which gold is the chief.

PATEHUCA, or *Patina*, a town of Mexico, in N. America, having a silver mine in its vicinity. N. lat. 21, W. long. 99 58.

PATIENCE, an island in Narraganset Bay, Rhode-Island, and lies south-east of Warwick Neck, three-fourths of a mile. It is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

PATOWMACK, or *Potomack*, a large and noble river which rises by 2 branches, the northern and the southern, which

originate in and near the Alleghany Mountains, and forms, through its whole course, part of the boundary between the States of Virginia and Maryland. Its course is N. E. to Fort Cumberland, thence turning to the E. it receives Conococheague Creek from Pennsylvania; then pursuing a south-east course, it receives the Shenandoah from the S. W. after this it runs a S. E. and S. course, till it reaches Maryland Point; thence to its mouth it runs south-easterly. In its course it receives several considerable streams, which are described under their respective heads. The distance from the Capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide water in this river is above 300 miles; and navigable for ships of the greatest burden, nearly that distance. From thence this river, obstructed by 4 considerable falls, extends through a vast tract of inhabited country towards its source. Early in the year 1785, the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland passed acts to encourage opening the navigation of this river. It was estimated that the expense of the works would amount to £50,000 sterling, and 10 years were allowed for their completion. Great part is already finished; and the whole it is expected will be completed within two years from March, 1796, according to the report of the engineers to the Patowmack Company. This noble river passes by many flourishing towns; the chief of which are, Shepherdstown, Georgetown, Washington City, Alexandria, New-Market, and Charlestown, or Port Tobacco. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its mouth; $4\frac{1}{2}$ at Nomony Bay; 3 at Aquia; $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Hallooing Point; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Alexandria. Its soundings are 7 fathoms at the mouth; 5 at St. George's Island; $4\frac{1}{2}$ at Lower Matchodie; 3 at Swan's Point, and thence up to Alexandria. The tides in the river are not very strong, excepting after great rains, when the ebb is pretty strong; then there is little or no flood, and there is never more than 4 or 5 hour's flood, except with long and strong south winds. In order to form just conceptions of this inland navigation, it would be requisite to notice the long rivers which empty into the Patowmack, and survey the geographical position of the western waters. The distance of the waters of the Ohio to Patowmack, will be from fifteen to forty miles, according to the trouble which will

will be taken to approach the two navigations. The upper part of this river, until it passes the Blue Ridge, is called, in Fry and Jefferson's map, *Cohongoronto*.

PATRICK'S, *St.* a small town, the chief of Camden co. Georgia, situated on Great Satilla river, about 32 miles from its mouth, and the same distance north-westerly of the town of St. Mary's.

PATTERSON, a town in Bergen co. New-Jersey, called so in honour of the governor of the State of that name, and now one of the judges of the supreme federal court. It was established in consequence of an act of the legislature of New-Jersey, in 1791, incorporating a manufacturing company with peculiar privileges. Its situation on the Great Falls of Passaic river, is healthy and agreeable. It now contains about 50 dwelling-houses, independent of those appropriated for the machinery; and it is certainly one of the most convenient situations for a manufacturing town, of any on the continent. This company was incorporated to encourage all kinds of manufactures, and the sum of 500,000 dolls. was soon subscribed; but for want of experience, and a proper knowledge of the business, much was expended to little purpose; and they were at last reduced to the necessity of having recourse to a lottery to assist them in carrying their plan into execution. It is said that matters are now conducted more judiciously, and that the undertaking promises to be useful to the public, and beneficial to the proprietors. It is 19 miles N. E. of Morristown, 10 N. of Newark, and 100 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 12, W. long. 74 57.

PATUCKET, a small village about 4 miles N. E. of Providence, a busy place of considerable trade, and where manufactures of several kinds are carried on with spirit. Through this village runs Patucket, or Pawtucket river, which empties into Seekhonk river at this place. The river Patucket, called more northerly Blackstone's river, has a beautiful fall of water, directly over which, a bridge has been built on the line, which divides the commonwealth of Massachusetts from the State of Rhode-Island; distant about 40 miles S. by W. of Boston. The confluent stream empties into Providence river about a mile below Weybossett, or the Great Bridge. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of fifty feet; and the water passes

through several chasms in a rock, which, extending diametrically across the bed of the stream, serves as a dam to the water. Several mills have been erected upon these falls; and the spouts and channels which have been constructed to conduct the streams to their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene; which would otherwise have been indescribably charming and romantic.

PATUXENT, or *Patuxet*, a navigable river of Maryland, which rises near the source of Patapisco river, and empties into the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, between Drum and Hog Island Points, 15 or 20 miles N. of the mouth of the Patowmac. It admits vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, nearly 40 miles from its mouth, and of boats to Queen Anne, 12 miles higher. Patuxent is as remarkable a river as any in the bay, having very high land on its north side, with red banks or cliffs. When you double Drum Point, you come too in 2½ and 3 fathoms water, where you will be secure from all winds.

PAUCAR-COLLA, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of La Paz, in South-America, bordering on Chucuito. It is situated in the mountains, and abounds in cattle. The air is here very cold. The silver mine here called Laycacota, was formerly so rich, that the metal was often cut out with a chissel; but the waters having overflowed the works, it is abandoned.

PAUCARTAMBO, a jurisdiction of the diocese of Cusco, in S. America. It is very fruitful, and lies 80 leagues eastward of the city of Cusco.

PAUKATUCK, a small river which empties into Stonington harbour, and forms a part of the division line between Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

PAUL'S BAY, *St.* on the N. W. shore of the river St. Lawrence, in N. America, is about 6 leagues below Cape Torment, where a chain of mountains of 400 leagues in length terminate from the westward.

PAUL'S BAY, *St.* on the N. W. coast of Newfoundland Island. N. lat. 49 30, W. long. 57 55.

PAUL'S ISLAND, *St.* an island in the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton islands. It is about 15 miles north-east of North Cape, in Cape Breton. N. lat. 47 13, W. long. 60 2.

PAUL,

PAUL, *St.* a town of Brazil, S. America, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. S. lat. 23 25, W. long. 45 52.

PAUL, *St.* a town of N. America, in New-Mexico, situated at the confluence of the two main head branches of the Rio Bravo.

PAUL, *St.* the most southerly of the Pearl Islands, in the gulf of Panama, S. America. In the north side is a safe channel; where, if necessary, there is a place for careening ships.

PAUL's, *St.* a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina, containing 3,433 inhabitants; of whom 276 are whites, and 3,202 slaves.

PAULINGSTOWN, or *Pawling*, a township in Dutchess co. New-York, lying on the western boundary of Connecticut, and has South and East Town on the south. In 1790, it contained 4,330 inhabitants, of whom 42 were slaves. In 1796, there were 560 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

PAULIN's *Kill*. See *Suffex co. New-Jersey*.

PAULSEURGH, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, on the head waters of Amonoosuck river, and thro' which passes Androscoggin river.

PAULUS Hook, in Bergen co. New-Jersey, is on the west bank of Hudson river, opposite New-York city, where the river is 2,000 yards wide. Here is the ferry, which is perhaps more used than any other in the United States. This was a fortified post in the late war. In 1780 the frost was so intense, that the passage across the river here was practicable for the heaviest cannon.

PAWLET, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, having 1,458 inhabitants. It stands on the New-York line, has Wells on the north, and Rupert in Bennington co. on the south, and is watered by Pawlet river, which joins Wood creek and the confluent stream, falls in South Bay at Fiddler's Elbow. Haystack mountain is in this township.

PAWTUCKET Falls, in Merrimack river, are in the township of Dracut.

PAWTUXET, a village in the township of Cranston, Providence co. Rhode-Island.

PAKAROS, an island on the coast of

California, in the N. Pacific Ocean. N. lat. 30 18, W. long. 120 45.

PAXTON, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townships in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania.

PAXTON, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Worcester co. 8 miles west of Worcester, and 55 south-west-erly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1765, and contains 558 inhabitants.

PAYJAN, a small town in the jurisdiction of Truxillo, in Peru, 8 leagues S. of St. Pedro.

PAYRABA, a town and captainship in the northern division of Brazil.

PAYTA, or *Paita*, a small sea-port of Quito on the coast of Peru, with an excellent harbour, 11 leagues north of the island called Lobos de Payta. Ships from Acapulco, Sonsonate, Realeijo, and Panama, to Callao, can only touch and refresh here; and the length of their voyages, by reason of the winds being most of the year against them, occasions the port to be very much frequented. Yet so parched is the situation of Payta, that it affords little besides fish, a few goats and fresh water; their chief provisions being furnished by Colan and Piura, the one 3, and the other 14 leagues distant. The bay is defended by a fort, and it is so situated that even muskets alone can hinder boats from landing, being under a pretty high hill, on the summit of which is another fort, that commands the town and lower fort. It had only a fort with 8 guns, when Commodore Anson took it in 1741. He burnt the town, in which was merchandize to the value of a million and a half of dollars, because the governor refused to ransom it. The plunder, in dollars and plate, amounted to £30,000 sterling. It was plundered and burnt by Capt. Cavendish, in 1587, and by George Spilberg in 1615. There is anchorage in 10½ fathoms about a mile and a half from the town. S. lat. 5 15, W. long. 80 55.

PAZ, *La*, a small jurisdiction of the audience of Charcas, in Peru, S. America. It is situated in the mountains, one of which, called Illimani, contains, in all human probability, immense riches, for a crag of it being broken off some years since by a flash of lightning, such a quantity of gold was found among the fragments, that it was sold for some time at La Paz for eight pieces of eight per ounce. But the summit of this mountain being perpetually covered with ice and

and snow, no attempt has been made to open a mine.

PAZ, La, a city of Peru, and capital of the above jurisdiction, is situated eastward of the lake Titicaca, on the side of a valley, among the breaches of the mountains, through which a pretty large river flows. In freshets, the current of the river forces along huge masses of rocks, with some grains of gold. In the year 1730, an Indian, while washing his feet in the river, found a lump of gold of such a size, that the Marquis de Castel Fuerte gave 12,000 pieces of eight for it, and sent it to Spain as a present worthy the curiosity of his sovereign. This city contains besides the cathedral, many public edifices, and about 20,000 inhabitants. It is 180 miles north of La Plata, and 350 south-east of Cusco. S. lat. 15 59, W. long. 64 30.

PAZARO, a cape of N. America, on the W. side of the peninsula of California, towards the south end of it, in about lat. 24 N. and long. 113 W.

PAZQUARO, a lake in Mexico, or New-Spain.

PEACE, an island on the coast of Nova-Scotia, a little to the southward of Mirachi Point.

PEACHAM, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, lies W. of Barnet on Connecticut river. It contains 365 inhabitants.

PEACOCK, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

PEAKS OF OTTER are thought to be the highest part of the Blue Ridge, or perhaps any other in North-America, measuring from their base. The height is 4,000 feet; which, however, is not one-fifth of the height of the mountains of South-America.

PEARL, a small isle or shoal in the West-Indies, in lat. 14 53 N. and long. 79 13 W.

PEARL, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, towards the mouth of the Mississippi, a few leagues from Dauphin Island; about 6 or 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth.

PEARL Islands, in the Bay of Panama, called also King Islands, situated in the S. Pacific Ocean. They are 12 leagues from the city of Panama. They are low, and produce wood, water, fruit, fowls and hogs; they also afford good harbours for ships. The northernmost is named Pachea; the southernmost St. Paul's. N. lat. 7 10, W. long. 81 45.

PEARL, a river which rises in the Chactaw country, in the W. part of Georgia, has a southerly course to the Gulf of Mexico, and is navigable upwards of 150 miles. Its principal mouths are near the entrance at the E. end of the Regolets, through which is the passage to Lake Ponchartrain. It has 7 feet at its entrance, and deep water afterwards. In 1769, there were some settlements on this river, where they raised tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and all sorts of vegetables. The land produces a variety of timber, fit for pipe and hoghead staves, masts, yards, and all kinds of plank for ship-building.

PEARL'S Point, on the W. side of the island of Antigua, and the W. side of Musketo Cove. Off it are the Five Islands.

PEDEE, a river which rises in N. Carolina, where it is called Yadkin river. In S. Carolina it takes the name of Pedee; and receiving the waters of Lynche's Creek, Little Pedee, and Black river, it joins the Wakkamaw river, near Georgetown. These united streams, with the accession of a small creek on which Georgetown stands, form Winyaw Bay, which, about 12 miles below, communicates with the ocean.

PEDRA Shoals, in the West-Indies, extend from lat. 17 20 to 30 N. and from long. 79 9 to 79 17 W.

PEDRAS Point, on the coast of Brazil, is 7 leagues E. S. E. from the strait of St. John's Island, and 75 from Cape North. Also a point on the same coast 10 leagues W. N. W. of Brandihi Bay.

PEDRAS, a river on the N. W. side of Punta des Pedras, at the southern extremity of Amazon river.

PEDRO, St. a town in the jurisdiction of Lambeyque, in Peru, consisting of 130 houses, mostly inhabited by Indian families. It is washed by the river Pacasmayo, which renders the country round very fertile. It is seated near the S. Sea, 20 leagues from Lambeyque. S. lat. 7 25 49, W. long. 78 20 15.

PEDRO, St. one of the Marquesas Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, called by the natives *Onateyo*; it is about 3 leagues in circuit, and lies S. 4½ leagues from the E. end of La Dominica. S. lat. 9 58, W. long. 158 30.

PEDRO, St. a town of New-Mexico, N. America, situated on the S. side of Coral river, near the confluence of that river

river with the Colorado. The united stream runs a short way southward, and falls into the north part of the Gulf of California.

PEDRO Point, Great, is on the south coast of the island of Jamaica. From Portland Point to this point the course is W. by N. about 11 leagues. About S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distance 14 leagues from Point Pedro, lies the easternmost *Pedro Key*.

PEDRO, Little Point, on the S. coast of the same island, lies E. of Great Pedro Point, within a shoal partly dry; but has 5 fathoms within and 10 on the outer edge of it.

PEDRO Point, St. on the coast of Chili, is 8 leagues N. N. E. of Point Quidar, and 14 S. S. W. of Cape Galera. *Port St. Pedro* is contiguous to this point.

PEDRO, Port St. is situated S. W. of the Island of St. Catherine, and on the S. E. coast of Brazil, at the entrance of the river La Plata.

PEDRO River, St. runs westward to the Gulf of Mexico. Its mouth is in about lat. 21 N. and long. 98 W.

PEEK'S-KILL, a small post-town in West-Chester co. New-York, on the E. side of Hudson's river, and N. side of the creek of its name, 5 miles from its mouth. It is 20 miles south of Fish-Kill, and 50 northerly of New-York. In the winter of 1780, Gen. Washington encamped on the strong grounds in this vicinity.

PEGUNNOCK, a north-western branch of Passaic river, in New-Jersey, which rises in Sussex co. The town of its name lies between it and Rockaway, another branch south of this river, N. W. of Morristown.

PEJEPSCOT, or *Pejipskaeg Falls*, in Androscoggin river. See *Kennebeck River*, &c.

PELESON, a name sometimes applied to *Clinch River*; which see.

PELHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. 12 miles northerly of Northampton, and 85 west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1742, and contains 1040 inhabitants.

PELHAM, a township of Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, situated on the south State line, which separates it from Dracut in Massachusetts. It lies on the E. side of Beaver river, 30 miles south-westerly of Exeter, and 36 N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1746, and contains 791 inhabitants.

PELHAM, a township of New-York,

situated in West-Chester co. bounded southerly and easterly by the Sound, northerly by the north bounds of the manor of Pelham, including New-City, Hart, and Appleby's Islands. It contains 199 inhabitants; of whom 27 are electors, and 38 slaves.

PELICAN, Great, an island a mile long and very narrow, east of the Bay of Mobile in the Gulf of Mexico. Its concave side is towards the east end of Dauphin Island. Hawk's Bay lies between these two islands. *Little Pelican Island* is a small sand key, south-east of Great Pelican. Its eastern curve meets a large shoal extending from Mobile Point.

PELICAN Islands, on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, are situated off the point so called, westward of Port-Royal harbour.

PELICAN, a small island at the south-west point of the island of Antigua.

PELICAN Rocks lie in Runaway Bay, on the west side of the island of Antigua, towards the north-west. They lie under water, and are very dangerous.

PELICAN Shoals, small patches of sand-banks about half a mile from the shore of the south-west coast of the island of Barbadoes.

PEMAQUID, a bay on the sea-coast of Lincoln co. District of Maine. It lies east of Sheepscot river, and contains a number of islands, many of which are under cultivation.

PEMAQUID Point, on the west side of the above bay, lies 2 miles east of Booth Bay, and about 4 leagues north-west of Menhegan Island. N. lat. 44 5, W. long. 69.

PEMAGON, a settlement of the District of Maine, 7 miles from Denney's river, and 14 from Mopse Island.

PEMBROKE, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth co. 31 miles south by east of Boston. It was incorporated in 1712, and contains 1954 inhabitants. It lies 18 miles from the mouth of North river; and vessels of 300 tons have been built here. See *North River*.

PEMBROKE, the *Suncook* of the Indians, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham co. on the east side of Merrimack river, opposite to Concord. It lies upon two small rivers, Bowcook and Suncook, which run a south-by-west course into Merrimack river. In 1728, it was settled and called *Lowewell's Town*. It was incorporated in 1759, and contains 956 inhabitants.

PEMIGEWASSET, a river of New-Hampshire, which springs from the eastern part of the ridge called the Height of Land. Moose-hillock Mountain gives it one branch; another comes from the S. W. extremity of the White Mountains, and a third comes from the township of Franconia. Its length is about 50 miles; its course generally S. and it receives from both sides a number of streams. Winipiseggee river, comes from the lake of that name, and unites its waters with the Pemigewasset at the lower end of Sanborntown. From this junction, the confluent stream bears the name of Merrimack, to the sea. See *Merrimack*.

PENDLETON, a county of Virginia, bounded north-west by Randolph, and south by Rockingham counties; watered by the fourth branch of the Patowmack. It contains 2,452 inhabitants, including 73 slaves. Chief town, Frankford.

PENDLETON, a county of Washington district, S. Carolina, on Keowee and Savannah rivers. It contained, in 1795, 9,563 inhabitants, of whom 834 are slaves; and sends 3 representatives and 1 senator to the State legislature. The court-house in this county is 33 miles N. N. E. of Franklin court-house in Georgia, and 52 westward of Cambridge. A post-office is kept at this court-house.

PENGUIN, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 10 miles N. E. of the coast of Newfoundland. It has this name from the multitude of birds of that name which frequent it. N. lat. 50 5, W. long. 50 30. There is also an island of the same name, on the coast of Patagonia, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, 3 leagues south-east of Port Desire. It is an uninhabited rock, high at the ends and low in the middle, and is the largest and outermost of a number of small isles or rocks, and is about a musket-shot from the main land. It abounds in an extraordinary manner, with penguins and seals. It is three-fourths of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth from E. to W.

PENN'S Rocks, two clusters of islands in the broadest and south-west part of Hudson's Bay, N. America; distinguished by the names of E. and W. Penn's.

PENNINGTON, or *Pennytown*, a pleasant and flourishing village in Hunterdon

co. New-Jersey, 9 miles W. of Princeton, and 56 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains a church for public worship, and about 40 houses.

PENN Fort, stands at the mouth of a small creek, on the west side of Delaware river, in Northampton co. about 21 miles north of the town of Easton, and near 70 north of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 59, W. long. 75 13. The road from Philadelphia to Tioga Point, passes through the opening in the Blue Mountains, called *Wind Gap*, about 9 miles south-west of this fort.

PENN, Port, in New-Castle co. Delaware, is situated on the W. bank of Delaware river, opposite to Reedy Island.

PENN's, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river. See *Northumberland*.

PENNSBOROUGH, *East* and *West*, two townships in Cumberland co. Pennsylvania. There is also a township of this name in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

PENNSBURY, a small town of Pennsylvania, in Buck's co. on a small creek of Delaware river. It was a manor which the celebrated Mr. Penn reserved for himself. Here he built a house, and planted gardens and orchards; which, with many additional buildings and improvements, still continue.

PENN's Neck, in Salem co. New-Jersey, lies on Old Man's Creek, which is part of the boundary between Salem and Gloucester counties. It is 12 miles N. E. by N. of Salem, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Delaware, and 5 below Swedesborough.

PENN's Neck, the name of a range of farms of excellent soil, situated about a mile and a half south-east of Princeton in New-Jersey, on a point of land formed by Millstone river and Stony brook. It derived its name from the celebrated legislator, William Penn, who formerly owned this tract.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America, is situated between 39 43 and 42 N. lat. and between 74 48 and 80 8 W. longitude; being in length about 288 miles and in breadth 156. It is bounded east by Delaware river, which separates it from New-Jersey; north by New-York and Lake Erie, where there is a good port; west by the N. Western Territory, and a part of Virginia; south by a part of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The State (except the purchase mentioned below)

below) lies in the form of a parallelogram. The north-west corner of this State, containing about 202,000 acres, was lately purchased of Congress by this State. Pennsylvania contains 44,900 square miles, and is divided into 23 counties, viz. Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Northampton, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Alleghany, and Lycoming. These are subdivided into townships, not by any special law of the legislature, but on application of a sufficient number of the citizens, in any neighbourhood, to the judges of the court of common pleas and general quarter sessions of the county. In each township the citizens have the privilege of assembling once a year, to choose two overseers of the poor, two assessors, a collector of taxes, two supervisors of the roads, and a constable. The number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, is 434,373, including 3,737 slaves: But the immigration of foreigners has been so considerable, since that period, that the number must be far greater than could be expected from the natural increase of population. There are six considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninsula the whole State, viz. The Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Youghiogany, Monongahela and Alleghany. The bay and river Delaware are navigable up to the Great or Lower Falls at Trenton, 135 miles from the sea, and a ship of the line can ascend to *Philadelphia*, the metropolis, 120 miles from the sea, by the ship-channel of the Delaware. A considerable part of the State may be called mountainous; particularly the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, part of Franklin, Dauphin, and part of Buck's and Northampton, through which pass, under various names, the numerous ridges and spurs which collectively form the Great Range of *Alleghany Mountains*. The principal ridges here are the Kittatinny, or Blue Mountains, which pass north of Nazareth, in Northampton co. and pursue a S. W. course, across the Lehigh, through Dauphin co. just above Harrisburg, thence on the west side of the Susquehannah, through Cumberland and Franklin counties. Back of

these, and nearly parallel with them, are Peter's, Tulcarora, and Nescopok Mountains, on the east side of the Susquehannah; and on the west, Sherman's Hills, Sideling Hills, Ragged, Great Warriors, Evits and Wills Mountains; then the Great Alleghany Ridge; west of this are the Chestnut Ridges. Between the Juniatta and the west branch of the Susquehannah are Jack's Tuffy's, Nitting, and Bald-Eagle Mountains. The vales between these mountains are generally of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grain and grass. Some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops. The other parts of the State are generally level, or agreeably variegated with hills and vallies. The soil of Pennsylvania is of various kinds; in some parts it is barren, but a great proportion of the State is good land; and no inconsiderable part of it is very good. The richest tract that is settled, is Lancaster co. and the valley through Cumberland, York and Franklin. The richest that is unsettled, is between Alleghany river and Lake Erie, in the N. W. part of the State, and in the country on the heads of the eastern branches of the Alleghany. Pennsylvania includes the greater part of the kinds of trees, shrubs, and plants, that grow within the United States. Oaks, of several species, form the bulk of the woods. Hickory and walnut make a greater proportion than in the northern States. Sassafras, mulberry, tulip-tree, and cedar, are common and grow to perfection. The *magnolia glauca*, or swamp-sassafras are found in low grounds; the twigs and roots are used both in bath and decoction for removing the rheumatism. The *magnolia acuminata*, or cucumber-tree, grows very tall about the western mountains. The *magnolia tripetala*, or umbrella-tree, is found in some parts 16 or 20 feet high. The bark is smooth, and the leaves sometimes exceed 12 or 15 inches in length, & 5 or 6 in breadth, terminating in a point at each extremity. The leaves are placed at the ends of the branches, in a circular form, resembling an umbrella; hence the name. The bark of the tulip tree is esteemed a tolerable substitute for the Peruvian bark; but the *cornus florida*, or dogwood, which is frequent in the State, is preferred. Besides many other valuable trees and shrubs, are the several species
of

of maple; of these the scarlet flowered and sugar maple are the most useful; they are common in the northern and western parts of the State, and are larger than the other species, growing from 50 to 60 feet high, and yield abundance of sap for the making of sugar. The ash-leaved tooth-ach tree, is found here and in Maryland. The bark and capsules have an acrid taste, and are used in relieving the tooth-ach, whence it has got its name. The shrubby bithwort grows near Fort Pitt. It thrives in the shade, in a rich soil; grows about 30 to 30 feet high, and sends off many twining branches. The roots have a lively aromatic taste, and are thought to have equal medicinal virtue to the small Virginia snake-root. The *Sambucus canadensis*, or red-berried elder, is found here. Among the Indians it is called fever-bush; and a decoction of its wood and buds is highly esteemed by them. It would be endless to describe the beautiful flowering shrubs, and useful as also ornamental plants in this State. Grapes of several sorts are common: the late kind, when mellowed by frost, make, with the addition of sugar, good wine. At present, the cultivation of the vine is much in vogue in Pennsylvania, and good wine has been already made. Iron ore abounds in this State: copper, lead, and allum appear in some places. Lime-stone is common, as also several kinds of marble. In the middle and western country is abundance of coal. At the head of the western branch of Susquehannah is an extensive bed, which stretches over the country south-westwardly, so as to be found in the greatest plenty about Pittsburg. There are also considerable bodies on the head waters of the Schuylkill and Lehigh; and at Wyoming there is a bed open, which gives very intense heat. Useful quadrupeds, in the new districts, are deer, in great numbers, beavers, otters, raccoons, and martins. Buffaloes rarely cross the Ohio, and eiks seldom advance from the north. Panthers, wild cats, bears, foxes and wolves are not rare; the last do most mischief, especially in the winter; but the fur and skins of all are valuable. In the thick settlements, rabbits and squirrels are frequent; also minks and musk-rats in marshes; partridges are yet numerous, though the late hard winters have destroyed many, and wild turkies in the

new settlements; pheasants and grouse are become scarce; pigeons, ducks and wild geese are generally found in plenty in their proper seasons. Here are a great number of singing birds, as many migrate to this State from N. and S. in certain seasons.

Trouts are common in the rivulets, in length seldom above a foot. In the eastern rivers, the principal fish are rock and sheep's head, with shad and herring, which, in the spring, come up from the sea in great shoals. These are not found in the western waters, which are said to have their own valuable kinds, especially a species of cat-fish, weighing from 50 to 100 pounds; yellow perch and pike are also in them much larger and more numerous. The south side of Pennsylvania is the best settled throughout, owing entirely to the circumstance of the western road having been run by the armies, prior to 1762, through the towns of Lancaster, Carlisle and Bedford, and thence to Pittsburg. For the purpose of turning the tide of settlers from this old channel into the unsettled parts of the State, the government and landed interest of Pennsylvania have been, and are still, busy in cutting convenient roads. During the summer of 1788, they laid out a road north from the former roads beyond Bethlehem, to the north portage between Delaware and Susquehannah; and thence north 8° west to the mouth of the Tioga, the former 70 miles, and the latter above 60. It is now in contemplation to cut a road from Sunbury, at the forks of the E. and W. branches of Susquehannah, W. 150 miles, to the mouth of Toby's creek, which empties into the Alleghany from the east. A road is also cut from the mouth of the Tioga, southward to the mouth of Loyal, which empties into the west branch of Susquehannah. Another road is cut from Huntingdon town, on Franks-Town branch of the Juniata, westward 30 miles to Conemagh, a navigable branch of the Alleghany. A turnpike road has been lately completed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, which shortens the distance between these places 8 miles; and others are in contemplation. From Swetara to the Tulpehocken branch of the Schuylkill, a canal and lock navigation is undertaken, and the works commenced, by an incorporated company, whose capital is 400,000 dollars. This leads through

through the Schuylkill to Philadelphia. When this shall be effected, a passage will be open to Philadelphia from the Juniatta, the Tioga, and the E. and W. branches of the Susquehanna, which water at least 15,000,000 of acres. From this junction, the general course of the Susquehanna is about south-east, until it falls into the head of Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace: See *Tioga River*. On the completion of the present plans, the State will be as conveniently intersected by roads as any other of its size in the Union, which will greatly facilitate the settlement of its new lands. A slight view of the map of Pennsylvania will best shew how finely this State is situated for inland navigation. Nature has done so much for inland land-carriage, that although Philadelphia and Lake Erie are distant from each other above 300 miles, there is no doubt but that the rivers of the State may be so improved, as to reduce the land carriage between them nine-tenths. In the same way the navigation to Pittsburg, after due improvement, may be used instead of land-carriage for the whole distance except 23 miles. By these routes it is clear, that a large proportion of the foreign articles used on the western waters must be transported, and their furs, skins, ginseng, hemp, flax, pot-ash, and other commodities brought to Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania has the various kinds of grain, &c. common to the neighbouring States, but wheat is the principal grain of very general cultivation. In the year 1786, the exports of flour were 150,000 barrels; in 1789—369,618 barrels; and much greater quantities in years since. The manufactures of this State are of numerous kinds. Iron works are of long standing, and their products increase in quantity, and improve in quality. The furnaces are 16, and the forges 37. There are 18 rolling and slitting mills, which are said to cut and roll 1500 tons a year. The forges will, it is thought, if properly conducted, manufacture each 170 tons of bar iron a year—total 6,290 tons. Besides pigs cast at the furnaces, there are pots, kettles, pans, ovens, ladles, tongs, shovels, and irons, plough-irons, spades, hoes, sheet-iron, hoops; iron and steel work for pleasure and working carriages; nails, bolts, spikes; various iron-work for ships, mills and buildings, can-

non balls, and some muskets; scythes, sickles, axes, drawing-knives, some saws and planes, and other tools. The other extensive manufactures are numerous, viz. those of leather, skins, and fur, wood, paper, gunpowder, bricks, earthen ware, copper, lead, tin wares, pewter, cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, &c. &c. There are 52 paper-mills in the State; and their annual product is computed at 25,000 dollars. Since the year 1770, 25 gunpowder mills have been erected. There are about 300,000 wool and fur hats manufactured annually in the State; nearly one half of which are of fur. In the manufacture of iron, paper, pleasure carriages, and cabinet work, Pennsylvania exceeds not only New-York, but all her sister States. Much cotton is worked up in families; and imported linen is now printed, in an increasing degree. The manufactures of Pennsylvania have greatly increased within a few years, as well by master workmen and journeymen from abroad, as by the skill and industry of the natives. Some persons have begun to press oil from hickory nuts. The Messrs. Marshalls of Philadelphia, have commenced the making of Glauber's salt, sal ammoniac, and volatile salts; they already supply the whole Union with the first article, and export a part of the others. A mill of Rumfay's (the improvement of Barker's) near that city, grinds, by water, flour, chocolate, snuff, hair-powder, and mustard; shells chocolate nuts; presses and cuts tobacco for chewing and smoaking; and bolts meal. The water-works near the falls of Trenton, which grind grain, roll and slit iron, and pound plaster of Paris, exhibit great mechanism. Card manufactories are lately set up. The hand machines for carding and spinning cotton have been introduced and improved. Sir Richard Arkwright's famous water-mill for spinning cotton yarn has been obtained; also the machinery to sliver, rove, and spin flax and hemp into thread, fit for linen of thirty cuts to the pound; which will also serve for the roving and spinning combed wool into worsted yarn. Screws for paper-mills are now cut from solid cast iron. Lanterns for light-houses are made by Mr. Wheeler of Philadelphia; who also executes work for sugar-mills in the West-Indies: during the war he made cannon

cannon from wrought-iron. The commerce of Pennsylvania with the eastern and southern States is, in great part, an exchange of staple commodities. Wheat-flour and bar-iron are exported to New-England for whale-oil and bone, spermaceti, seal-skins, mackerel, cod-fish and salmon, Rhode-Island and Connecticut cheese; to S. Carolina and Georgia for live-oak, cedar, cotton, rice, and indigo; to N. Carolina for tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. Much of the trade with the southern States arises from the superiority of Pennsylvania in manufactures and commerce. Great quantities of deer-skins, with those of otters, racoons, foxes, musk-rats, and beavers, are imported from the back country. Virginia sends a great deal of wheat, and unmanufactured tobacco. In return, she receives many articles of cloathing, furniture, farming utensils, equipage; some East-India and European goods; and even West-India produce; of all these, more or less, according to the local improvement and situation. Hats, saddlery, shoes, windfor chairs, carriages, hewn stones, iron castings for domestic use, wheel tire, spades, hoes, axes, paper, books, tin-ware, and brushes, constitute a great proportion of the exports to the southward. Numerous droves of lean cattle come from the western parts of these States, where they have a wide range, but want meadow. Virginia sends of late a considerable deal of coal, some lead, and peach brandy. This liquor also comes from Maryland; but from both in quantity very small, considering its value, and the facility of raising the fruit. The eastern shore of Maryland sends to Philadelphia considerable quantities of wheat, and Indian corn: from the western comes the kite-foot tobacco. This State has also some trade with the south of Pennsylvania, by the way of Chesapeak bay: some parts of it receive the same commodities as Virginia, especially pleasure carriages. The trade with New-York depends chiefly on the fluctuation of the market; American and foreign goods, of the same kinds, are carried between the two capital cities, as their prices fall and rise. Albany peas and craw-fish are, however, articles in regular demand from New-York. Great part of New-Jersey and Delaware State have, as neighbours, much intercourse with

Pennsylvania. The first supports in a great measure the market of Philadelphia, furnishes rye-meal, much Indian corn and lumber, and some iron bloomery: the other sends great quantities of excellent flour from the mills of Brandywine, lumber from the district on the bay, and fat cattle from the pastures adjoining Delaware. Many of these, and of those fattened in the vicinity of Philadelphia, are brought from the south; and also from the countries on the North and Connecticut rivers, as far as Vermont and Massachusetts. The commerce of Pennsylvania, in the west, is by the Ohio with the Spanish, and by the lakes with the British dominions; and both ways with the Indian tribes. This trade will probably be considerable, since commercial stipulations are formed with those powers, and peace is concluded with the Indians. At present nearly the whole foreign commerce is carried on by the port of Philadelphia. Its distance from the sea, and its closing by ice in the winter, are disadvantages; but the first is lessened by improved pilotage; the other by the construction of the piers below, and by the occasional thaws which permit vessels to clear their way during the winter. In common seasons the navigation is obstructed six weeks; a shorter period is as probable as a longer; though in the late hard winters, loads of wood have passed the river, near the city, in the first days of March. The population of this State has been already mentioned: it is nearly 10 for every square mile. The number of militia is estimated at upwards of 90,000, between 18 and 53 years of age. The inhabitants are principally the descendants of English, Irish and Germans, with some Scotch, Welch, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are also many of the Irish and Germans who emigrated when young or middle aged. The Friends and Episcopalians, are chiefly of English extraction, and compose about one-third of the inhabitants. They live chiefly in the metropolis, and in the counties of Chester, Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery. The Irish are mostly Presbyterians, but some are Roman Catholics: their ancestors came from the N. of Ireland, which was latterly settled from Scotland; hence they have been sometimes called Scotch Irish, to denote their double descent. They inhabit

habit the western and frontier counties, and are numerous. The Germans compose about one quarter of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They are most numerous in the north parts of the metropolis, and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, and Northampton; mostly in the four last, and are spreading in other parts. They consist of Lutherans, (who are the most numerous sect) Calvinists or Reformed Church, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Mennonists, Tunkers, and Zwingfelters, who are a species of Quakers. These are all distinguished for their temperance, industry, and economy. The Baptists, except the Mennonists and Tunker Baptists, who are Germans, are chiefly descended of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate assemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, customs, religions and political sentiments of all these, will form the Pennsylvanian character. The number of congregations in the State is as follows: Presbyterians, 86; German Calvinists, 84; nearly 84 of German Lutherans; Friends or Quakers, 54; Episcopalians, 26; Baptists, 15; Roman Catholics, 11; Scotch Presbyterians, 8; Moravians, 8; Free Quakers, 1; Universalists, 1; Covenanters, 1; Methodists, 3 or 4; and a Jewish Synagogue; the whole amounting to 384. The literary, humane, and other useful societies, are more numerous and flourishing in Pennsylvania than in any of the sixteen States. The seminaries of learning are respectable. There is an university at Philadelphia, and colleges at Carlisle and Lancaster. The Episcopalians have an academy at Yorktown in York co. There are also academies at Germantown, at Pittsburg, at Washington, at Allen's-Town, and other places; these are endowed by donations from the legislature, and by liberal contributions of individuals. The legislature have also reserved 60,000 acres of the public lands for public schools. The United Brethren, or Moravians, have academies at Bethlehem and Nazareth on the best establishment of any schools perhaps in America. Besides Philadelphia, the metropolis, the chief towns are, Lancaster, the largest inland town of the United States, Carlisle, Pittsburg, Sunbury, Bethlehem, Reading, Yorktown, Harrisburg,

Washington, &c. This State was settled by the celebrated William Penn, son of the famous Admiral Penn, in 1682. By the favourable terms which Mr. Penn offered to the settlers, and an unlimited toleration of all religious denominations, the population of the province was extremely rapid. The proprietaries, after the revolution, accepted of £130,000 from the legislature, in lieu of all quit-rents. They, however, still possess in Pennsylvania many large tracts of excellent land. The present constitution of this State was ratified June 12th, 1792. A convention, to amend the constitution, may be called where a majority of the people shall signify their wish for it. The expense of the government of this State amounts to £32,280 annually. See *Philadelphia*, for an account of the exports and imports of the State, &c.

PENNYTOWN. See *Pennington*.

PENOBSCOT, a bay on the coast of Hancock co. District of Maine, and called *Norombea* by the first discoverer, is about 16 leagues wide from Naskeag Point and Burnt Coat Island, on the E. to the point on which Thomastown stands, on the west side of the bay. The chief islands it encloses are Fox, Haut, Long and Deer Islands; besides a number of small isles, rocks and ledges. Through this bay to the mouth of the river of its name, the western channel goes up by a head-land on the W. called Owl's Head, and between Long-Island on the W. and Cape Rosier on the E. to Bagaduce Point. The eastern channel is between Haut-Island on the west and Burnt Coat Island on the east, and through a reach, called Long-Reach, formed by the shores of Naskeag, or Sedgwick, on the E. or N. E. and Deer-Islands on the W. or S. W. till it unites with the other channel, between Point Rosier and Long-Island. On a fine peninsula on the east side of the bay, the British built a fort and made a settlement which is now the shire-town of the county of Hancock, and is a commodious place for the lumber trade. Haut-Island, or Isle of Holt, lies in lat. 44 23 N. and long. 68 10 W. and is the southernmost of the large isles.

PENOBSCOT, the noble river which empties its waters into the above described bay, is the most considerable in the District of Maine, and rises by two branches in the high lands. Between the source of the west fork, and its junction

tion with the east, is Moosehead Lake, 30 or 40 miles long, and 15 wide. The eastern branch passes through several smaller lakes. From the forks, as they are called, the Penobscot Indians pass to Canada, up either branch, principally the west, the source of which, they say, is not more than 20 miles from the waters which empty into the St. Lawrence. At the forks is a remarkable high mountain. From thence down to Indian Old Town, situated on an island in this river, is about 60 miles, 40 of which, the water flows in a still smooth stream, and in the whole distance there are no falls to interrupt the passage of boats. In this distance the river widens and embraces a great number of islands. About 60 rods below Indian Old Town are the Great Falls, where is a carrying-place of about 20 rods; thence 12 miles to the head of the tide there are no falls to obstruct boats. Vessels of 30 tons come within a mile of the head of the tide. Thence 35 miles to the head of the bay, to the site of Old Fort Pownall, the river flows in a pretty straight course, and is easily navigated. Passing by Majabagaduse on the east 7 miles, and Owl's-Head 20 miles further, on the west, you enter the ocean. It is high water here, at full and change, 45 minutes past 10. At the entrance of the river is 10 fathoms water. The Indians have a communication from this river to Scoodic river by a portage of 3 miles. This river was the western limits of Nova-Scotia or Acadia, by the treaty of Utrecht.

PENOBSCOT,* a post-town of the District of Maine, on the east side of the bay of its name situated in lat. 44 24 N. 3 miles N. by W. of Blue-Hill, 141 N. W. of Portland, 262 N. by E. of Boston, and 606 from Philadelphia. It is a port of entry, and carries on a small trade in fish and lumber. The exports in 1794, ending Sept. 30, amounted to 5,825 dollars. This township contained in 1790—1,048 inhabitants. In Feb. 1796, it was divided into two towns; the one retaining the name Penobscot, the other named Castine, was made the shire-town, is a port of entry, and contains the post-office.

PENOBSCOTS, a small tribe of Indians who live in Indian Old Town, on an island in Penobscot river. They aver that they have possessed the island,

on which their town stands, 500 years. It stands just above the Great Falls, and consists of about 200 acres of land. See *Indian Old Town*. In a former war, this tribe lost their lands; but at the commencement of the last war, the Provincial Congress forbade any person settling on the lands from the head of the tide on Penobscot river, included in lines drawn six miles from the river on each side; that is, a tract 12 miles wide, intersected by the middle of the river. They, however, consider that they have a right to hunt and fish as far as the mouth of the Bay of Penobscot extends. This was their original right, in opposition to any other tribe, and they now occupy it.

PENSACOLA *Harbour and Town*. The Harbour is on the N. shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 11 leagues east of Port Lewis, and Mobile, and 158 W. of the islands of Tortuga. It is large, safe from all winds, and has 4 fathoms water at its entrance, deepening gradually to 7 or 8. The bar lies in lat. 30 15 N. and long. 87 14 W. The town of Pensacola, the capital of West-Florida, lies along the beach of the bay, is of an oblong form; about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It contains several hundred habitations; and many of the public buildings and houses are spacious and elegant. The governor's palace is a large stone building, ornamented with a tower, built by the Spaniards. It is defended by a small fort called St. Mary de Galve. The exports from this town, consisting of skins, logwood, dying-stuff and silver dollars, amounted, while in the possession of the British, to £63,000 annually. The average value of imports, for 3 years, from Great-Britain, was £97,000. The town and fort of Pensacola surrendered to the arms of Spain, in the year 1781, and with them the whole province. Escambia river, or Shambe, is the largest stream which falls into Pensacola Bay. It admits shallows some miles up, and boats upwards of 50 miles.

PENTECOST, an island in the *Archipelago of the Great Cyclades*, which see. It was discovered by Bougainville, May 22, 1768, and named from the day, being the day of Pentecost. It is two leagues distant from Aurora Island, which is in 15 8 S. lat. and 165 58 E. long. from Paris.

PENUCO, a province of Mexico; separated

* This description applies to this town as it stood before its division, in 1796.

separated from that of Angelos, or Tlafcala, on the N. by Tuspa river.

PEPCHIDIACHICH, a point or head land on the S. shore of the Great Bay of Chaleurs, near the N. E. extremity of the province of New-Brunswick. It is also called Pepchidichi, and lies W. S. W. of Port David.

PEPIN, a lake, or rather a dilatation of the river Mississippi, where it receives the river Chippeway from the N. E. in lat. 44 5 N. and long. 93 42 W. below the Falls of St. Anthony.

PEPPERELL, a township of Massachusetts, on the E. branch of Nashaway river, and on the N. line of Middlesex co. It joins Groton on the south-eastward, and is 40 miles N. by W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1132 inhabitants.

PEPPERELBOROUGH, a township in York co. District of Maine, on the N. E. side of Saco river, near the mouth, and which separates it from Biddeford to the southward. It is about 12 miles S. W. of Portland, and 109 N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1772, and contains 1,352 inhabitants.

PEPY's *Islands*, the same with Falkland Islands. Pepy's Island, described in Commodore Anson's Voyage, lies in lat. 47 S. 8 leagues E. of Cape Blanco, on the coast of Patagonia, and was discovered by Capt. Cowley in 1680, who represents it to be commodious for taking in wood and water, and provided with a harbour capable of holding 1000 sail of ships; abounding with fowls, and promising great plenty of fish.

PEQUANACK, a township of Morris co. New-Jersey; perhaps the same as in some maps is called *Pegunnock*, which is separated from Bergen co. northward by Pegunnock river.

PEQUANNOCK *Point and River*. The river is a small stream which runs southward through the towns of Huntington and Stratford in Fairfield co. Connecticut, and empties into a bay in the Sound where vessels may anchor. The point forms the western extremity of the bay near which are some rocks; from thence the outer bar extends N. by N. E. The point is 5 miles S. W. of Stratford river.

PERAMUS, or *Peramer*, in Bergen co. New-Jersey, lies on the point of land formed by the branches of Saddle river, a north water of Passaic; about 18 miles northward of Bergen, 10 west of

Tappan, and 21 N. W. by N. of New-York city.

PERCEE, *P'Isle*, a small but remarkable island on the west side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, being a perpendicular rock, pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea flows. One of these arches is sufficiently high to admit a large boat to pass freely through it. It is 15 miles south of Cape Gaspee. It is asserted that it was formerly joined to Mount Joli, which lies opposite to it on the continent.

PERCIPANY, a village in Morris co. New-Jersey, situated on a branch of Passaic river, and 6 miles N. of Morristown.

PERCY, an extensive township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, watered by the several branches of Upper Ammonoosuck river, bounded west by Northumberland, on Connecticut river. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains only 48 inhabitants.

PERDIDO, a river and bay on the coast of West-Florida. The mouth of the river is about 10 leagues eastward of Mobile Point, and 4 westward of the bar of Pensacola. The entrance is narrow, with a bar of six feet, but afterwards it widens considerably. This was formerly the boundary between Florida and Louisiana, dividing the French and Spanish dominions. The river stretches in one place north-east, where it goes within a mile of the great lagoon west of the entrance of Pensacola harbour.

PERES *Island*, or *Constantine Peres*, on the coast of Chili, S. America. It is opposite to Port Coral. On this island is a fort called Mansera, and on the back of the island there is an entrance for boats into the harbour of Baldivia.

PERICA, three islands in the bay of Panama, S. America; which give shelter to ships out of the command of the town of Panama.

PERITAS *Islands*, on the Spanish Main, coast of S. America, 3 leagues westward of Cumana Bay.

PERKINS, *Port*, lies on the S. W. of Washington's Isle, on the N. W. coast of N. America. See *Magee's Sound*.

PERKIOMY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery co.

PERLICAN, *Old*, an indifferent ship road with rocky ground on the E. coast of Newfoundland Island, 2 leagues S. W. by S. of Break Heart Point. Sherwick is the name of its N. point.

PERLICAN, *New*, a noted harbour on the

the E. coast of Newfoundland Island, 8 leagues W. S. W. of Old Perlican, and 5 leagues from Random Head. It has a wide and safe entrance, and ships may ride in it landlocked from all winds in from 10 to 5 fathoms water.

PERNAMBUCO, a captainship in the northern division of Brazil, whose chief town is Olinda.

PERNAMBUCO, or *Phernambuco*, otherwise called *Panambuco*, a place of considerable trade on the E. coast of Brazil, having a bay or harbour of the same name; situated between Paraiba on the N. and Cape St. Augustine on the S. in lat. 8 S. and long. 35 W. Provisions and other articles are brought hither from Para, and from hence great quantities of tobacco are sent off to Europe.

PERNAMBUCO, a river on the coast of Brazil, S. America, southward of Tamerica Island. It is blocked up with sand; and ships enter it from the northward, at the entrance of the Receif harbour, 3 leagues from it. S. lat. 8 30, W. long. 35 7.

PERPETUA, Cape, on the north-west coast of N. America. N. lat. 44 6, W. long. 124 8. Variation of the compass in the year 1779, 17 50 E.

PERQUIMONS, a co. of Edenton district, N. Carolina, bounded west by Chowan co. and E. by Pasquotank, from which last it is separated by the river Pasquotank, a water of Albemarle Sound. It contains 5,440 inhabitants, of whom 1,878 are slaves.

PERSON, a new co. in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 26 miles N. of Hillsborough, and 34 E. of Caswell New Court-House.

PERTH-AMBOY, a city of New-Jersey, pleasantly situated in Middlesex co. at the head of Rariton Bay, and stands on a neck of land included between Rariton river and Arthur Kull Sound. Its site is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy-Hook, and has one of the best harbours on the continent. Vessels from sea may enter it in one tide, in almost any weather. It is a port of entry and post-town; but although it is admirably situated for trade, and the legislature has given every encouragement to induce merchants to settle here, it is far from being in a flourishing state. It contains about 60 houses, and carries on a small trade to the W. Indies. Its exports for a year, ending 30th Sept. 1794,

were to the value of 58,159 dolls. It is 35 miles south-west of New-York, and 74 north-east of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 35, W. long. 74 50.

PERU, a new township of New-York, in Clinton co. on the west side of Lake Champlain. It was taken from the towns of Plattsburg and Willsburg, and incorporated in 1792. It is an excellent tract of land, and settling fast. In 1796, there were, of the inhabitants, 120 qualified electors.

PERU, a district of S. America, about 1800 miles in length, and about 500 in breadth; bounded W. by the South Pacific Ocean; E. by the Cordillera de los Andes, or Mountains of Andes, which separate it from the country of Amazonia and Paraguay; N. by Terra Firma, from which it is divided by the equator; and the 25th degree of S. latitude separates it from Chili and La Plata on the S. It lies between 60 and 81 W. long. and is subdivided into the provinces of Quito, Lima, and Los Charcos. The chief towns are Quito, Payta, Lima, Cusco, Potosi and Porco. From the situation of this country, which is within the torrid zone, it is natural to suppose that it would be almost uninhabitable; but the Andes Mountains being on the one side, and the South Sea on the other, it is not so hot as tropical countries in general are; and in some parts it is disagreeably cold. In one part, are mountains of a stupendous height and magnitude, having their summits covered with snow; on the other, volcanoes flaming within, while their summits, chasms and apertures are involved in ice. The plains are temperate, the beaches and vallies hot; and lastly, according to the disposition of the country, its high or low situation, we find all the variety of gradations of temperature between the two extremes of heat and cold. It is remarkable, that in some places it never rains, which defect is supplied by a dew that falls every night, and sufficiently refreshes the vegetable creation; but in Quito they have prodigious rains, attended by dreadful storms of thunder and lightning. In the inland parts of Peru, and by the banks of the rivers, the soil is usually very fertile; but along the sea-coast, it is a barren sand. Vast numbers of cattle were imported by the Spaniards into Peru, when they took possession of that country; these are
now

now so increased, that they run wild and are hunted like game. This country produces fruits peculiar to the climate and most of those in Europe. The culture of maize, of pimento and of cotton, which was found established there, has not been neglected; and that of wheat, barley, cassava, potatoes, sugar, and of the olive and vine is attended to. The goat has thriven very well; but the sheep have degenerated, and their wool is become extremely coarse. In the northern parts of Peru are several gold mines; but those of silver are found all over the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Potosi. Nature never offered to the avidity of mankind, in any country on the globe, such rich mines as those of Potosi. These famous mines were accidentally discovered in the year 1545, in this manner: An Indian, named Hualpa, one day following some deer, which made directly up the hill of Potosi, came to a steep craggy part of the hill, and the better to enable him to climb up, laid hold of a shrub, which came up by the roots, and laid open a mass of silver ore. He for some time kept it a secret, but afterwards revealed it to his friend Guanica, who, because he would not discover to him the method of refining it, acquainted the Spaniard his master, named Valaroel, with the discovery. Valaroel registered the mine in 1545; and from that time till 1638 these mines of Potosi had yielded 395,619,000 pieces of eight, which is about 4,255,000 pieces a year. Potosi is about 20 or 25 leagues from the city of La Plata. The hill, and also the country for a considerable distance round, is quite barren and desert, and produces neither tree, plant nor herb, so that the inhabitants of Potosi, which is situated at the foot of the hill, on the south side, are obliged to procure all the necessaries of life from Peru. These mines begin to decrease, and others rise in reputation. It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of precision the number of inhabitants in Peru. The city of Lima is said to contain 54,000; Guayaquil, 20,000; Potosi, 25,000; LaPaz, 20,000, and Cusco, 26,000. Among all the inhabitants of Peru, pride and laziness are said to be the most predominant passions. Avarice may likewise be attributed to some of them with a great deal of propriety. There is very little commerce

in this fine country, except in the cities and large towns, which are described under their respective names. The chief manufactures are carried on by the Indians; these consist chiefly of leather, woollen and cotton stuffs, and earthen ware; in the fabrication of which, they are said to be peculiarly ingenious. The Indians and negroes are forbidden, under the severest penalties, to intermarry; for division between these two classes, is the great instrument, in which the Spaniards trust for the preservation of the colonies. Peru is governed by a viceroy, who is absolute; but it being impossible for him to superintend the whole extent of his government, he delegates a part of his authority to the several audiences and courts, established at different places throughout his territories. At Lima there is a treasury court for receiving a fifth of the mines, and certain taxes paid by the Indians, which belong to the king of Spain. There are certain waters in this country, which in their course turn into stone; and fountains of liquid matter, called *copper*, resembling pitch and tar, and used by seamen for the same purpose. On the coasts of Guayaquil and Guatimala are found a certain species of snails, which yield the purple dye so celebrated by the ancients, and which the moderns have supposed to have been lost. The shell that contains them is fixed to rocks, watered by the sea. It is of the size of a large nut. Various methods are used to extract the purple matter from the animal. There is no colour that can be compared to this, either in lustre or permanence. Here is also found a new substance called the *Platina*, and which may be considered as an *eighth* metal. In its native state it is mixed with gold and iron, and this at first gave rise to a suspicion that it was nothing more than a combination of these two metals; but late experiments of chymists fully prove, that it is a pure and simple metal, with properties peculiar to itself. It cannot be affected by any simple acid, or by any known solvent, except the aqua regia; it will not tarnish in the air, neither will it rust; it unites to the fixedness of gold, and to the property it has of not being susceptible of destruction, a hardness almost equal to that of iron, and a much greater difficulty of fusion. It is of an intermediate colour, between

between that of iron and silver; it can be forged and extended into thin plates; and when dissolved in aqua regia, it may be made to assume, by precipitation, an infinite diversity of colours; and Count Milby has succeeded in varying these precipitates so much, that he has a picture painted, in the colouring of which there is scarce any thing but platina made use of. Upon the whole, from considering the advantages of the platina, we cannot but conclude that this metal deserves, at least, from its superiority to all others, to share the title of king of metals, of which gold has so long been in possession. The Peruvian bark, so famous at present for curing intermittent fevers, is likewise found here. The tree from which it is taken grows upon the slope of mountains, and is about the size of a common cherry-tree. It is distinguished into three kinds; the red, yellow, and the white; but the red is found to be the best and most efficacious. The Jesuits carried this bark to Rome as early as 1639; but the natives are supposed to have been acquainted with its medicinal qualities many ages before.

PERUVIANS, the aboriginal inhabitants of Peru, in S. America, who were the most civilized of any Indians on the continent.

PETAGUEL, a territory of S. America, in Brazil, bounded N. by Dele; E. by the S. Atlantic Ocean; S. by the captainship of Rio Grande; and W. by Tupuy. It contains mines of silver.

PETAPA, one of the pleasantest towns of Guatemala, in New-Spain. It is situated at the western extremity of the valley of Mexico, 25 miles S. E. of Guatemala. There is a rich sugar plantation in its vicinity.

PETAWONTAKAS, an Indian nation formerly in alliance with the Hurons.

PETER'S Bank, St. a large fishing ground off the S. end of Newfoundland Island, and extends from Cape Race to St. Peter's Island, opposite Placentia, St. Mary and Trepassy Bays. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude in breadth on the W. side. From St. Peter's Island it decreases as it approaches Race Point. It lies W. of the Great Bank, and has on the S. at a considerable distance, Green and Whale Banks, which are among the smallest on the coast. It has from 45 to 30 fathoms water on it.

PETER'S Bay, St. on the S. coast of

Cape Breton Island, having St. Peter's Island at its mouth.

PETER'S Fort, St. on the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies. N. lat. 14 44, W. long. 61 21.

PETER'S Harbour, St. on the N. coast of the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 8 leagues W. of East Point. West of it are Anguille Bay and Port Chimene.

PETER'S Haven, St. on the E. coast of Labrador, lies round the S. E. point of Sadel Bay. N. lat. 56 30, W. long. 60 42.

PETER'S Island, a small isle on the W. coast of St. John's Island, near to, and N. by W. of, Governor's Island, in the narrowest part of the Strait between New-Brunswick and St. John's Island.

PETER'S Island, St. or St. Pierres, on the southern coast of Newfoundland Island, lies S. S. W. of the S. E. point of Fortune Bay, and near to, and S. E. of, the S. point of Miquelon Island. N. lat. 46 46, W. long. 56 17.

PETER'S, St. one of the Virgin Isles, in the West-Indies, dependant on Virgin Gorda.

PETER'S, St. a harbour at the W. end of Sydney or Cape Breton Island, is a very commodious place for carrying on the fishery.

PETER'S, St. a town at the southern extremity of Cape Breton Island. It stands on an isthmus about half a mile broad, which separates the harbour of St. Peter from the great lake of that name, also called Lake Labrador. It is about 10 miles N. E. of Point Toulouse. To this harbour vessels of the greatest burden can come with safety. Before the American revolution, a great fishery was carried on here.

PETER, Lake St. a part of St. Lawrence river, into which empty from the S. and E. Sorel river from Lake Champlain, the river St. Francis, and some smaller rivers, from the N. W. The Masquinonge, Omachis, &c. enter the lake. The centre of the lake is 68 miles above Quebec, and 205 N. E. of Kingston, at the mouth of Lake Ontario.

PETER'S Mountain, in Pennsylvania, lies on Susquehannah river, between Halifax and Harrisburg, in Dauphin co.

PETER'S, St. a river on the coast of Labrador, about 4 leagues from the island of Bellisle, in the straits of that name.

PETER, St. and St. Paul, a river at the bottom of the gulf of Campeachy.

Its branches form an island called Tabasco. The bar at the mouth of the eastern branch admits small vessels. At flood there is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms water, and very good anchorage within the bar.

PETER'S, *Sr.* a parish of S. Carolina, in Beaufort district.

PETER'S, *Sr.* one of the N. western branches of Mississippi river, which it joins in lat. about $45^{\circ} 6'$ N. and long. $94^{\circ} 22'$ W.—*N. B.* For other places named Peter or Peter's. See *Pierre*.

PETERS, a township of Franklin co. Pennsylvania.

PETERBOROUGH, a post-town in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 361 inhabitants. It is 73 miles W. by S. of Portsmouth, 18 westerly of Amherst, 16 E. of Keene, and 366 from Philadelphia. N. lat. $42^{\circ} 51'$, W. long. $71^{\circ} 52'$.

PETERSBURG, a township of New-York, in Rensselaer co. E. of the village of Troy, incorporated in 1793. In 1796 there were 512 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

PETERSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, in York co. 2 miles north of the Maryland line. It contains a Roman Catholic church, and about 80 houses. It is 25 miles south-west of York-town, 59 northerly of the Federal City, and 113 west by south of Philadelphia. N. lat. $39^{\circ} 42'$, $30'$, W. long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

PETERSBURG, a small town of Kentucky, situated in Woodford co. on the E. side of Kentucky river, 19 miles W. S. W. of Lexington, and 15 south-south-east of Frankfort. It has a tobacco ware-house, and a few dwelling-houses.

PETERSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and a place of considerable trade; situated in Dinwiddie co. on the south-east bank of Appamatox river, just below the falls, about 25 miles south of Richmond. It contains about 300 houses, built irregularly. The Free Mason's Hall is a handsome building; there are several tobacco ware-houses, stores of dry goods, and some few neat and commodious dwelling-houses. This town is a corporation, and comprehends the village of Blandford, in Prince George's co. and Powhatan in Chesterfield co. on the opposite side of the river. It contains 2,828 inhabitants, including 1,235 slaves. The situation of the town is low and rather unhealthy. From the

inspector's books it appears, that on an average for the last 10 years, the quantity of tobacco received here has considerably exceeded 20,000 hhds. per annum; and for the last three years the quantity of flour made in this town and within an hundred yards of it, has exceeded 38,000 barrels; at other mills within a few miles, 16,000 barrels per annum; to this add the flour made at the several country mills, and brought to this place for sale, the whole quantity may safely be stated to exceed 60,000 barrels per annum. The whole exports of this town, valued at the usual peace prices, amount to 1,389,300 dolls. besides the value of peach and apple brandy, whiskey, &c. not included. The Indian princes, Pocahontas, the daughter of king Powhatan, from whom descended the Randolph and Bowling families, formerly resided at this place. It is 80 miles W. by N. of Norfolk, 159 S. by W. of Alexandria, and 303 south-west by south of Philadelphia. N. lat. $37^{\circ} 14'$, W. long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

PETERSBURG, a very flourishing post-town of Georgia, in Elbert co. in a pleasant and healthful situation, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Broad with Savannah river. Several respectable merchants are settled in this town. It is 15 miles from Elberton, 20 N. by E. of Washington, 50 above Augusta, 73 N. of Louisville, and 836 from Philadelphia. N. lat. $33^{\circ} 46'$, W. long. $81^{\circ} 32'$.

PETERSHAM, a flourishing and pleasant township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, formerly called by the Indians *Nichewaug*; situated 28 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 66 W. of Boston. Swift river, a branch of Chickopee river, passes through this town. The soil is rich and fertile, and here are large and excellent orchards.

PETIT ANSE, a village on the north side of the island of St. Domingo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues south of Cape Francois.

PETITCODIAK, a river which falls into an arm of the Bay of Fundy, called Chegneeto Channel. The Indians have a communication from the head of it with St. John's river, by a portage across to the head of Kennebecus.

PETIT-GOUFRE, or the *Little Whirlpool*, in Mississippi river, is 31 miles from Fort Rosalie, and 4 miles from Bayouk Pierre, or Stony river.

PETIT-GUAVES, or *Goave*, a jurisdiction,

diction, town, and bay, on the N. coast of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and near the head of the Bay or Bite of Leogane. The jurisdiction contains 5 parishes, and is the unhealthiest place in the colony, the inhabitants being constantly subject to fevers, occasioned by the badness of the waters. Its dependencies, however, are healthy, and are remarkable for the culture of coffee. Its exports from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were 27,090 lb. white sugar—655,187 lb. brown sugar—807,865 lb. coffee—50,053 lb. cotton, and 210 lb. indigo. The value of duties on exportation of the above, was 4,127 dollars 97 cents. The town lies on the E. side of the bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues westward of Grand Guave, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ W. by S. of Port-au-Prince. N. lat. 18 27, W. long. from Paris, 75 14. Some writers call the great bay, which is commonly called the Bay, Bight, or Bite of Leogane, by the name of Petit Guaves.

PETIT PORT, on the W. side of Newfoundland Island, towards the S. end; is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. of Cape Ray, and one S. of Anguille Cape. N. lat. 47 52 30, W. long. 59 15.

PETIT PORT, on the coast of Peru, otherwise called *Portete*, or *Little Port*, lies a short way northward of the equator, and about 5 leagues to the S. E. within the bay from Cape Francis to Cape Passado on the S. by W. There is anchorage in 5 fathoms, and plenty of fresh water near the head land, which is high. It is necessary to found, on account of the sand-banks, called the *Portetes*.

PETIT TERRE *Island*, near Descada, in the West-Indies. N. lat. 16 14, W. long. 61 11.

PETITE RIVIERE, a small town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, close to the Spanish division line $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. by N. W. of Varettes, and separated from it by the river Artibonite; 10 leagues E. by N. of St. Marc, and as far N. W. of Mirebalais. N. lat. 19 8, W. long. from Paris, 74 48.

PETIT TROU, is on the north side of the south peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, on the point of land which forms the east side of the entrance into the Bay of Baradares; $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues westward of Anse a Veau, and 19 easterly of Jeremie.

PETIT TROU, a small cove on the south side of the island of St. Domingo, S. by W. of the mouth of Neybe river, and about 5 leagues N. E. of Beate Island. Small barks come to this place from St. Domingo city, to fetch the meat, lard, and fowls derived from the chase.

PETTQUOTTING, a river of the N. W. Territory, which empties into Lake Erie, from the south, near Huron river.

PEYTONSBURG, the chief town of Halifax co. Virginia, having a courthouse and 5 or 6 other houses, three of which are ordinaries or taverns.

PHILADELPHIA, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, about 15 miles E. of Orwell. It contains 39 inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, a populous and highly cultivated co. of Pennsylvania, bounded W. by Delaware co. N. W. by Montgomery; N. E. by Poquassin Creek, which separates it from Buck's co. and S. and S. E. by the river Delaware, which divides it from the State of New-Jersey. It contains about 89,600 acres, and is divided into 12 townships. On the banks of Schuylkill, in this county, is an excellent quarry of marble, from which the stone-cutters of Philadelphia are supplied. It contains, besides Philadelphia, its capital, 11,871 inhabitants, of whom 114 are slaves.

PHILADELPHIA, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, and the present seat of the government of the United States, is situated in the county to which it gives name, on the western bank of the river Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It lies in lat. 39 56 54 N. and long. 75 8 45 W. from London; distant about 120 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, by the course of the bay and river, and about 55 or 60 in a south-eastward direction. A 74 gun ship can come up to this city; sloops go 35 miles farther to Trenton; and boats that carry 8 or 9 tons can go 100 miles farther up the Delaware. It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary and founder of the province, in the year 1683, and settled by a colony from England, which arrived in that and the preceding years, and was increased by a constant and regular influx of foreigners, to so great a degree, that in less than a century, and within the lifetime of the first person born within it of European parents, it was computed to contain 6,000 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants,

ants, in the city and suburbs. The ground plot of the city is an oblong square, about one mile N. and S. and two E. and W. lying in the narrowest part of the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about 5 miles in a right line above their confluence. In the beginning of this settlement, it was expected that the fronts on both rivers would be first improved for the convenience of trade and navigation, and that the buildings would extend gradually in the rear of each, until they would meet and form one town, extending from E. to W. But it was soon found that the Delaware front was alone sufficient for quays and landing-places. The buildings now occupy a space not exceeding 3 miles in length from N. to S. and in the most extended part do not reach a mile from the Delaware. The city is intersected by a great number of streets, crossing each other at right angles. Of these there were originally 9, which extended from the Delaware to the Schuylkill; these were crossed by 23, running N. and S. The E. and W. streets, except High-street, are named after the trees first found by the colony on their arrival in the country, viz. Vine, Sassafras, Mulberry, Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar; which last is the southern boundary of the city. The streets running N. and S. receive their names from their numerical order, beginning at Delaware river; Front is *First*, then *Second*, and so on to *Thirteenth* street, whence the numerical order ceases from Delaware front, and begins at Schuylkill in the same order, as *First*, *Second*, &c. to *Eighth-street*, between which and *Thirteenth-street*, is *Broad-street*, so named from its being the widest in the city. The number of squares in the original plan was 184; but as several of the squares have lately been intersected by new streets, their number now amounts to 304; and several of these are again intersected by lanes and alleys. *Broad-street* is 113 feet wide; *High-street* 100; *Mulberry*, 60; and the other streets in the original plan 50 feet wide. Most of the city is well paved with neat foot paths of brick, furnished with common sewers and gutters; so that the streets are, in general, kept very clean and neat. Besides the streets already mentioned, there are several others not laid down in the

original plan, as *Water*, *Dock*, *Cherry*, *Penn*, *Prune*, &c. *Water-street* is only 30 feet wide, and extends from the Northern Liberties across the *Dock*, to *Pine-street*, parallel to the course of the Delaware, and between it and *Front-street*. The space occupied by it was intended, in the original plan, to serve only as a cart-way to accommodate the wharves and stores, so that the river should be open to the view from *Front-street*. It is now built with lofty houses (except a very few vacancies here and there) throughout the whole front, and commodious wharves are extended into the river, at which the largest ships that use the port can lie in safety, to receive and discharge their cargoes; and are defended from the ice, in winter, by the piers, made of logs, extending into the river, sunk with stone, and filled with earth, so as to be equally firm with the main land. *Dock-street* was formerly a swamp, with a small stream running through the middle of it. It is from 90 to 100 feet wide, and winds north-westward in a serpentine track, through several streets. It is planted on each side with a row of Lombardy poplars, and promises to be one of the pleasantest streets in the city. No less than 662 lamps of two branches each, disposed at convenient distances, in all parts of the city, are lighted every night, and are estimated to consume annually, nearly 9,000 gallons of oil. The houses in the city and suburbs, are generally of brick, three stories high, in a plain neat style, without much display of ornament. The general height of the ground on which the city stands, is nearly 40 feet above the Delaware; but some of the streets are considerably lower, particularly *Water-street*; several stores in which, have sometimes received much damage when the river happened to be raised by a high flood, and a strong south-east wind. Here are 27 places for public worship, viz. 5 for Friends or Quakers, 6 for the Presbyterians and Seceders, 3 for Episcopalians, 3 for Roman Catholics, 2 for German Lutherans, 2 for Methodists, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Swedish Lutherans, which is the oldest church in town, 1 for the Moravians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Africans, and a Jewish synagogue. The first Presbyterian church is finished with a degree of elegance that would do honour to any city in Europe. The

roof is supported in front by six pillars, finished in the Corinthian order; but as it stands in an obscure place, on the south side of Market-street, it is seen to disadvantage. The German Lutheran church, which was built not many years since, was unfortunately burnt in the winter of 1795. The new building, now nearly finished, is 108 feet by 48; and when completed will be one of the handsomest churches in the United States. Mr. D. Taneberger, a member of the Society of the United Brethren, at Letiz, a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, completed and erected a large organ for this church, but it received much injury when the roof and inside of the building were consumed, before the pipes could be disengaged. Christ Church stands on the west side of Second-street, between High and Mulberry streets. It is an old Gothic structure, and is ornamented with a handsome steeple, and furnished with a chime of bells. The second Presbyterian church, at the corner of Mulberry and Third streets, is also ornamented with a handsome steeple. The Episcopal churches are furnished each with an organ, as are the German, and two of the Roman Catholic churches. The African church is a large, neat building. It is supplied with a negro clergyman, who has been lately ordained by the bishop. They are of the Episcopal order. The other public buildings are, a State-house and offices, two city court-houses, a county court-house, an university, the philosophical society's hall, a public library, an hospital, dispensary, an almshouse, a gaol, three incorporated banks, two dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, a laboratory, an amphitheatre, 3 brick market houses, and one which is to be erected in Front-street, in the Northern Liberties, a fish market, a house of correction, and a powder magazine which contains often upwards of 50,000 quarter casks of gun-powder. The state-house stands on the S. side of Chestnut-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and was erected about the year 1753; and, considering the infancy of the colony, the architecture is much admired. The state-house garden occupies a whole square; it is a small neat place, ornamented with several rows of trees and gravel walks, and inclosed by a high brick wall on three

sides, and the state-house, &c. on the other. Pottersfield, formerly a public burying ground, is now converted into a public walk, and planted with rows of Lombardy poplars on each side. When the trees are grown, and the ground levelled, it will be one of the most pleasant promenades in the vicinity. The legislature of the United States hold their sessions in an elegant building in the N. W. corner of the state-house yard. In the N. E. corner of the yard, adjoining the left wing of the state-house, is the town-hall or new court-house; S. of which is the Philosophical hall. Here Mr. Peal keeps his museum, by permission of the philosophical society. It is the largest collection of natural curiosities that is to be found in America. In it are 400 species of birds, some living animals, &c. Opposite the philosophical hall is the Philadelphia library: these add much to the beauty and grandeur of the square. The Philadelphia library originated with Dr. Franklin, and was incorporated in 1742, since which time the collection of books has been greatly augmented. At present, it contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, besides a museum and a valuable philosophical apparatus. It is open every day in the week, except Sunday; and any person who has an inclination or taste for reading may here indulge or improve either to great advantage. The library is furnished with tables and seats; and a stranger, without any introduction, may call for any book he wants, and sit down and peruse it as long as he pleases. Those who prefer their chambers to read in, may receive books out of the library, by leaving a deposit, as security for the return of them, and paying a moderate sum for the use of them. The proprietors amount to several hundreds, and each subscriber pays ten shillings annually, for defraying expenses and making new additions. To the library is annexed a rare and valuable collection of books, the bequest of James Logan, Esq. to the public. The building belonging to the Library Company is remarkably elegant, and has a fine appearance. In front of the building, in a niche over the door, is a handsome statue of Dr. Franklin, the donation of William Bingham, Esq. to the company. It is of white marble, was executed in Italy, and is said to have cost £500.

The public gaol stands in the next square, south of the state-house yard. It is a hollow square, 100 feet in front, built of stone, three stories high. All the apartments are arched with stone, as a precaution against fire; and it is the largest, strongest, and neatest building of the kind in the United States. To the gaol is annexed a work-house, with yards to keep the sexes apart, and criminals from the debtors. There are also apartments lately added for the solitary confinement of criminals. The whole is securely inclosed by stone walls. The market-house, in High-street, is perhaps exceeded by none in the world, in the abundance, neatness and variety of provisions, which are exposed for sale every Wednesday and Saturday. Butchers' meat and vegetables may be had any other day, except Sunday. It extends from Front to Fourth-street, and is supported by 300 pillars. The new theatre in Chestnut-street, near the state-house, is large and convenient. It was finished in 1793. Further west, is a spacious building, intended for the accommodation of the President of the United States, but is not occupied by him. Opposite to the new theatre is the amphitheatre, wherein feats of horsemanship are, at certain seasons, performed with great dexterity, for the amusement of the citizens. It is a large commodious building. The university stands on the west side of Fourth-street, between High and Mulberry streets. It was formed by the union of two literary institutions, which had previously existed a considerable time in Philadelphia, one designated by the above name; the other, by that of the college, academy and charitable schools of Philadelphia. They now constitute a very respectable seminary. It was incorporated in 1791. The philosophical apparatus, which was before very complete, has been lately increased to the value of several hundred pounds. The funds of the university produce annually, a revenue of about £2,365. The aggregate number of students, in the several schools, is, on an average, about 510. And the number usually admitted to degrees in each year, about 25. The Friends' academy and Young Ladies' academy, are also respectable and useful establishments. The chief literary and humane societies are the American philosophical society; the college

of physicians; the society for promoting political inquiries; the Pennsylvania hospital; the Philadelphia dispensary; the Pennsylvania society for the abolition of slavery; the society for alleviating the miseries of prisons; the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts; the Philadelphia society for the information and assistance of immigrants, and two other societies of the same kind; one for the relief of German, and another for the relief of Irish immigrants; and an humane, an agricultural, marine, and various charitable societies. Here is a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and 8 subordinate lodges. The Insurance Company of N. America, lately established here, is in high repute, and insures houses, goods, &c. against fire, on very reasonable terms. Few cities in the world of the same population and riches as Philadelphia, are better provided with useful institutions, both public and private. There are also a sufficient number of academies for the instruction of both sexes. Almost every religious society has one or more schools under its immediate direction, where children belonging to the society are taught to read and write, and are furnished with books and stationary articles. In the city and suburbs are 10 rope-walks which manufacture about 800 tons of hemp annually—13 breweries, which are said to consume 50,000 bushels of barley yearly—6 sugar-houses—7 hair-powder manufactories in and about town—two rum distilleries, and one rectifying distillery—3 card-manufactories. The other manufactories are, 15 for earthen-ware—6 for chocolate—4 for mustard—3 for cut-nails, and one for patent-nails—one for steel—one for aqua-fortis—one for sal-ammoniac, and glauber-salts—one for oil colours—11 for brushes—2 for buttons—one for Morocco leather, and one for parchment; besides gun-makers, copper-smiths, hatters, tin plate-workers, coach-makers, cabinet-makers, and a variety of others. The public mint, at which the national money is coined, is in this city. The great number of paper-mills in the State enable the printers to carry on their business more extensively than is done in any other place in America. There are 31 printing-offices in this city; four of these publish each a daily gazette; two others

others publish gazettes twice a week ; one of these is in the French language ; besides two weekly papers, one of which is in the German language. The other offices are employed in printing books, pamphlets, &c. The catalogue of books for sale in this city, contains upwards of 300 sets of Philadelphia editions, besides a greater variety of maps and charts than is to be found any where else in America. The pleasure-carriages within the city and liberties, according to enumeration, are as follow, viz. two-wheeled carriages, 553. Light waggons, 80 ; coaches, 137 ; phaetons, 22 ; chariots, 35 ; and coachees, 33 ; the whole amounting to 307 four-wheeled carriages. The roads are good, and becoming better ; stage-coaches perform the journey from this city to Lancaster in 11 hours, on the new turnpike road : the distance is 53 miles. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, and 30 common council-men ; according to its present charter, granted in the year 1789. The mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, and 16 common council-men make a quorum to transact business ; they have full power to constitute and ordain laws and ordinances for the governing of the city ; the mayor, recorder, and aldermen are justices of the peace, and justices of oyer and terminer. They hold a court four times a year, to take cognizance of all crimes and misdemeanors committed within the city ; two aldermen, appointed by the mayor and recorder, hold a court on the forenoon of Monday and Thursday of every week, to judge of all matters which are cognizable before a justice of the peace. The trade of Pennsylvania is principally carried on from this city, and there are few commercial ports in the world, where ships from Philadelphia may not be found in some season of the year. The number of vessels which entered this port in 1786, was 910 ; in 1787, 870 ; in 1788, 851 ; in 1793, 1,414, of which 477 were ships ; in 1795, 1,620, viz. ships, 158 ; barks and inows, 26 ; brigs, 450 ; schooners, 506 ; sloops, 480. Clearances, 1,789. It is not mentioned how many of these were coasting vessels. The number of vessels built in 1795, was 31, of which 23 were ships and brigs. In the year 1792, Philadelphia shipped 420,000 barrels of flour and middlings ; in 1794, 300,751. The

value of the exports from the State in the year ending September 30, 1791, was 3,436,092 dollars 58 cents ; 1792, 3,820,662 dollars ; 1793, 6,958,836 dollars ; 1794, 6,643,092 dollars ; 1795, 11,518,260 dollars. The sickness in the autumn of 1793, and the embargo in the spring following, interrupted the commerce of Philadelphia for nearly five months. The existing war has occasioned some extraordinary articles in the exportation of late ; coffee, &c. have been carried to Philadelphia, and from thence to Hamburg, as neutral ports. The environs of the city are very pleasant, and finely cultivated. In the northward are Kenlington, near the suburbs on Delaware, noted for ship-building ; Germantown, a populous, neat village with 2 German churches ; and Frankfort, another pretty village, both within 7 miles, besides many country-seats. In the south is Derby, a small pleasant borough, above 7 miles distant ; and, on Schuylkill, 4 miles from the city, the botanical garden of Messrs. Bartrams. In the west, on the same river, 18 acres of ground have been lately destined for a public botanical garden. According to a list published of the births and deaths in the several religious societies of Philadelphia, it appears that from August 1, 1792, to August 1, 1793, the births amounted to 2,511, and the deaths to 1,497. In the year 1793, Philadelphia was visited with a severe scourge, the yellow fever, which raged with uncommon violence for above 3 months, and in that short space swept off nearly 5,000 inhabitants. The humane efforts of a committee of health, appointed by the citizens, were highly instrumental in diminishing the calamity. A few weeks after this disorder ceased to rage, the trade of the city was restored in a manner incredible to any but eye-witnesses. It is an honourable proof of the humane attention paid to the prisoners in this city that of 4060 debtors, and 4000 criminals, who were confined in Philadelphia gaol between the 28th of September 1780, and the 5th of September 1790, only twelve died a natural death. In 1794, there were 9,000 houses in this city, and 400 which were building ; and the present number of inhabitants may be estimated at about 55,000. Philadelphia is 728 miles south-west of Passamaquoddy, which is the easternmost part of the sea-coast of the United States ;

States; 347 south-west of Bolton; 222 south-west of Hartford; 95 south-west of New-York; 102 north-east of Baltimore; 278 north-easterly of Richmond; 144 north-easterly of Washington city, and 925 north-east by north of Savannah in Georgia. See *Pennsylvania*, for an account of several other particulars relating to this city.

PHILIP, a large island in Lake Superior, in the territory of the United States. It lies towards the south side of the lake, and south-east of Isle Royal.

PHILIP'S, *St.* a parish of S. Carolina, situated in Charleston district.

PHILIP, *St.* a fort which commands the entrance of Maranhao harbour, on the coast of Brazil.

PHILIP, *St.* a point within the harbour of Port Royal, S. Carolina.

PHILIPPEAU, an island on the north side of Lake Superior; N. of Isle Royal.

PHILIPPEAU, a bay on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the Straits of Bellisle, and partly formed by islands which project southward on its east part, and extend towards the west. The east part of the bay lies in lat. 51 20 north, and long. 55 40 west.

PHILIPPINA, a small town of the province of Guatimala, in New-Spain, situated on a bay of the N. Pacific Ocean. N. lat. 12 50, west long. 91 30.

PHILIPSEBURG, a town of New-Jersey, situated in Sussex co. on the east bank of Delaware river, opposite to Easton in Pennsylvania. It is 41 miles north-west of Trenton.

PHILLIPSBURGH, or *Philipstown*, a township of New-York, in Dutchess co. on the east side of Hudson's river, 28 miles above New-York, near the south end of Tappan Bay. It contains 2,079 inhabitants, including 25 slaves. In 1796, there were 347 of the inhabitants electors. In this township is a silver mine, which yields virgin silver.

PHILLIPS' *Academy*. See *Andover* and *Exeter*.

PHILOPOLIS, a settlement in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, 12 or 14 miles westward of Mount Ararat, and at the head of the western branch of Tunkhanock Creek, about 45 miles south-east of Athens, or Tioga Point. N. lat. 41 40, west long. 75 33.

PIANKATUNK, a small river of Virginia, which empties eastward into Chesapeake Bay, opposite Gwin's Island. It is navigable 8 miles for small craft.

PIANKASHAWS, or *Pyankishas*, *Ver-millions* and *Mascontins*, are tribes of Indians in the N. W. Territory, who reside on the Wabash and its branches, and Illinois river. These with the *Kickapoos*, *Musquitons* and *Ouiatanons*, could together furnish about 1000 warriors, 20 years ago.

PIARA, on the coast of S. America, lies 13 or 14 leagues from Payta, in lat. 7 N. and is the first town of any note. A river which washes it, falls into the bay of Chioper; but as it abounds with shoals, it is little frequented.

PIC, *River du*, empties into Lake Superior, in lat. 48 36 11, and long. 89 41 6. The Grand Portage is in lat. 48 41 6.

PIC DE L'ETOIL, *le*, or *Pic de l'Alverdi*, as it is named in Bourganville's map, a small high island, shaped like a sugar-loaf, lying a little to the northward, and in sight of Aurora Island; discovered by the fore-named navigator in May, 1768.

PICA, a harbour on the coast of Peru, where there is high and steep land; 12 leagues N. of Lora river, and 5 south of Tarapaca, or as it is called by British seamen, *Carapoucha*.

PICARA, a large province of S. America, in New-Granada; bounded on the E. by the Andes.

PICAWEE, Indian towns in the N. W. Territory, on Great Miami river, 75 miles from its mouth, where it is only 30 yards broad, although navigable for loaded batteaux 50 miles higher.

PICKERSGILL'S *Crve*, is within Christmas Sound, on the south coast of Terra del Fuego, at the southern extremity of S. America.

PICKERSGILL'S *Island*, is off Cape Disappointment, in S. Georgia, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. S. lat. 54 42, W. long. 36 58.

PICKERSVILLE, the chief town of Washington district, in S. Carolina.

PICOLATA, a fort on the river St. John, in East-Florida, 27 miles from St. Augustine, and 3 from Poopoa Fort.

PICOLET *Point*, on the north side of the island of St. Domingo, forms the W. boundary of the bay which sets up to Cape Francois. In time of war, ships have often been taken under the cannon of Picolet.

PICOSA, or *Pisana*, mountains on the coast of Peru, which serve to direct mariners. They are high hills within land,

land, extending about 7 leagues, between Colanche river, and Solango Island; and lie southward of the equator.

PICTOU, a small isle, river, bay, and settlement in the N. E. part of the province of Nova-Scotia, and on the southern side of the Straits of Northumberland, at the southern extremity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The island lies in the narrowest part of the strait, a little way north-west of the mouth of the river of its name; 8 miles south of Bear Cove in the island of St. John's, and 58 easterly of the mouth of Bay Verte. The bay or harbour of this name seems to be of considerable extent. East river, which falls into Pictou harbour, supplies the country with coals, from the mines on its banks; the streams of less note which empty into the bay, are St. Mary's, Antigonish, Liverpool, Turket, Musquideboit, and Sissibou rivers. The settlement of Pictou is fertile, populous, and increasing in importance. A good road is cut, cleared, and bridged to Halifax, 68 miles distant south by west. This settlement is now called *Timmouth*; which see.

PIERCE'S Island. The main channel of Piscataqua river, in New-Hampshire, lies between Pierce's and Seavey's Islands; on each of which batteries of cannon were planted, and entrenchments formed in 1775. The stream here is very contracted; the tide rapid; the water deep, and the shore bold and rocky on each side; so that in the severest winters the river is never frozen.

PIERE, an island in Illinois river, about 47 miles above the Piorias wintering-ground. A *fleche*, or arrow-stone is obtained by the Indians from a high hill on the western side of the river, near the above island; with this stone the natives make their gun-flints, and point their arrows. Above this island are rich and fertile meadows, on the eastern side of the river, and continue several miles.

PIERMONT, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, on the east bank of Connecticut river, 6 miles southward of Haverhill, and 5 northward of Orford. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 426 inhabitants.

PIEROUAGAMIS, an Indian nation who inhabit the N. W. banks of Lake St. John, in Lower Canada.

PIERRE, *St.* a small desert island near the coast of Newfoundland, which is

only fit for curing and drying fish. N. lat. 46 27, W. long 55 57. It was ceded to the French by the peace of 1763.

PIERRE, *St.* the first town built in the island of Martinico in the West-Indies, situated on a round bay on the west coast of the island, 5 leagues south of Fort Royal. It is a port of entry, the residence of merchants, and the centre of business. It has been 4 times burnt down, yet it contains at present about 2,000 houses. The anchorage ground is situated along the sea-side on the strand, but is very unhealthy. Another port of the town is separated from it by a river, and the houses are built on a low hill, which is called the fort, from a small fortress which defends the road, which is commodious for loading and unloading ships, and is likewise easy of access; but in the rainy season the shipping take shelter at Fort Royal, the capital of the island.

PIERRE, *St.* a river in Louisiana which empties into the Mississippi, from west, about 10 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony. It passes through a most delightful country, abounding with many of the necessaries of life, which grow spontaneously. Wild rice is found here in great abundance, trees bending under loads of fruit, such as plums, grapes, and apples. The meadows are covered with hops, and many other vegetables; while the ground is stored with useful roots, as angelica, spike-nard, and ground-nuts as large as hens' eggs. On its east side, about 20 miles from its mouth, is a coal-mine.—*N. B.* For other places named **PIERRE**, see *Peter*.

PIGEON, the name of two south-western branches of French Broad river, in the State of Tennessee. The mouth of Little Pigeon is about 25 miles from the confluence of French Broad with Holston river, and about 3 below the mouth of Nolachucky. Big Pigeon falls into the French Broad 9 miles above Little Pigeon river. They both rise in the Great Iron Mountains.

PIGEON, a hill on Cape Ann, Massachusetts. See *Agamenticus*.

PIGEON, a small island, whose strong fortifications command and secure safe and good anchorage in Port Royal Bay, in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies.

PIKELAND, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

PILAYA, a jurisdiction of La Plata, S. America. See *Pasaya*, its most common name.

PILDRAS, *St.* on the E. shore of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the Gulf of Mexico. N. lat. 21 4, W. long. 90 35.

PILES-GROVE, a township in Salem co. New-Jersey.

PILGERRUH, or *Pilgrim's Rest*, was a Moravian settlement of Christian Indians, on the site of a forsaken town of the Ottawas; on the bank of a river, 20 miles north-westerly of Cayahoga, in the N. W. Territory, near Lake Erie, and 140 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh.

PILGRIM'S Island, on the S. eastern shore of St. Lawrence river, and below the Island de Coudres.

PILLAR, Cape, at the W. end of the Straits of Magellan, 6 leagues N. of Cape Desada. S. lat. 52 45, W. long. 76 40.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, or *Ararat*. See *Surry County*, N. Carolina.

PILOTO, or *Salinas del Piloto*, upright craggy rocks on the W. coast of Mexico, S. E. of Cape Corientes; where there is good anchorage, and shelter from N. W. and W. and S. W. winds. There are salt-pits near this place.

PILOT-TOWN, in Suffex co. Delaware, lies near the mouth of Cool Spring Creek, which falls into Delaware Bay, near Lewistown, and 6 miles N. W. of Cape Henlopen.

PIMENT, *Port a*, a village on the S. W. coast of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 4½ leagues N. W. of Les Coteaux, between which are two coves affording anchorage; that nearest Coteaux, is called Anse a Damassin. Port Piment is nearly eight leagues E. by S. of Tiburon.

PINAS Island, on the coast of the Gulf of Honduras, is situated off *Trinidad Bay*.

PINAS Point, the eastern point of Panama Bay. N. lat. 6 15, W. long. 80 30. The port of this name is on the same S. W. coast of the Isthmus of Darien, near the point; 12 leagues N. by W. of Port Quemada, and 7 from Cape Garachina. The coast, all the way southward, to Cape Corientes, abounds with pine trees; hence the name.

PINCHINA, one of the Cordilleras in S. America. M. Baugier found the cold of this mountain, immediately under the equator, to extend from 7 to 9 degrees under the freezing point every morning before sun-rise.

PINCKNEY, an island on the coast of South-Carolina.

PINCKNEY, a district of the upper country of S. Carolina, lying W. of Camden and Cheraw districts; subdivided into the counties of York, Chester, Union, and Spartanburgh. It contains 25,870 white inhabitants; sends to the State legislature, 9 representatives, and 3 senators; and in conjunction with Washington, sends one member to Congress. It was formerly part of Camden and Ninety-Six districts. Chief town, Pinckneyville.

PINCKNEVILLE, a post-town of S. Carolina, and capital of the above district, in Union co. on the S. W. side of Broad river, at the mouth of Pacolet. It contains a handsome court-house, a gaol, and a few compact houses. It is 75 miles N. W. of Columbia, 56 from Lincolnton, in N. Carolina, and 716 from Philadelphia.

PINE, Cape, on the S. coast of the Island of Newfoundland, is about eight leagues westward of Cape Race. N. lat. 46 42, W. long. 53 20.

PINE Creek, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, a water of the W. branch of Susquehannah river. Its mouth is about 12 miles westward of Lycoming Creek, and 40 N. W. of the town of Northumberland.

PINES, a small island on the N. coast of Terra Firma, S. America, about 41 leagues E. of Porto Bello, and forms a good harbour, with two other small islands, and the main land. N. lat. 9 12, W. long. 80 15. The *River of Pines* is 5 miles from the above named harbour, and 27 easterly of Allabroles river. Its mouth has 6 feet water, but within there is 3 fathoms a considerable way up.

PINES, Pinez, or *Pinas*, a small uninhabited island, separated from the S. W. part of the island of Cuba, in the West-Indies, by a deep strait. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad, and affords good pasture. It is 6 leagues from the main, but the channel is impassable, by reason of shoals and rocks. N. lat. 21 30, W. long. 83 25.

PINTARD'S Sound, on the N. W. coast of N. America, sets up in an eastern direction, having in it many small islands. Its mouth extends from Cape Scott, on the southern side, in lat. 50 56, and long. 128 57 W. to Point Disappointment, in lat. 52 5, and long. 128

30 W. It communicates with the Straits de Fuca : and thus the lands on both sides of Nootka Sound, from Cape Scott to Berkley's Sound, (opposite Cape Flattery, on the eastern side of the Straits de Fuca) are called by Capt. Ingraham, Quadras Isles.

PINTCHLUCO River, a large branch of the Chata Uche, the upper part of Appalachicola river.

PIORIAS Fort and Village, Old, in the N. W. Territory, on the western shore of Illinois river, and at the southern end of Illinois Lake ; 210 miles from Mississippi river, and 30 below the Craws Meadows river. The summit on which the stockaded fort stood, commands a fine prospect of the country to the eastward, and up the lake, to the point where the river comes in at the north end ; to the westward are large meadows. In the lake (which is only a dilatation of the river, 19½ miles in length, and 3 in breadth) is great plenty of fish, and in particular, sturgeon and picanau. The country to the westward is low and very level, and full of swamps, some a mile wide, bordered with fine meadows, and in some places the high land comes to the river in points, or narrow necks. Here is abundance of cherry, plum, and other fruit trees. The Indians at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, ceded to the United States a tract of 12 miles square at this fort. N. lat. 40 53, W. long. 91 12 30.

PIORIAS Wintering Ground, a tract of land in the N. W. Territory, on the S. E. side of Illinois river, about 40 miles above, and N. E. of the Great Cave, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and 27 below the island Pierre. About a quarter of a mile from the river, on the eastern side of it, is a meadow of many miles long, and 5 or 6 miles broad. In this meadow are many small lakes, communicating with each other, and by which there are passages for small boats or canoes ; and one leads to the Illinois river.

PIORIAS, an Indian nation of the N. W. Territory, who with the Mitchigamias could furnish 300 warriors, 20 years ago. They inhabit near the settlements in the Illinois country. A tribe of this name inhabit a village on the Mississippi, a mile above Fort Chartres. It could furnish about the same period 170 warriors of the Piorias and Mitchigamias. They are idle and debauched.

R R

PIRAUCY, a river of Brazil, S. America, S. S. E. of Rio Grand, and Point Negro.

PISCA, a handsome town in the audience of Lima in Peru, with a good harbour and spacious road. The country round it is fertile, and it sends to the neighbouring settlements quantities of fruit and wine. It formerly stood a quarter of a league farther to the south, but being destroyed by an earthquake, in 1682, it was removed to its present situation, about half a mile from the sea. It is 140 miles south of Lima. S. lat. 14, W. long. 73 35.

PISCADORES, or *Fishers*, two great rocks on the coast of Peru, in lat. 16 48 south, near the broken gap between Atico and Ocona.

PISCADORES, rocks above the town of Callao, in Peru ; 5 leagues N. N. W. of Callao Port. They are 6 in number ; the largest is west of the port of Ancon de Rhodas, and 3 leagues south-east of Chaucai Port.

PISCATAQUA. See *Pascataqua*.

PISCATAQUA Head. See *York County*, Maine.

PISCATAQUA, the ancient name of lands in the District of Maine, supposed to comprehend the lands known by the names of Kittery and Berwick.

PISCATAWAY, a township of New-Jersey, situated in Middlesex co. on Rariton river, 6 miles from its mouth. It has 2,261 inhabitants, including 218 slaves. It is 3½ miles N. E. of New-Brunswick, and 14 south-west of Elizabeth-Town.

PISCATAWAY, a small post-town of Prince George's co. Maryland ; situated on the creek of its name which runs westward into Patowmac river, opposite Mount Vernon in Virginia, and 14 miles south of the Federal City. The town is 16 miles south-west of Upper Marlborough, 16 north of Port Tobacco, and 67 S. W. by S. of Baltimore.

PISCO, a noted harbour on the coast of Peru, in the province of Los Reyes, 6 leagues from the port of Chinca ; Lerin Chinca lying half way between them. The road is safe and capacious enough to hold the navy of France. The town is inhabited by about 300 families, most of them mestizoes, mulattoes, and negroes ; the whites being much the smallest number. It has 3 churches, and a chapel for Indians ; lies about half a mile from the sea, and 123 miles south of Lima. The

ruins

ruins of the ancient town of Pisca are still visible, extending from the sea shore to the New town. It was destroyed by an earthquake and inundation on Oct. 19, 1680. The sea, at that time, retired half a league, and returned with such fury, that it overflowed almost as much land beyond its bounds. S. lat. 13 36, W. long. 76 15.

PISS-POT, a bay on the south shore of the straits of Magellan, in the Long Reach, 8 leagues W. by N. of Cape Notch. S. lat. 53 14, W. long. 75 12.

PISTOLET, a large bay at the northern end of Newfoundland, setting up from the Straits of Bellisle. Its western side is formed by Cape Norman, and its eastern point by Burnt Cape; 3 leagues apart.

PITCAIRN'S *Island*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 6 or 7 miles in length and 2 in breadth. It has neither river nor harbour; but has some mountains which may be seen 15 leagues off to the S. E. All the S. side is lined with rocks. S. lat. 25 2, W. long. 133 21. The variation of the needle off this island, in 1767, was 2 46 E.

PITON *Point, Great*, the S. W. point of the island of St. Lucia, in the West-Indies, and the most westerly point of the island. It is on a kind of a peninsula, the northern part of which is called Point Chimatchin.

PITT, a county of N. Carolina, in Newbern district, bounded N. E. by Beaufort, and S. W. by Glasgow. It contains 8,275 inhabitants, including 2,367 slaves. Chief town, Greenville.

PITT, *Fort*, formerly *Fort du Quesne*. See *Pittsburg*.

PITTSBOROUGH, or *Pittsburg*, the capital of Chatham co. N. Carolina, is situated on a rising ground, and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 40 or 50 houses. The country in its environs is rich and well cultivated; and is much resorted to from the maritime parts of the State in the sickly months. The Hickory Mountain is not far distant, and the air and water here are as pure as any in the world. It is 26 miles south-west of Hillsborough, 36 west of Raleigh, 54 north-west of Fayetteville, and 505 from Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, the capital of Alleghany co. situated on a beautiful plain running to a point. The Alleghany, which is a beautiful clear stream, on the north, and the

Monongahela, which is a muddy stream, on the south, uniting below where Fort du Quesne stood, form the majestic Ohio; which is there a quarter of a mile wide; 1,188 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, and 500 above Limestone, in Kentucky. This town was laid out on Penn's plan, in the year 1765, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela, about 200 yards from Fort du Quesne, which was taken from the French, by the British, in 1760, and who changed its name to Fort Pitt, in honour of the late Earl of Chatham. It contains between 150 and 200 houses, a gaol, court-house, Presbyterian church, a church for German Lutherans, an academy, two breweries, and a distillery. It has been lately fortified, and a party of troops stationed in it. By an enumeration made Dec. 1795, it appears that there were then 1,353 inhabitants in this borough; the number has considerably increased since. The hills on the Monongahela side are very high, extend down the Ohio, and abound with coals. Before the revolution, one of these coal-hills, it is said, took fire and continued burning 8 years; when it was effectually extinguished by part of the hill giving way and filling up the crater. On the back side of the town, from Grant's Hill, (so called from his army's being here cut to pieces by the Indians) there is a beautiful prospect of the two rivers, waiting along their separate streams till they meet and join at the point of the town. On every side, hills covered with trees, appear to add simplicity and beauty to the scene. At the distance of 100 miles up the Alleghany is a small creek, which, in some places, boils or bubbles forth, like the waters of Hell Gate, in New-York State, from which proceeds an oily substance, deemed by the people of this country, singularly beneficial, and an infallible cure for weakness in the stomach, for rheumatic pains, for sore breasts in women, bruises, &c. The oil is gathered by the country people and Indians, who boil it and bring it to Pittsburg for sale; and there is scarcely a single inhabitant who does not possess a bottle of it, and is able to recount its many virtues, and its many cures. The navigation of the Ohio, in a dry season, is rather troublesome from Pittsburg to the *Mingo-Town*, about 75 miles; but from thence to the Mississippi there is always water enough

for barges carrying from 100 to 200 tons burden, such as are used on the river Thames, between London and Oxford, viz. from 100 to 120 feet keel, 16 to 18 feet in breadth, 4 feet in depth, and when loaded, drawing about 3 feet water. During the season of the floods in the spring, vessels of 100 or 200 tons burden may go from Pittsburg to the sea with safety, in 16 or 17 days, although the distance is upwards of 2,000 miles. It is 178 miles W. by N. of Carlisle; 303 in the same direction from Philadelphia; 283 N. W. by N. of Alexandria, in Virginia; and 445 from Port Washington, in the N. W. Territory. N. lat. 40 31 44, W. long. 80 8.

PITTSFIELD, a pleasant post-town of Massachusetts, situated on the west line of Berkshire co. 6 miles N. of Lenox, 38 W. of Northampton, 140 W. of Boston, and 40 N. E. of Albany. This township, and those N. and S. of it, on the banks of Housatonic river, are in a rich vale, from one to seven miles wide. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1,992 inhabitants. The place of worship is a very handsome edifice, with a bell and cupola, from which there is a charming prospect.

PITTSFIELD, a township of New-Hampshire, situated in Rockingham co. It was incorporated in 1782, and contains 888 inhabitants. It was taken from Chichester, on Suncook river, N. E. of Concord.

PITTSFIELD, the north-easternmost township of Rutland co. Vermont, containing 49 inhabitants. It has Chittenden township on the S. W. and Philadelphia, in Addison co. on the N. W.

PITTSFORD, a township of Vermont, in Rutland co.

PITT'S Grove, a village in Salem co. New-Jersey.

PITTQUOTTING, an Indian settlement in the N. W. Territory, at the mouth of Huron river, which empties into Lake Erie.

PITT'S Island, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies near the main land, about half way from Dixon's Entrance to Prince William's Sound, and between Cross Sound and Port Banks.

PITTSBURY, a post-town of the District of Maine, situated in Lincoln co. on Kennebeck river, 5 miles below Hallowell Hook, 22 N. by W. of Wiscasset, 70 N. by E. of Portland, 187 N. by E.

of Boston, and 547 from Philadelphia. It contained, in 1790, 605 inhabitants. The western part called *Cobissey* or *Cobesey*, has an Episcopal church, with an annual income of 28 guineas, given by Dr. Gardiner for the support of an Episcopal minister.

PITTSBURY, a post-town of New-Jersey, in Hunterdon co. on the west head waters of Rariton river, 10 miles E. by N. of Alexandria on Delaware river, 32 northerly of Trenton, and 58 N. E. of Philadelphia.

PITTSBURY, a township of New-York, in Rensselaer co. It is bounded southerly by Rensselaerwyck and Stephentown, and northerly by Schactekoke and Cambridge. In 1790 it contained 2,447 inhabitants, including 33 slaves; 419 of its inhabitants, in 1796, were electors.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge, and the tide waters; bounded S. by the State of N. Carolina, and N. by Campbell co. It contains 11,252 inhabitants, including 5,933 slaves.

PIURA, the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name in Peru, and was the first Spanish settlement in that country; founded in 1531, by Don Francisco Pizarro, who also built the first church in it. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants. The houses are generally of one story, built of unburnt bricks, or of a kind of cane, called quincas. The climate is hot and dry. S. lat. 5 11, W. long. 80 5.

PLACENTIA Bay, on the S. coast of Newfoundland Island, opens between Chapeau-Rouge Point westward, and Cape St. Mary's on the E. 15½ leagues apart; lying between lat. 46 53 30, and 47 54 N. and between long. 54 1, and 55 21 30 W. It is very spacious, has several islands towards its head, and forms a good harbour for ships; and is frequented by such vessels as are bound either into the gulf or river of St. Lawrence. The port-town which gives name to the bay is on the eastern shore; 67 leagues to the E. of the island of Cape Breton; 40 miles W. by S. of St. John's, and in lat. 47 15 N. and long. 55 13 W. The harbour is so very capacious, that 150 sail of ships may lie in security, and can fish as quietly as in any river. The entrance into it is by a narrow channel; which will admit but one ship at a time. Sixty sail of ships can conveniently dry their fish on the

the Great Strand, which lies between 2 steep hills, and is about 3 miles long. One of the hills is separated from the strand, by a small brook which runs out of the channel, and forms a fort of lake, called the Little Bay, in which are caught great quantities of salmon. The inhabitants dry their fish on what is called the Little Strand. The French had formerly a fort called St. Louis, situated on a ridge of dangerous rocks, which contracts the entrance into the harbour. This ridge must be left on the starboard, going in.

PLAIN du Nord, a town on the north side of the Island of St. Domingo, situated at the south-east corner of Bay de l'Acul, and on the road from Cape Francois to Port de Paix, nearly 5 leagues west by south of the Cape, and 13 S. E. by E. of Port de Paix.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, co. of Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 458 inhabitants. It is 120 miles west by north of Boston.

PLAINFIELD, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

PLAINFIELD, a township in the N. W. corner of Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, on the east bank of Connecticut river, which separates it from Hartland in Vermont. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1,024 inhabitants.

PLAINFIELD, a township in the S. E. part of Windham co. Connecticut, on the east side of Quinabaug river, which divides it from Brooklyn and Canterbury. It is about 14 miles north-east of Norwich, has two Presbyterian churches, an academy, and was settled in 1689.

PLAISANCE, a town on the middle of the neck of the north peninsula of the island of St. Domingo; 12 leagues S. W. of Cape Francois, and 7 north of Les Gonaves.

PLANTAIN Garden River, at the east end of the island of Jamaica, and N. by W. of Point Morant. There is a kind of bay at its mouth; and on it, within land, is the town of Bath.

PLASTOW, or *Pluistow*, a township in the south-eastern part of Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, separated from Haverhill in Massachusetts, (of which it was formerly a part) by the southern State line. It was incorporated in 1749, and contains 521 inhabitants; 12 or 14 miles south-westward of Exeter, and 28 south-west of Portsmouth.

PLATA Cayr, or *Keys*, a large sand-bank from 10 to 14 leagues north of the north coast of the island of St. Domingo. It is nearly 10 leagues in length, at west by north, and from 2 to 6 miles in breadth. The east end is nearly due north of Old Cape Francois.

PLATA, an island on the coast of Quito, in Peru, 4 or 5 leagues W. N. W. from Cape St. Lorenzo, and in lat. 1 10 south. It is 4 miles long and 1½ broad; and affords little else than grass and small trees. The anchoring places are on the east side near the middle of the island.

PLATA, River de la, is one of the largest rivers on this globe, and falls into the S. Atlantic Ocean between Capes St. Anthony southward, and St. Mary on the northward, which are about 150 miles apart. It acquires this name after the junction of the Parana and Paraguay; and separates Brazil from the Desert Coast. Its navigation, although very extensive, is rather dangerous, on account of the number of sandy islands and rocks in its channel, which are perhaps difficult to avoid, by reason of the currents and different sets of the tide, which they produce. For these and other reasons, ships seldom enter this river, unless urged by necessity; especially as there are many bays, harbours, and ports on the coast where vessels can find good and safe anchorage. The water is sweet, clears the lungs, and is said to be a specific against rheums and fluxions; but is of a petrifying quality. See *Paraguay*, for a more particular account. Cape St. Anthony is in lat. 36 32 south, and long. 56 34 west.

PLATA, a city of Peru, in S. America, in the province of Charcas, built in 1539. It stands on a small plain, environed by eminences, which defend it from all winds. The air in summer is very mild; nor is there any considerable difference throughout the year, except in the winter months, viz. May, June, and July, when tempests of thunder and lightning and rain are frequent; but all the other parts of the year the air is serene. The houses have delightful gardens planted with European fruit trees, but water is very scarce in the city. It has a large and elegant cathedral, adorned with paintings and gildings, a church for Indians, an hospital, and 2 nunneries; and contains about 14,000 inhabitants. Here are also an un-

ty and two colleges, in which lectures on all the sciences are read. In its vicinity are mines of silver in the mountain of Porco; which have been neglected since those of Potosi were discovered. It is seated on the river Chimdo, 500 miles S. E. of Cusco. S. lat. 19 16, west long. 63 40. The jurisdiction of this name is 200 leagues in length, and 100 in breadth, extending on each side of the famous river La Plata. In winter the nights are cold, but the days moderately warm. The frost is neither violent nor lasting, and the snows very inconsiderable.

PLATE, *Monte de*, a mountainous settlement near the centre of the island of St. Domingo, towards its eastern extremity, 15 leagues north of the mouth of Macoriz river, and 16 to the north-east of the city of St. Domingo. It was formerly a flourishing place, and called a city; but the whole parish does not now contain above 600 souls. Two leagues to the N. E. of it is the wretched settlement of Boya, to which the cacique Henri retired, with the small remnant of Indians, when the cruelties of the Spaniards, in the reign of Charles V. had driven him to a revolt. There does not now exist one pure descendant of their race.

PLATE, *Point*, the north point of the entrance into Port Dauphin, on the E. coast of the Island of Cape Breton, or Sydney; and 3 leagues south-west by south of Cape Fumi, which is the south-west boundary of the harbour of Achepe.

PLATE, *Port de*, on the N. coast of the island of St. Domingo, is overlooked by a white mountain, and lies 22 leagues W. of Old Cape Francois. It has 3 fathoms water at its entrance, but diminishes within; and is but an indifferent harbour. The bottom is in some parts sharp rocks, capable of cutting the cables. A vessel must, on entering, keep very close to the point of the breaker, near the eastern fort; when in, she anchors in the middle of the port. The canton of Port de Plate greatly abounds in mines of gold, silver and copper. There are also mines of plaster. It is unhealthy, from the custom which the inhabitants have of drinking the water of a ravin. It has a handsome church and about 2,500 inhabitants.

PLATE *Ferne, La*, a town on the S. side of the N. peninsula of St. Domingo, 3 leagues W. of Point du Para-

dis, which is opposite the settlement of that name, a league from the sea; 2½ leagues S. by E. of Bombarde, and 13 S. E. by S. of the Mole. N. lat. 19 56, W. long. from Paris, 75 40.

PLATTE, *La*, a small river of Vermont which falls into Lake Champlain at Shelburne.

PLATFORM, a bay on the N. coast of the island of Jamaica, eastward of Dunklin's Cliff.

PLATTSBURGH is an extensive township in Clinton co. New-York, situated on the west margin of Lake Champlain, lying northerly of Willborough, about 300 miles north of N. York city, and nearly that distance southerly of Quebec in Canada. From the south part of the town the mountains trund away wide from the lake, and leave a charming tract of excellent land, of a rich loam, well watered, and about an equal proportion suitable for meadow and for tillage. The land rises in a gentle ascent for several miles from the lake, of which every farm will have a delightful view. Several years ago, this township, and the whole county indeed, which at present contains several thousand inhabitants, was a wilderness; now they have a house for public worship, a court-house and gaol, the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace sit here twice in a year; they have artizans of almost every kind among them, and furnish among themselves all the materials for building, glass excepted. Polite circles may here be found, and the genteel traveller be entertained with the luxuries of a sea-port, a tune on the harpsichord, and a philosophical conversation. In 1790, it contained 458 inhabitants, including 13 slaves. In 1796 there were 142 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

PLAY *Green*, or *Pusacogan*, in Upper Canada, lies near the north shore of Winnipeg Lake, in lat. 53 53, and long. 97 54.

PLEASANT *Point*, a north-easterly head-land in Merry Meeting Bay, District of Maine, and in Lincoln co. See *Merry Meeting Bay*.

PLEASANT *Point*, the eastern boundary of the mouth of Hawk's, or Sandwich river, in the harbour of Chebucto, on the southern coast of Nova-Scotia.

PLEASANT *River*, a small village where is a post-office on the sea-coast of Washington co. District of Maine, and

and at the head of Narraguagus Bay; 16 miles N. E. of Goldsborough, and 32 W. by S. of Machias.

PLEIN River, the northern head-water of Illinois river. It interlocks with Chicago river, a water of Lake Michigan. Forty miles from its source is the place called Hid-Island; 26 miles farther it passes through Dupage Lake; and 5 miles below the lake, and southward of Mount Juliet, it joins Theakiki river, which comes from the eastward. Thence the united stream assumes the name of Illinois. The land between these branches is rich, and intermixed with swamps and ponds.

PLUCKEMIN, a town or village of some trade, in Somerset co. New-Jersey, 28 miles north of Princeton, and about 18 S. W. of Brunswick. It derived its singular name from an old Irishman, noted for his address in *taking in* people.

PLUE, *Lac la Plue*, or *Rainy Lake*, lies W. by N. of Lake Superior, and E. by S. of the Lake of the Woods, in Upper Canada. The Narrows are in N. lat.

Fort Lac la Plue	-	49° 3' 2"
Island Portage	- -	48 35 49
At the Barrier	- -	50 7 31
Long.	95 8 30 W.	50 7 51

PLUMB Island, on the coast of Massachusetts, is about 9 miles long, and about half a mile broad, extending from the entrance of Ipswich river on the south, nearly a north course to the mouth of Merrimack river, and is separated from the main land by a narrow sound, called Plumb Island river, which is fordable in several places at low water. It consists for the most part of sand, blown into ludicrous heaps, and crowned with bushes bearing the beach plum. There is however, a valuable property of salt-marsh, and at the S. end of the island, are 2 or 3 good farms. On the N. end stand the light-houses, and the remains of a wooden fort, built during the war, for the defence of the harbour. On the sea shore of this island, and on Salisbury beach, the Marine Society, and other gentlemen of Newbury-Port, have humanely erected several small houses, furnished with fuel and other conveniences, for the relief of mariners who may be shipwrecked on this coast. The N. end lies in lat. 43 4 N. and long. 70 47 W. See *Newbury-Port*.

PLUMB Island, on the N. E. coast of Long-Island, in the State of New-York,

is annexed to Southold in Suffolk co. It contains about 800 acres, and supports 7 families. It is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, butter, cheese, and wool. It is three-fourths of a mile from the eastern point of Southold. This island, with the sandy point of Gardner's Island, form the entrance of Gardner's Bay.

PLUMB Point, Great, on the S. coast of the island of Jamaica, forms the S. E. limit of the peninsula of Port-Royal, which shelters the harbour of Kingston. *Little Plumb Point* lies westward of the former, towards the town of Port-Royal, on the south side of the peninsula.

PLUMSTEAD, a post-town of Pennsylvania, situated on the W. side of Delaware river, 36 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 13 S. by W. of Alexandria, in New-Jersey.

PLYMOUTH, a maritime county in the eastern part of the State of Massachusetts, having Massachusetts Bay to the N. E. Bristol co. S. W. Barnstable co. S. E. and Norfolk co. N. W. It is subdivided into 15 townships, of which Plymouth is the chief; and contains 4,240 houses, and 29,535 inhabitants. Within the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, there are now in operation, 14 blast, and 6 air furnaces, 20 forges, 7 sifting and rolling mills, besides a number of trip-hammer shops, and an almost incredible number of nail-shops, and others for common smithery. These furnaces, supplied from the neighbouring mines, produce annually from 1,500 to 1,800 tons of iron ware. The forges, on an average, manufacture more than 1,000 tons annually, and the sifting and rolling mills, at least 1,500 tons. The various manufactures of these mills, have given rise to many other branches in iron and steel, viz. cut and hammered nails, spades and shovels, card teeth, saws, scythes, metal buttons, cannon balls, bells, fire arms, &c. In these counties are also manufactured hand-bellows, combs, sheet-iron for the tin manufacture, wire, linseed oil, snuff, stone and earthen ware. The iron-works, called the Federal Furnace, are 7 miles from Plymouth harbour.

PLYMOUTH, the capital of the above county. See *Appendix*.

PLYMOUTH, a town in Litchfield co. Connecticut.

PLYMOUTH, a post-town of New-Hampshire, situated in Grafton co. at the

the mouth of Baker's river, on its S. side, where it falls into the river Penigewasset; 45 miles N. of Concord, 71 north-westerly of Portsmouth, and 445 N.E. of Philadelphia. The township was incorporated in 1763, and contains 625 inhabitants.

PLYMOUTH, formerly *Apple-Town*, in New-York State, lies on the west side of Seneca Lake, 12 miles south-east of Geneva, on a beautiful declivity, falling gradually towards the lake, and commands a delightful prospect to the western country, and up and down the lake. Twenty houses were building here in 1796, and as the new State-road, from the Cayuga, intersects the town, a ferry established, and another town laid out on the opposite side of the lake, it promises fair to become a considerable and very thriving village. It is well watered by copious springs.

PLYMOUTH, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Luzerne co. the other in that of Montgomery.

PLYMOUTH, a small post-town of N. Carolina, on the south side of Roanoke river, about 5 miles above Albemarle Sound. It is 23 miles south-west by S. of Edenton, and 463 south by west of Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH, a settlement on the south peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and in the dependence of Jeremie.

PLYMOUTH-TOWN, in the island of Tobago, in the West-Indies. N. lat. 10 10, W. long. 60 32.

PLYMPTON, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, 45 miles S. E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1707, and contains 956 inhabitants.

POCAHONTAS, a town in Chesterfield co. Virginia, within the jurisdiction of Petersburg in Dinwiddie co. It probably derives its name from the famous princess Pocahontas, the daughter of king Powhatan.

POCKREKESKO, a river of New-Britain, N. America.

POCOMOKE, an eastern water of Chesapeake Bay, navigable a few miles. On its eastern side, about 20 miles from its mouth, is the town of Snow Hill.

POCOTALIGO, a village of S. Carolina, 15 miles from Combahee ferry, and 67 from Charleston.

POGE, *Cape*, the N. E. point of Chaquiddick Island, near Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. From Holmes's

Hole to this cape the course is S. E. by E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues distant. In the channel between them there are 11 and 12 fathoms water. N. lat. 41 25, W. long. from Greenwich 70 22.

POINT, a township in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania.

POINT Alderton, the S. W. point of Boston harbour. N. lat. 42 20, W. long. 70 54.

POINT-AU-FER, a place near the head or northern part of Lake Champlain, within the limits of the United States. It was delivered up by the British in 1796.

POINT *la Pro*, the eastern limit of Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of New-Brunswick.

POINTE *des Pieges*, a cape on the south side of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues west of the mouth of Pedernales river.

POINT *Jadith*, in the township of South-Kingstown, is the south extremity of the western shore of Narraganset Bay in Rhode-Island. It is 9 miles south-south-west of Newport. N. lat. 41 24, W. long. 71 28.

POINT *Petre*, in the island of Guadeloupe, has strong fortifications, and lies about 20 miles from Fort Louis.

POJAUHTECUL, called by the Spaniards Volcan de Orizaba, a celebrated mountain in Mexico, or New-Spain, which began to send forth smoke in 1545, and continued to do so for 20 years; but for two centuries past, there has not been observed the smallest sign of burning. The mountain, which is of a conical figure, is the highest land in Mexico, and is descried by seamen who are steering that way, at the distance of 50 leagues; and is higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. Its top is always covered with snow, and its border adorned with large cedars, pine, and other trees of valuable wood, which make the prospect of it every way beautiful. It is 90 miles eastward of the city of Mexico.

POKONCA, a mountain in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, 22 miles N. W. of Easton, and 26 south-easterly of Wyoming Falls.

POLAND, a township in Cumberland co. District of Maine.

POLLIPLES *Island*, a small rocky island, about 80 or 100 rods in circumference, at the northern entrance of the High Lands in Hudson's river; remarkable only as the place where
fulcrs.

Sailors require a treat of persons who have never before passed the river.

POMALACTA, a village in the jurisdiction of the town of Guafuntos, in the province of Quito, famous for the ruins of a fortress built by the Yncas, or ancient emperors of Peru.

POMFRET, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, containing 710 inhabitants. It is 11 miles W. of the ferry on Connecticut river, in the town of Hartford, and 64 N. E. of Bennington.

POMFRET, a post-town of Connecticut, in Windham co. It is 40 miles E. by N. of Hartford, 66 S. W. of Boston, and 264 N. E. of Philadelphia; and contains a Congregational church, and a few neat houses. The township was first settled in 1686 by emigrants from Roxbury. It was part of the *Masbamogus* purchase, and in 1713 it was erected into a township. Quinabaug river separates it from Killingly on the east. In Pomfret is the famous cave, where General Putnam conquered and slew the wolf.

POMPTON, in Bergen co. New-Jersey, lies on Ringwood, a branch of Passaic river, about 23 miles north-west of New-York city.

POMPEY, a military township in Onondago co. New-York, incorporated in 1794. It comprehends the townships of Pompey, Tully, and Fabius, together with that part of the lands called the Onondago Reservation; bounded northerly by the Genesee road, and westerly by the Onondago Creek. In 1796, there were 179 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

PONPON. See *Edisto River*, South-Carolina.

PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of West-Florida, which communicates eastward with the Gulf of Mexico, and westward with Mississippi river, through Lake Maurepas and Iberville river. It is about 40 miles long, 24 broad, and 18 feet deep. The following creeks fall into it on the N. side, viz. Tangipahoe, and Le Comble, 4 feet deep; Chefuncta, 7; and Bonfouca, 6; and from the peninsula of Orleans, Tigahoc, at the mouth of which was a small post. The Bayouk of St. John also communicates on the same side. The French inhabitants, who formerly resided on the N. side of this lake, chiefly employed themselves in making pitch, tar, and turpentine, and raising stock, for which the

country is very favourable. See *Maurepas*.

PONTCHARTRAIN, an island in Lake Superior, south by west of Maurepas Island, and N. W. of Hocquart Island.

PONTEQUE, or *Pontique*, a point on the W. coast of Mexico, 10 leagues N. by E. of Cape Corientes, between which is the bay de Valderas. To the westward of it are two small islands of its name, a league from the main. There are also rocks, called the rocks of Pontequé, 20 leagues south-west of the port of Matanchel.

POPA MADRE, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 50 miles east of Cartagena. N. lat. 10 15, west long. 74 32.

POPAYAN, a province of S. America, in New Granada, about 400 miles in length and 300 in breadth. The country is unhealthy, but vast quantities of gold are found in it. It is still mostly in possession of the native Americans.

POPAYAN, the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see, inhabited chiefly by creoles. It is 220 miles N. E. of Quito.

POPLAR Spring, in the north-western part of Ann Arundel co. Maryland, near a brook, 3 miles southerly of the west branch of Patapco river, on the high road from Baltimore to Fredericktown, about 27 miles west of Baltimore, and 41 N. W. of Annapolis.

POPLIN, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham co. 12 miles westerly of Exeter, and 26 westerly of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 493 inhabitants.

POOUSOOMSUCK, a river of Vermont, which runs a southerly course, and falls into Connecticut river in the township of Barnet, near the Lower bar of the 15 mile falls. It is 100 yards wide, and noted for the quantity and quality of salmon it produces. On this river, which is settled 20 miles up, are some of the best townships in the State.

PORCAS, *Ilhade*, or *Island of Hogs*, lies eastward of St. Sebastian's Island, on the coast of Brazil, and 20 miles eastward of the Bay of Saints.

PORCAS, *Morro de*, or *Hog's Strand*, on the west coast of New Mexico, is northward of Point Higuerra, the south-west point of the peninsula which forms the bay of Panama. From thence ships usually take their departure, to go southward for the coast of Peru.

PEACO, a jurisdiction of S. America,

in the province of Charcos, beginning at the west end of the town of Potosi, about 25 leagues from the city of La Plata, and extending about 20 leagues.

PORCO, a town in the above jurisdiction, west of the mines of Potosi. S. lat. 19 40, W. long. 64 50.

PORCUPINE; Cape. See *Blowin-down*.

PORPOISE, Cape, on the coast of York co. District of Maine, is 7 leagues N. by E. of Cape Neddock, and 5 south-west of Wood Island. It is known by the highlands of Kennebunk, which lie to the north-west of it. A vessel that draws 10 feet water will be aground at low water in the harbour here. It is so narrow, that a vessel cannot turn round; is within 100 yards of the sea, and secure from all winds, whether you have anchor or not:

PORTAGE, Point, on the east coast of New-Brunswick, and in the south-west part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the N. limit of Miramichi Bay, as Point Ecoumenac does the south.

PORT AMHERST, a bay on the south-eastern coast of Nova-Scotia, south-west of Port Roseway, and 17 miles N. E. of Cape Sable.

PORT ANGEL, a harbour on the W. coast of Mexico, about half way between St. Pedro and Compostella. It is a broad and open bay, having good anchorage, but bad landing. N. lat 13 32, W. long. 97 4.

PORT ANTONIO, in the north-eastern part of the island of Jamaica, lies W. by N. of the north-east point; having Fort George and Navy Island on the west, and Wood's Island eastward. It is capable of holding a large fleet; and if it were fortified and accommodated for refitting ships of war, would be of great importance, as it is only 36 leagues westerly of Cape Tiburon in St. Domingo, and opens directly into the Windward Passage. The town of Titchfield lies on this bay.

PORTA Maria, in the N. E. part of the island of Jamaica, is south-easterly from Gallina Point.

PORTA Port, on the N. W. side of the island of Newfoundland; the south entrance into which is 10 or 12 leagues from Cape St. George.

PORT au Prince, a jurisdiction and sea-port, at the head of the great Bay or Bight of Leogane, in the west part of the island of St. Domingo. The town, which is seated on the head of the bay,

S s

is the seat of the French government in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. Though singularly favoured with the east winds, it was long the tomb of the unhappy Europeans, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining good water. By the exertions of M. de Marbois, who resided here about 5 years, in constructing fountains, public basins, and airy prisons, the place has become far more healthy and desirable. The jurisdiction contains 6 parishes, and its exports from January 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year; were as follow: 2,497,321 lbs. white sugar; 443,716,226 lbs. brown sugar; 17,829,424 lbs. coffee; 1,878,999 lbs. cotton; 137,951 lbs. indigo; other articles, as hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 8,248½ livres. The total value of duties on the above articles on exportation was 189,945 dolls. 46 cents. This fine town was nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, in Nov. and Dec. 1791. It is only fit for a shipping place for the produce of the adjacent country, and for that of the rich plains of the Cul de Sac to the northward. The island of Gonave to the westward would enable a squadron to block up the port. The line of communication between Port au Prince and the town of St. Domingo, is by the ponds, and through the towns of Neybe, Azua, Bani, &c. The distance from Port au Prince to St. Domingo city being 69 leagues east by south; for they reckon it 14 leagues from the guard El Fondo to Port au Prince. To shorten this way a little, and particularly to render it less disagreeable, one may cross the Brackish Pond in a canoe. Port au Prince is 7 leagues east by north of the town of Leogane, and about 50 south by east as the road runs, from Port de Paix. N. lat. 18 34, W. long. from Paris 74 45.

PORT BANKS, on the north-west coast of N. America, lies south-east of Pitt's Island, and north-west of Point Bukarelli.

PORT CABANAS, on the northern side of the island of Cuba, lies E. by N. of Bahia Hondu, and westward of Port Mariel.

PORT DAUPHIN, a bay on the eastern coast of Cape Breton Island, about 18 leagues S. by W. of Cape Raye in Newfoundland.

PORT DE PAIX, a jurisdiction and sea-port,

sea-port, on the north side of the island of St. Domingo, towards the western end, and opposite the island of Tortue, 4 leagues distant. The jurisdiction contains 7 parishes; the exports from which, from Jan. 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, of the same year, were as follow: 331,900 lbs. white sugar; 515,500 lbs. brown sugar; 1,957,618 lbs. coffee; 35,154 lbs. cotton; 29,181 lbs. indigo. The duties on exportation of the above amounted to 9,407 dollars 60 cents. It is 30 leagues north of St. Mark, 17 E. by N. of the Mole, and 19½ westward of Cape Francois. N. lat. 19 54, W. long. from Paris 75 12.

PORT DE LA CHAUDIERE, on the S. coast of the island of St. Domingo, lies at the eastern entrance of the Bay of Ocoa, which is 18 leagues W. by S. of the city of St. Domingo. This port is large, open, and deep enough to admit vessels of any burden.

PORT DESIRE, a harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia, S. America, where vessels sometimes touch in their passage to the South Sea. It is about 150 miles N. E. of Port St. Julian. S. lat. 47 6, W. long. 64 24.

PORT DU PRINCE, a town on the northern coast of the island of Cuba, having a good harbour. The town stands in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed numerous herds of cattle.

PORT EGDMONT, on the N. coast of one of the Falkland Isles, and towards the W. end of that coast. It is one of the most extensive and commodious harbours in the world; so that it has been asserted that the whole navy of Great-Britain might ride securely in it. Commodore Byron discovered this excellent harbour in 1775, on being sent to take possession of the islands for the British government.

PORTER, a lake of Nova-Scotia, which empties itself into the ocean, 5 leagues eastward of Halifax. It is 15 miles in length, and half a mile in width, with islands in it.

PORTERFIELD, a small settlement in York co. District of Maine.

PORTERO, a river of Peru, which empties into the sea at the city of Baldivia.

PORT JULIAN, or *Port St. Julian*, a harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia, in S. America, 150 miles S. by W. of Port Desire. It has a free and open entrance, and salt is found near it. The conti-

nent is not above 100 leagues broad here. Besides salt ponds, here are plenty of wild cattle, horses, Peruvian sheep, and wild dogs, but the water is bad. S. lat. 49 10, W. long. 68 44.

PORTLAND, a post-town and port of entry, in Cumberland co. District of Maine. It is the capital of the district, and is situated on a promontory in Casco Bay, and was formerly a part of Falmouth. It is 50 miles S. by W. of Wiscasset, 123 N. by W. of Boston, and 469 N. E. of Philadelphia. In July, 1786, this part of the town, being the most populous and mercantile, and situated on the harbour, together with the islands which belong to Falmouth, was incorporated by the name of Portland. It has a most excellent, safe, and capacious harbour, which is seldom or never completely frozen over. It is near the main ocean, and is easy of access. The inhabitants carry on a considerable foreign trade, build ships, and are largely concerned in the fishery. It is one of the most thriving commercial towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Although three-fourths of it was laid in ashes by the British fleet in 1775, it has since been entirely rebuilt, and contains about 2300 inhabitants. Among its public buildings are 3 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians, and a handsome court-house. A light-house was erected in 1790, on a point of land called Portland Head, at the entrance of the harbour. It is a stone edifice, 72 feet high, exclusive of the lanthorn, and stands in lat. 44 2 N. and long. 69 52 W. The following directions are to be observed in coming into the harbour. Bring the light to bear N. N. W. then run for it, allowing a small distance on the larboard hand; and when abreast of the same, then run N. by W. This course will give good anchorage from half a mile, to a mile and a half. No variation of the compass is allowed. The works erected in 1795, for the defence of Portland, consist of a fort, a citadel, a battery for 10 pieces of cannon, an artillery-store, a guard-house, an air furnace for heating shot, and a covered way from the fort to the battery.

PORTLAND Head, in Casco Bay, in the District of Maine, the promontory on which the light-house above described stands. From the light-house to Alden's Ledge, is 4 leagues S. S. E. High water

water in Portland harbour, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock. See *Portland*.

PORTLAND Point, on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, and the most southerly land in it, lies in lat. 17 48 N. and long. 77 42 W.

PORTLOCK'S Harbour, on the N. W. coast of N. America, has a narrow entrance compared with its circular form within. The middle of the entrance lies in lat. 57 43 30, and long. 136 42 30 W.

PORT Marquis, a harbour on the coast of Mexico, in the North Pacific Ocean, 3 miles eastward of Acapulco, where ships from Peru frequently land their contraband goods. N. lat. 17 27, W. long. 102 26.

PORTO Bello, a sea-port town of S. America, having a good harbour on the northern side of the Isthmus of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma Proper, nearly opposite to Panama on the southern side of the isthmus. It is situated close to the sea, on the declivity of a mountain which surrounds the whole harbour. It abounds with reptiles in the rainy season, and at all times is very unhealthy; and is chiefly inhabited by people of colour, and negroes. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who demolished the fortifications. But it is now strongly fortified. N. lat. 9 34 35, W. long. 81 52. See *Darien* and *Panama*.

PORTO Cabello, a maritime town of the Caraccas, in Terra Firma, S. America, 6 leagues from Leon; chiefly inhabited by fishermen, sailors, and factors.

PORTO Cavallo, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the coast of the Caraccas. The British lost a great many men here, in an unsuccessful attack by sea and land, in 1743. N. lat. 10 20, W. long. 64 30.

PORTO del Principe, a sea-port on the north coast of the island of Cuba, 300 miles S. E. of the Havannah, and 186 N. W. of Baracoa. It was formerly a large and rich town, but being taken by Capt. Morgan, with his buccanniers, after a stout resistance, it never recovered itself. Near it are several springs of bitumen.

PORTO Rico, one of the Antille Islands, in the West-Indies, belonging to the Spaniards, about 100 miles long, and 40 broad, and contains about 3,200

square miles. It is 20 leagues E. S. E. of the island of St. Domingo. The lands are beautifully diversified with woods, vallies, and plains, and are very fruitful; yielding the same produce as the other islands. The island is well watered by springs and rivers, but is unhealthy in the rainy seasons. Gold, which first induced the Spaniards to settle here, is no longer found in any considerable quantity. In 1778, this island contained 80,660 inhabitants, of which, only 6,530 were slaves. There were then reckoned upon the island, 77,384 head of horned cattle; 23,195 horses; 1,515 mules; 49,058 head of small cattle: 5,861 plantations, yielding 2,737 quintals of sugar; 1,163 quintals of cotton; 19,556 quintals of rice; 15,216 quintals of maize; 7,458 quintals of tobacco, and 9,860 quintals of molasses.

PORTO Rico, or *St. Juan de Porto Rico*, the capital town of the island of that name, above described, stands on a small island, on the north side of the island of Porto Rico, to which it is joined by a causeway, extending across the harbour, which is very spacious, and where the largest vessels may lie in the utmost security. It is large and well built, and is the see of a bishop; and the forts and batteries are so well situated and strong, as to render it almost inaccessible to an enemy. It was, however, taken by Sir Francis Drake, and afterwards by the earl of Cumberland. It is better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns, being the centre of the contraband trade carried on by the British and French, with the king of Spain's subjects. In 1615, the Dutch took and plundered this city; but could not retain it. N. lat. 18 20, W. long. 65 35.

PORTO Santo, an island on the coast of Peru, a league W. N. W. of the port and city of Santo or Santa, nearly opposite to the port of Ferol, a league distant northerly, and 9 N. W. of Guanape Island.

PORTO Santo, a port situated in the mouth of the river of its name, on the coast of Peru, N. N. E. of Point Ferol, and 6 leagues S. E. of Cape de Chao or Chau, and in lat. 8 47 S.

PORT Paix. See *Port au Paix*.

PORTO Seguro, a captainship on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, bounded E. by the government of Rio dos Hilios; N. by the South Atlantic Ocean; S. by Spiritu Santo, and west by the country

try of the Tupick Indians. The country is very fertile.

PORTO Seguro, the capital of the above captainship, is seated on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river on the sea-coast, and inhabited by Portuguese. S. lat. 17, W. long. 38 50.

PORT Penn, a town of Newcastle co. Delaware, on the west shore of Delaware river, and separated from Reedy Island on the east by a narrow channel. It contains about 30 or 40 houses, and lies 50 miles below Philadelphia. See *Penn* and *Reedy Island*.

PORT Royal, an island on the coast of South-Carolina, is separated from the main land on the west by Broad river. It consists of about 1,000 acres of excellent land; and on it stands the town of Beaufort. It has an excellent harbour, sufficient to contain the largest fleet in the world. It is 6 leagues N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Tybee light-house, at the mouth of Savannah river. N. lat. 32 12, W. long. 80 54. At *Port Royal Entrance* it is high water at full and change a quarter past 8 o'clock.

PORT Royal, in Nova-Scotia. See *Annapolis Royal*.

PORT Royal, a post-town of Virginia, seated on the south bank of Rappahannock river, in Caroline co. It is laid out on a regular plan, and contains about 200 houses which make a handsome appearance, being built of brick. Here are 3 churches, viz. for Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists. It is 22 miles south-east of Fredericksburg, 58 above Urbanna, and 230 south-west of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38 13, W. long. 77 34.

PORT Royal, on the S. side of the island of Jamaica, formerly called *Puerta de Caguaya*, once a place of the greatest wealth and importance in the West-Indies, is now reduced by repeated calamities to 3 streets, a few lanes, and about 200 houses. It contains, however, the royal navy-yard, for heaving down, and refitting the king's ships; the naval hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and vie in strength, it is said, with any fortress in the British dominions. The excellence of the harbour, and its situation, were so alluring, that it was not until the town had been 3 times entirely destroyed, (first by a terrible earthquake, the 9th of June 1692; then by a great fire,

10 years after, and lastly, by a hurricane in 1782, the most terrible on record) that the inhabitants could be prevailed upon, to relinquish this ill-fated spot. After this last calamity, they resolved to remove to the opposite side of the Bay, where they built *Kingston*, now the capital of the island. In the harbour of Port Royal, vessels of 700 tons can lie close along shore. N. lat 18, W. long. 76 45.

PORT Royal, a town and harbour in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies; which, with St. Peter's, are the chief places of the island. N. lat. 14 36, W. long. 61 9.

PORT Royal, in the island of Otaheite. See *Matuvia*.

PORT Royal, an island and harbour in the south-west part of the Gulf of Mexico, at the bottom of the bay of Campeachy. The harbour is 18 leagues S. W. by S. of Champetan; and the island, 3 miles long and 1 broad, lies west of the harbour.

PORT St. John, a small town in the province of Nicaragua, in New-Spain, at the mouth of a river on the N. Pacific Ocean. The harbour is safe and capacious, and is the sea-port of the city of Leon, 30 miles to the S. E. N. lat. 12 10, W. long. 87 38.

PORTSMOUTH, the metropolis of New-Hampshire, and the largest town in the State, and its only sea-port, is situated about two miles from the sea, on the south side of Piscataqua river. It is the shire town of Rockingham co. and its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burden. It is defended against storms by the adjacent land, in such a manner, as that ships may securely ride there in any season of the year; nor is it ever frozen, by reason of the strength of the current, and narrowness of the channel. Besides, the harbour is so well fortified by nature, that very little art will be necessary to render it impregnable. Its vicinity to the sea renders it very convenient for naval trade. A light-house, with a single light, stands on Newcastle Island, at the entrance of the harbour, in lat. 43 5 north, and long. 70 41 west. Ships of war have been built here; among others, the *America*, of 74 guns, launched November, 1782, and presented to the king of France, by the Congress of the United States. Portsmouth contains

contains about 640 dwelling-houses, and nearly as many other buildings, besides those for public uses, which are 3 Congregational churches, 1 Episcopal church, 1 for Universalists, a State-house, a market-house, 4 school-houses, a work-house, and a bank. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 153,865 dollars. A settlement was begun here in 1623, by Captain Mason and other merchants, among whom Sir F. Gorges had a share. They designed to carry on the fishery, to make salt, trade with the natives, and prepare lumber. As agriculture was only a secondary object, the settlement failed. The town was incorporated in 1633. It is 10 miles south-westerly of York, in the District of Maine, 22 northerly of Newbury-Port, 65 N. N. E. of Boston, and 411 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, a township of good land on the N. end of Rhode-Island, Newport co. containing 1560 inhabitants, including 17 slaves; on the road from Newport to Bristol.

PORTSMOUTH, a small sea-port town of N. Carolina, in Carteret co. on the N. end of Core Bank, near Ocrecock Inlet. Its chief inhabitants are fishermen and pilots.

PORTSMOUTH, a pleasant, flourishing, and regularly built town in Norfolk co. Virginia; situated on the west side of Elizabeth river, opposite to and a mile distant from Norfolk; both which constitute but one port of entry. It contains about 300 houses, and 1702 inhabitants, including 616 slaves. It is 111 miles E. by S. of Petersburg, and 390 southerly of Philadelphia. See *Norfolk*.

PORTSMOUTH, a town on the N. W. side of the island of Dominica, in the West-Indies; situated on Prince Rupert's Bay, between the salt-works and the coast.

PORT Tobacco, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Charles co. situated a little above the confluence of two small streams which form the creek of its name, which empties through the N. bank of the Patowmac, at Thomas's Point, about 4 miles below the town. It contains about 80 houses, and a large Episcopal church, not in good repair, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 52 miles S. W. of Annapolis, 9

from Allen's Fresh, 83 S. S. W. of Baltimore, and 194 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

PORTUGAL Point. See *Tortue*.

PORTUGUESE America, or *Brazil*, lies between the equator and the 35th degree of S. lat. and between 35 and 60 W. long. On the coast are three small islands, where ships touch for provisions on their voyage to the South Seas, viz. *Fernando*, *St. Barbara*, and *St. Catherine*. See *Brazil*. Since the discovery of the mines of Brazil, that is, within the last 60 or 70 years, Portugal has drawn from Brazil 2,400 millions of livres, or 100 millions of pounds sterling. Besides these large sums of money, she receives from Brazil large quantities of cocoa, sugar, rice, train-oil, whale-bone, coffee, and medicinal drugs.

POTATOE, a bay so named, on the S. coast of the island of St. Christopher's Island, in the West-Indies.

POTOSI, a town of Peru, situated in the archbishopric of Plata and province of Los Charcos, 75 miles S. E. of the city of La Plata. The famous mountain of this name is known all over the commercial world, for the immense quantities of silver it has produced. The mines in its vicinity are now much exhausted, although still very rich; and the town, which once contained 90,000 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians, (of which the latter composed above four-fifths) does not now contain above 25,000. The principal mines are in the northern part of the mountain, and their direction is from N. to S. The most intelligent people of Peru have observed that this is the general direction of the richest mines. The fields round Potosi are cold, barren, and bear little else than oats, which seldom ripen, but are cut up and given for forage in the blade; and provisions are brought here from the neighbouring provinces. It is 300 miles S. E. of Arica, lat. 21 S. and long. 77 W.

POTTERS, a township of Pennsylvania, situated on Susquehannah river. See *Northumberland County*.

POTTERSTOWN, in Hunterdon co. New-Jersey, is about 5 miles E. of Lebanon, and about 22 N. W. of New-Brunswick.

POTTSGROVE, a post-town of Pennsylvania, situated on the N. bank of Schuylkill river, 17 miles S. E. of Reading, and 37 N. W. of Philadelphia.

POUGHKEEPSIE,

POUGHKEEPSIE, a post-town of New-York, and capital of Dutchess co. delightfully situated a mile from the E. bank of Hudson's river, and contains a number of neat dwellings, a court-house, a church for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, and an academy. Here is also a printing-office. It is about 28 miles N. W. of Danbury, in Connecticut, 84 N. of N. York city, 81 S. of Albany, and 180 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. The township is bounded southerly by Wappinger's Kill, or Creek, and westerly by Hudson's river. It contains 2,529 inhabitants, including 429 electors, and 199 slaves.

POULTNEY, a small river of Vermont, which falls into East Bay, together with Castleton river, near Col. Lyons's iron-works.

POULTNEY, a considerable and flourishing township in Rutland co. bounded westerly by Hampton in New-York, which adjoins Skenesborough on the west. It contains 1,121 inhabitants.

POUMARON, or *Pumaron*, a river on the coast of Surinam, S. America, whose E. point is Cape Nassau, or Cape Drooge.

POUNDRIDGE, a township in West Chester co. New-York, bounded southerly by the State of Connecticut, easterly and northerly by Salem, and westerly by Bedford and Mahanus river. It contains 1,062 free inhabitants, of whom 241 are electors.

POWELL'S Creek, in the State of Tennessee, rises in Powell's Mountain, runs S. westerly, and enters Clinch river, through its northern bank; 38 miles N. E. of Knoxville. It is said to be navigable in boats 80 miles.

POWHATAN, the ancient name of James river in Virginia.

POWHATAN, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, which separates it from Goochland, and south by Amelia co. It has its name in honour of the famous Indian king of its name, the father of Pocahontas. It contains 6,822 inhabitants, including 4,325 slaves. The *court-house* in the above county is 17 miles from Carterville, 20 from Cumberland court-house, and 310 from Philadelphia.

POWNAI, a flourishing township in the south-west corner of Vermont, Bennington co. south of the town of Bennington. It contains 1,746 inhabitants. Mount Belcher, a portion of which is within the town of Pownal, stands part-

ly in 3 of the States, viz. New-York, Vermont, and Massachusetts. Mount Anthony, also, one of the most remarkable mountains in Vermont, lies between this and Bennington.

POWNAI-BOROUGH, the shire town of Lincoln co. District of Maine, is situated on the east side of Kennebeck river, and is a place of increasing importance, and contains a Congregational church, and several handsome dwelling-houses. The flourishing port and post-town of Wiscasset is within the township of Pownalborough. This town was incorporated in 1760, and contains in all 2,055 inhabitants. It is 13 miles north of Bath, 50 N. E. of Portland, 171 N. by E. of Boston, and 525 N. E. of Philadelphia.

Powow, a small river of Essex co. Massachusetts, which rises in Kingston in New-Hampshire. In its course, which is S. E. it passes over several falls, on which are mills of various kinds, and empties into Merrimack river, 7 miles from the sea, between the towns of Salisbury and Amesbury, connected by a convenient bridge, with a draw, across the river. It is navigable a mile from its mouth, and many vessels are built on its banks. See *Amesbury* and *Salisbury*.

POYAIS, a town of N. America, situated on the west side of Black river, in the province of Honduras, about 110 miles W. N. W. of Secklong, and 55 south of Cape Cameron, which forms the north point of the entrance of the river in the Sea of Honduras.

PRAIRIE de Rocher, *la*, or *The Rock Meadows*, a settlement in the N. W. Territory, on the east side of the Mississippi; situated on the east side of a stream which empties into the Mississippi, 12 miles to the south. It is 15 miles N. W. of Kaskaskias village, and 5 N. E. by E. of Fort Chartres. About 20 years ago it contained 100 white inhabitants and 80 negroes.

PRAIRIE, La, a populous little village, with narrow dirty streets, on the river St. Lawrence in Canada, 18 miles north of St. John, and 9 south-west of Montreal.

PRASLIN, Port, is on the N. side of the lands of the Arfacides, in S. lat. 7 25, E. long. from Paris 155 32; discovered and entered by M. de Surville, Oct. 12, 1769. The islands which form this port are covered with trees, and at high water are partly overflowed. The artful

ful natives entrapped some of Surville's men in an ambuscade, in consequence of which 30 or 40 of the savages were killed. The inhabitants of these islands are in general of the negro kind, with black woolly hair, flat noses, and thick lips.

PRESCOTT, a small plantation in Lincoln co. District of Maine, which, together with Carr's plantation, has 159 inhabitants.

PRESQUE Isle, a small peninsula, on the south-east shore of Lake Erie, almost due south of Long Point on the opposite side of the lake; 15 miles from Fort Beauf, and 60 N. by W. of Venango, on Alleghany river. The garrison about to be erected by the United States at Presque Isle, will be upon a very commanding spot, just opposite the entrance of the bay. The town commences 30 yards west of the old British fort, leaving a vacancy of 600 yards for a military parade and public walk. The town, which is now building, will extend nearly 3 miles along the lake and 1 mile back. It lies in lat. about 42 10 N.

PRESTON, a town in New-London co. Connecticut, 6 or 8 miles east of Norwich, from which it is divided by Sletucket river. The township was incorporated in 1687, and contains 3,455 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. Here are two Congregational churches, and a society of Separatists.

PRESUMSCUT, a small river of Cumberland co. District of Maine, which is fed by Sebacock Lake, and empties into Casco Bay, east of Portland. See *Casco Bay*.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the tide-waters. It contains 8,100 inhabitants, including 3,986 slaves. The academy in this county has been erected into a college by the name of "Hamden Sydney College." The court-house, at which a post-office is kept, is 28 miles from Cumberland court-house, 50 from Lynchburg, and 358 from Philadelphia.

PRINCE EDWARD'S Isles. See *Washington's Isles*.

PRINCE FREDERICK, a parish in Georgetown district, S. Carolina, containing 8,135 inhabitants; of whom 3,418 are whites, and 4,685 slaves. It sends 4 representatives and one senator to the State legislature.

PRINCE FREDERICK, the chief town

of Calvert co. Maryland; 3 miles south-erly of Huntingtown, and 6 north-east-erly of Benedict, by the road to Mack-all's ferry.

PRINCE GEORGE, a parish of Georgetown district, S. Carolina, containing 11,762 inhabitants; of whom 5,031 are whites, and 6,651 slaves. It sends 5 representatives and one senator to the State legislature.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, which washes it about 35 miles. The medium breadth is 16 miles. It contains 8173 inhabitants, including 4519 slaves; of this number 1200 are residents in Blandford. There are 5 Episcopal churches in the county, one meeting for Friends, and several Methodist meetings. The Baptists have occasional meetings, and to this sect the negroes seem particularly attached. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with wheat, corn, flax, cotton, and tobacco. Cotton here is an annual plant; and in summer, most of the inhabitants appear in outer garments of their own manufacture. The timber consists of oaks of various kinds, and of a good quality, sufficient to build a formidable navy, and within a convenient distance of navigation. It has all the different species known in the eastern States, and others which do not grow there. Here is also abundance of wild grapes, flowering shrubs, sarsaparilla, snake-root, and ginseng. Apples are inferior in spirit and taste to those in the eastern States; but peaches have a flavour unknown in those States. The almond and fig will grow here in the open air, if attended to. Immense quantities of pork and bacon are cured here, and indeed form the principal food of the inhabitants. Veal is excellent; mutton indifferent: poultry of every kind in perfection and in abundance. The winters are short and generally pleasant; and the country cannot be considered as unhealthy.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Maryland, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, situated between Patowmiae and Patuxent rivers, and is watered by numerous creeks which empty into those rivers. The eastern corner of the territory of Columbia, borders upon the west part of this county. It contains 21,344 inhabitants, of whom 11,176 are slaves.

PRINCE OF WALES, Cape, is remarkable

able for being the most westerly point of the continent of N. America, and the eastern limit of Behring's Straits, between Asia and America; the two continents being here only about 39 miles apart. The mid channel has 28 fathoms water. N. lat. 65 46, W. long. 168 15.

PRINCE OF WALES, *Fort*, in New North Wales, N. America, a factory belonging to the British Hudson's Bay Company, on Churchill river. The mean heat here is

18 7

Least heat —45

Greatest heat 85

It lies in lat. 58 47 30 N. and long. 94 7 30 W.

PRINCE OF WALES *Island*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 20 leagues long, and W. 10 S. distant 48 leagues from Otaheite, or King George's Island. S. lat. 15, and W. long. 151 53 at the W. end. The variation of the needle in 1766, was 5 30 E.

PRINCE RUPERT'S *Bay*, on the N. W. coast of the island of Dominica, one of the Caribbee Islands, where there is excellent shelter from the winds. It is deep, capacious and sandy, and is the principal bay in the island. It is of great advantage in time of a war with France, as a fleet may here intercept all their West-India trade. On this bay is situated the new town of Portsmouth, N. of which is a cape called Prince Rupert's Head.

PRINCE'S BAY, on the S. side of Staten Island, in New-York State.

PRINCESS ANNE, a maritime county of Virginia, bounded E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Norfolk co. It contains 7,793 inhabitants, of whom 3,202 are slaves.

PRINCESS ANN, a post-town of Maryland, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay, in Somerset co. on the E. side of Monokin river, 89 miles S. E. of Baltimore, and 178 S. by W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

PRINCETON, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester co. 15 miles N. by W. of Worcester, and 52 W. by N. of Boston. The township contains 19,000 acres of elevated hilly, but strong, and rich land, adapted to grass and grain. Excellent beef, butter and cheese, are its principal productions. The mansion-house and farm of his Honor Lieut. Governor Gill, one of the most elegant situations, and finest farms

in the Commonwealth, is in this town, and adds much to its ornament and wealth. A handsome Congregational church has lately been erected, on a high hill, and commands a most extensive and rich prospect of the surrounding country. Wachusett Mountain, the most noted in the State, is in the north part of the township. Here, as in many other towns, is a valuable social library. Princeton was incorporated in 1759, and contains 1016 inhabitants.

PRINCETON, a post-town of New-Jersey, situated partly in Middlesex, and partly in Somerset counties. Nassau Hall College, an institution which has produced a great number of eminent scholars, is very pleasantly situated in the compact part of this town. Here are about 80 dwelling-houses, and a brick Presbyterian church. The college edifice is a handsome stone building, of 180 feet by 54, four stories high, and stands on an elevated and healthful spot, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. The establishment, in 1796, consisted of a president, who is also professor of moral philosophy, theology, natural and revealed history, and eloquence; a professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy; a professor of chymistry, which subject is treated in reference to agriculture and manufactures, as well as medicine: besides these, two tutors have the instruction of the two lowest classes. The choice of the classical books, and the arrangement of the several branches of education, of the lectures, and of other literary exercises, are such, as to give the students the best opportunity for improvement, in the whole Encyclopedia of science. The number of students is from 70 to 90, besides the grammar school. The annual income of the college at present, by the fees of the students, and otherwise, is about £1000 currency a year. It has, besides, funds in possession, through the extraordinary liberality of Mr. James Leslie, of New-York, and Mrs. Esther Richards, of Rahway, to the amount of 10,000 dolls. for the education of poor and pious youth for the ministry of the gospel; and the reversion of an estate in Philadelphia for the same purpose, of between 200 and £300 per annum, a legacy of the late Mr. Hugh Hodge, a man of eminent piety, which is to come to the college at the death of a very worthy and aged

aged widow. The college library was almost wholly destroyed during the late war; but out of the remains of that, and by the liberal donations of several gentlemen, chiefly in Scotland, it has collected one of about 2,300 volumes. There are besides this, in the college, two libraries belonging to the two literary societies, into which the students have arranged themselves, of about 1,000 volumes; and the library of the president, consisting of 1,000 volumes more, is always open to the students. Before the war, this college was furnished with a philosophical apparatus, worth £500, which (except the elegant orrery constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse) was almost entirely destroyed by the British army in the late war. Princeton is 12 miles N. E. of Trenton, 18 S. W. of Brunswick, 53 S. W. of New-York, and 42 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 22 12, W. long. 74 34 45.

PRINCETON, a small post-town of N. Carolina, 3 miles from Murfreesborough, 35 from Halifax, and 419 from Philadelphia.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, bounded W. by Faquier, and E. by Patowmac river, which divides it from Maryland. It contains 11,615 inhabitants, of whom 4,704 are slaves.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a parish in Beaufort district, S. Carolina.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S *Sound*, situated on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies eastward of the mouth of Cook's river. At its mouth are three islands, Montague, Rose, and Kay. It was judged by Captain Cook to occupy a degree and a half of latitude, and two of longitude, exclusively of its arms and branches, which were not explored.

PRO. See *Point le Pro*.

PROSPECT; Frankfort, in the District of Maine is now so called. It adjoins Buckston on Penobscot river, and is 16 miles below Orrington.

PROSPECT *Harbour*, on the S. coast of Nova-Scotia, has Cape Sambro and Island eastward, and is 2 leagues N. E. of St. Margaret's Bay.

PROTECTWORTH, a township in the northern part of Cheshire co. New-Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1769, and contains 210 inhabitants.

PROVIDENCE, a river which falls into Narraganset bay on the W. side of Rhode-Island. It rises by several branches, part of which come from

Massachusetts. It is navigable as far as Providence for ships of 900 tons, 30 miles from the sea. It affords fine fish, oysters and lobsters.

PROVIDENCE, a county of Rhode-Island State, bounded by Massachusetts N. and E. Connecticut W. and Kent co. on the south. It contains 9 townships, and 24,391 inhabitants, including 82 slaves. Its chief town is Providence, and the town of Scituate is famous for its excellent cannon foundery.

PROVIDENCE, the chief town of the above county, situated 30 miles N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Newport, and 35 from the sea; seated at the head of navigation of Narraganset Bay, on both sides of Providence river, the two parts of the town being connected by a bridge 160 feet long and 22 wide. It is the oldest town in the State, having been settled by Roger Williams and his company in 1636; and lies in lat. 41 49 N. and long. 71 23 W. 44 miles S. by W. of Boston, and 291 north-east of Philadelphia. Ships of almost any size sail up and down the channel, which is marked out by stakes, erected at points of shoals and beds lying in the river, so that a stranger may come up to the town without a pilot. A ship of 950 tons, for the East-India trade, was lately built in this town, and fitted for sea. In 1764, there were belonging to the county of Providence 54 sail of vessels, containing 4,320 tons. In 1790, there were 129 vessels, containing 11,942 tons. This town suffered much by the Indian war of 1675, when a number of its inhabitants removed to Rhode-Island for shelter. In the late war, the case was reversed; many of the inhabitants of that island removed to Providence. The public buildings are an elegant meeting-house for Baptists, 80 feet square, with a lofty and beautiful steeple, and a large bell cast at the Hope Furnace in Scituate; a meeting-house for Friends or Quakers; 3 for Congregationalists, one of which, lately erected, is the most elegant perhaps in the United States; an Episcopal church; a handsome court-house, 70 feet by 40, in which is deposited a library for the use of the inhabitants of the town and country; a work-house; a market-house, 80 feet long and 40 wide, and a brick school-house, in which 4 schools are kept. Rhode-Island college is established at Providence. The elegant building erected for its accommodation,

dation, is situated on a hill to the east of the town; and while its elevated situation renders it delightful, by commanding an extensive, variegated prospect, it furnishes it with a pure, salubrious air. The edifice is of brick, 4 stories high, 150 feet long, and 46 wide, with a projection of 10 feet each side. It has 48 rooms for students, and 8 larger ones for public uses. The roof is slated. It is a flourishing seminary, and contains upwards of 60 students. It has a library containing between 2 and 3000 volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. The houses in this town are generally built of wood, though there are some brick buildings which are large and elegant. At a convenient distance from the town, an hospital for the small-pox and other diseases has been erected. There are two spermaceti works, a number of distilleries, sugar-houses, and other manufactories. Several forts were erected in and near the town during the war, which, however, are not kept in repair. It has an extensive trade with Massachusetts, Connecticut, and part of Vermont; with the West-Indies, with Europe, and lately with the East-Indies and China. A bank has also been established here, and a cotton manufactory, which employs 100 hands; with which is connected a mill for spinning cotton, on the model of Sir R. Arkwright's mill. It is erected at Pawtucket Falls, in North-Providence, and is the first of the kind built in America. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 643,373 dollars. It contains 6,380 inhabitants, including 48 slaves.

PROVIDENCE, *North*, a township of Rhode-Island, in Providence co. north of the town of Providence; south of Smithfield, and separated from the State of Massachusetts on the east by Pawtucket river. It contains 1071 inhabitants, including 5 slaves.

PROVIDENCE, a township of New-York, situated in Saratoga county, taken from Galway, and incorporated in 1796.

PROVIDENCE, *Upper* and *Lower*, townships in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENCE, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Islands, and the second in size of those so called; being about 36 miles in length and 16 in breadth. N. lat. 24 58, W. long. at its east part 77 21. It was for-

merly called *Abaco*, and is frequently named *New Providence*. Chief town, Nassau.

PROVIDENCE, an uninhabited island on the coast of Honduras, 11 miles long and 4 broad. It has a fertile soil, wholesome air, and plenty of water; and might be easily fortified. It is separated from the continent by a narrow channel. Here are neither serpents nor venomous reptiles. N. lat. 13 26, W. long. 80 45.

PROVINCE, an island in Delaware river, 6 miles below Philadelphia. It is joined to the main land by a dam.

PROVINCE-TOWN is situated on the hook of Cape Cod, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, 3 miles north-west of Race Point. Its harbour, which is one of the best in the State, opens to the southward, and has depth of water for any ships. This was the first port entered by the English when they came to settle in New-England, in 1620. It has been in a thriving and decaying state many times. It is now rising, and contains 454 inhabitants; whose sole dependence is upon the cod-fishery, in which they employ 20 sail, great and small. Ten of their vessels, in 1790, took 11,000 quintals of cod-fish. They are so expert and successful that they have not lost a vessel or a man in the business, since the war. The houses, in number about 90, stand on the inner side of the cape, fronting the south-east. They are one story high, and set up on piles, that the driving sands may pass under them; otherwise they would be buried in sand. They raise nothing from their lands, but are wholly dependent on Boston, and the towns in the vicinity, for every vegetable production. There are but 2 horses and 2 yokes of oxen kept in the town. They have about 50 cows, which feed in the spring upon beach grass, which grows at intervals upon the shore; and in summer they feed in the sunken ponds and marshy places that are found between the sand-hills. Here the cows are seen wading, and even swimming, plunging their heads into the water up to their horns, picking a scanty subsistence from the roots and herbs, produced in the water. They are fed in the winter on sedge, cut from the flats.

PRUCREOS, a cape on the coast of New-Spain, in the South Sea.

PRUDENCE, a small island, nearly as large

large as Canonicut, and lies N. of it, in Narraganset Bay. It belongs to the town of Portsmouth, in Newport co. Rhode-Island. The north end is nearly opposite to Bristol on the east side of the bay.

PUAN, or *Green Bay*, has communication eastward with *Lake Michigan*; which see, also *Green Bay*.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS, the present capital of the province of Tlascala, or Los Angeles. See *Angeles*.

PUEBLO NUEVO, or *Newtown*, at the bottom of the gulf of Dolce, on the W. coast of Mexico. It is 7 leagues N. by W. of Baia Honda, or Deep Bay. The island of this name is opposite the town and mouth of the river of its name, in the bottom of Fresh Water bay, in lat. about 8 50 N. and long. 83 28 W.

PUERTO, the Italian name for port. Names of this description, adopted by the Spaniards, will be found under *Port* or *Porto*.

PUNA, an island near the bay of Guyaquil, on the coast of Peru, about 12 or 14 leagues long from E. to W. and 4 or 5 broad. There is an Indian town of the same name, on its south side, having about 20 houses, and a small church. The houses all stand on posts 10 or 12 feet high, with ladders on the outside to go up to them. From the island Santa Clara in the bay of Guyaquil to the westernmost point of the island, called Punta Arena, is 7 leagues E. N. E. S. lat. 3 17, W. long. 81 6.

PUNJO Bay, in East-Florida. See *Chatham Bay*.

PUNTA *Fort*, one of the large batteries or castles, and the second in order, at the mouth of the harbour of the Savannah, in the island of Cuba. It is also called Mesa de Maria, or the Virgin Mary's Table.

PUNTA, and PUNTA BRAVA, towns of Mexico. See *Angeles*.

PUNTA DE PEDRAS, a cape on the north-western extremity of the peninsula of Yucatan, in New Spain.

PUNTA ESPADA, the S. E. point of the island of St Domingo; 65 leagues, following the turnings of the coast, eastward of Nisao, and 16 leagues from Cape Raphael. The south-eastern part of the island consists chiefly of extensive, rich plains.

PUNTA GORDA, a peninsula on the south side of the island of Cuba, S. E. of Isle de Pinos, 95 west of the gulf

of Xagua, and 70 east of Bohia de Corles.

PUNTA NEGRILLO, the western point of the island of Jamaica.

PURIFICATION, a town of New-Mexico, 14 leagues from the west coast, and maintains a fishery near the low lands of Chametla.

PURYSBURG, a handsome town of S. Carolina, situated in Beaufort district, on the eastern side of Savannah river, 37 miles from the ocean, and 20 from the town of Savannah. It contains between 40 and 50 dwelling-houses, and an Episcopal church. It took its name from John Peter Pury, a Swiss who settled a colony of his countrymen here about the year 1733, with a view to the culture of silk. The mulberry-trees are yet standing, and some attention is still paid to the making of silk.

PUTAWATAMES, or *Poutootamies*, Indians who inhabit between St. Joseph's and Detroit, and can furnish about 500 warriors. There are two tribes of this name, the one of the river of St. Joseph, and the other of Huron. They were lately hostile; but at the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, they ceded lands to the United States; who in return paid them a sum in hand, and engaged to pay them in goods to the value of 1000 dollars a year forever.

PUTNEY, a thriving town in Windham co. Vermont, on the west side of Connecticut river, south of Westminster. Inhabitants 1848.

Q

QUADRAS *Isles*, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lie between Pintard's Sound and the Straits de Fuca. Nootka Sound lies among these islands. In 1792, two Spanish schooners, and his Britannic majesty's ship Discovery, and brigantine Chatham, passed through this channel; but the former first; hence Capt. Ingraham called the isles by the name of the Spanish commander.

QUAMPEAGAN Falls, at the head of the tide on Newichwanock river, which joins Piscataqua river 10 miles from the sea. The natives give the Falls this name, because fish were there taken with nets. At these falls are a set of saw and other mills; and a landing place, where great quantities of lumber

lumber is rafted on scows. Here the river has the English name of Salmon Falls river, from the plenty of salmon there caught. In the memory of people who lived 50 years ago, these fish were so plenty as to be struck with spears on the rocks; but none now alive remember to have seen any there. The saw-mills where the dam crosses the stream are the sure destruction of that species of fish. Tom-cod, or frost-fish, smelts and alewives abound here. The place called Salmon Falls is covered with useful mills. Above these we meet with the Great Falls, where saw-mills are continued to great advantage. On many places from Quampegan to the pond, from whence it issues, are mills for boards and corn.

QUAKER *Town*, in Buck's co. Pennsylvania, lies 25 miles N. W. of Newtown, and 33 N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

QUAREQUA, a place situated in the Gulf of Darien. Here Vasques Nunez met with a colony of negroes; but how they had arrived in that region, or how long they had resided in it, are not recorded by the Spanish historians.

QUEBEC, the capital, not only of Lower Canada, but of all British America, is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, or the Little river, about 320 miles from the sea. It is built on a rock, which is partly of marble and partly of slate. The town is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. Near it is a fine lead mine. This city contained in the year 1784, 6472 inhabitants. At the time when the city was founded, in 1608, the tide, it is said, reached the foot of the rock; but since that time the river has sunk so far, that a large spot of ground is left dry, and on this a large suburb is built, which is styled the *Lower Town*, which stands at the foot of a rocky precipice, about 48 feet high. The houses in the lower town, (as also those in the *Upper*) are of stone, strong, and well built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants, being conveniently near their business. The fortifications are extensive but irregular. The natural situation of the town renders its defence easy. If attacked by ships from the river, their guns cannot injure the works of the upper town, though the ships themselves would be liable to great injury from the cannon and bombs from these elevated ramparts. The lower town is defended by

a platform flanked with two bastions, which at high water and spring tides are almost level with the surface of the water. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion, cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery; and higher still a square fort, the most regular of all the fortifications, and in which the Governor resides. The passages which form a communication between these works are extremely rugged. The rock which separates the upper from the lower town, extends, with a bold and steep front, a considerable distance westward, along the river St. Lawrence. The lower town is well supplied with water, which is sometimes scarce in the upper town. This city was besieged by the British in 1711, without success; but was taken by them, in September, 1759, when the brave Gen. Wolf, who commanded the army of besiegers, lost his life. In December, 1775, it was attacked by the Americans under the command of the brave General Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. N. lat. 46 48 39, W. long. 71 12 6.

QUEECHY, a river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut river at Hartland.

QUEEN ANNE, a small town of Prince George co. Maryland, situated on the W. side of Patuxent river, across which a wooden bridge is built. The town is small, but is laid out in a regular plan, at the foot of a hill. Here are a few stores and two ware-houses for the inspection of tobacco. It is about 22 miles E. N. E. of the city of Washington, 13 S. W. of Annapolis, and 39 S. by W. of Baltimore.

QUEEN ANNE'S, a co. of Maryland, bounded westerly by Chesapeake Bay, and N. by Kent co. It contains 15,463 inhabitants, including 6,674 slaves. Chief town, Centerville. Kent Island belongs to this county; 14 miles in length, from N. to S. and 6½ in breadth, from E. to W. It is low, but fertile land, and its eastern side is bordered with salt marsh.

QUEEN *Charlotte's Islands*, on the N. W. coast of N. America, extend from lat. 51 42, to 54 18 N. and from long. 129 54 to 133 18 W. from Greenwich. They are named *Washington Isles* by American navigators.

QUEEN'S, the middle county of Long-Island, New-York. Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's

Queen's Village, and the islands called the Two Brothers and Hallett's Islands, are included in this county. It is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains 6 townships, and 16,014 inhabitants, including 2,309 slaves. Jamaica, Newtown, Hempstead, in which is a handsome court-house, and Oyster Bay, are the principal towns in this county. The county court-house is 8 miles from Jamaica, 10 from Jericho, and 20 from New-York.

QUEEN'S, a county of Nova-Scotia, comprehending a part of the lands on the cape, on the S. side of the Bay of Fundy. The settlements are as follows: Argyle, on the south side of the Bay of Fundy, where a few Scotch and Acadians reside; next to this, is Yarmouth, settled chiefly by emigrants from New-England; Barrington, within the island called Cape Sable, settled originally by Quakers from Nantucket. Besides these are Port Raifoir, so called by the French, and originally settled by the North Irish; Liverpool and Port Roseway, settled and inhabited by emigrants from New-England.

QUEENSBURY, a township in Washington co. New-York, bounded easterly by Westfield and Kingsbury, and southerly by Albany county. It contains 1,080 inhabitants, of whom 122 are electors.

QUEENSTOWN, in Queen Ann's co. Maryland, a small town on the eastern side of Chester river, 6 miles south-west of Centerville, and nearly 20 E. of Annapolis.

QUEENSTOWN, in Upper Canada, lies on the west side of the Straits of Niagara, near Fort Niagara, and 9 miles above the falls.

QUESNE, *Fort du*. See *Pittsburgh*.

QUIBBLETOWN, a village in Middlesex co. New-Jersey, 6 miles north of New-Brunswick.

QUIBO, an island in the mouth of the bay of Panama. It is uninhabited; but affords wood and water to shipping.

QUILCA, a rich valley in Peru, on which stands the ancient city of Arequipa. The port of Quilca is in about lat. 17 3 south, 10 leagues north-west of the small river of Xuly, and 6 from the volcano of Arequipa.

QUILLOTA, a small jurisdiction of Chili, in S. America.

QUINABAUG, a river formerly called *Mohegan*, which rises in Brimfield, Mas-

sachusetts, and is joined at Oxford by French river, which has its source in Sutton, Worcester co. It runs a southerly course, and empties into Shetucket, about three miles above Norwich Landing, in Connecticut.

QUINCY, a post-town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk co. taken from Braintree, 10 miles southerly of Boston, 9 west of Hingham, and 360 north-east of Philadelphia. In this town is the seat of the present President of the United States. See *Braintree*.

QUINEPAUGE, or *East River*, in Connecticut, runs a southerly course, and empties into the north-east corner of New-Haven harbour.

QUINSIGAMOND, *Worcester*, or *Long Pond*, is a beautiful piece of water in the form of a crescent, about 4 miles in length and from 60 to 100 rods broad. It is situated on the line between the towns of Worcester and Shrewsbury, but the greater part of it is in the latter. It is interspersed with a number of islands, one of which is upwards of 200 acres in extent.

QUISPICHANCHI, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Cusco, and kingdom of Peru, beginning at the south gates of Quito, and stretching from east to west about 20 leagues. The lands of this jurisdiction belong, in general, to the gentry of Cusco, and produce plenty of wheat, maize and fruits. Here are also manufactures of baize and coarse woollen stuffs. Part of the jurisdiction borders on the forests inhabited by wild Indians, and produces great quantities of coca, an herb greatly used by the Indians working in the mines.

QUITAPAHILLA, a branch of the Swetara, which falls into the Susquehannah at Middleton.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in S. America, having an exceeding temperate air, occasioned by its elevated situation. The plain of Quito may be considered as the base of the Andes, and is higher above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees in Europe. It is pretty well cultivated, and the towns and villages are populous; and the northern parts abound with gold. The province is about 400 miles long and 200 broad. Its chief towns are Quito and Payta.

QUITO, chief town in the above province, is next to Lima in population, if not superior to it. Some authors say it contains 35,000 inhabitants. It is an inland

inland city, and having no mines in its neighbourhood, is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which supply the kingdom of Peru. South lat. $0^{\circ} 13'$, west long. $77^{\circ} 50'$. It was swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755, and has been rebuilt.

QUIVA, a province of California, thinly inhabited, and but little known.

QUIXOS, a district of Peru, in South-America.

R

RABY, a small township of N. Hampshire, in Hillsborough co. about 65 miles W. by S. of Portsmouth, and 47 N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 338 inhabitants.

RACE, *Cape*, the S. E. point of Newfoundland Island, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, 4 leagues south of Cape Ballard. N. lat. $46^{\circ} 43'$, W. long. $52^{\circ} 49'$. The Virgin Rocks, much dreaded by mariners, are about 20 leagues to the S. E. of Cape Race.

RACE Point, the north-western extremity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, a league N. W. of Provincetown. When within a mile of this point, with a fair wind and tide of flood, your course to Boston is N. W. by W. distance 15 leagues. A number of huts are erected here on the loose sands by those who come from Provincetown to fish in boats.

RADNOR, a small pleasant town of Delaware co. Pennsylvania. This place was originally called *Amstel*, by the Dutch, who began to build here.

RADNOR, a town of S. Carolina, 10 miles S. W. of Edmondsbury, and 32 N. E. of Puryburg.

RAGGED Harbour, on the east coast of Newfoundland, is a part of Catalina Bay. Many craggy rocks lie about the entrance of it, both within and without; so that it is very dangerous to enter. It is 2 leagues northward of Catalina harbour. There is good water at the head of the harbour.

RAIMOND, a cape on the south side of the south peninsula of the island of St. Domingo; 2 leagues west of Point Baynet and 11 west of Cape Marechaux. It has the cove Petite Anse on the east, and that of Bresiliere on the west.

RAINY *Island River*, a small river of

the N. W. Territory; having a north-west course, and empties into Illinois river, about half way between the Little Rocks and Illinois Lake, and 255 miles from the Mississippi. It is 15 yards wide, and is navigable 9 miles to the rocks.

RAINY, or *Long Lake*, lies east of the Lake of the Woods, and west of Lake Superior. It is said to be nearly 100 miles long, and in no part above 20 miles wide.

RALEIGH, the present seat of government of N. Carolina; situated in Wake co. about 10 miles from Wake court-house. In December, 1791, the general assembly of the State appropriated £10,000 towards erecting public buildings, and named it after the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in N. America was made at Roanoke Island, in Albermarle Sound. The state-house, a large handsome building, has been lately finished, and cost £6,000. Several other buildings have been erected, and a number of dwelling-houses. The situation is healthy. Its remoteness from navigation is the greatest disadvantage. It is 61 miles north by east of Fayetteville, 147 from Petersburg in Virginia, and 448 south-west of Philadelphia.

RAMADA, a maritime town of Granada, in S. America. Near it is a copper mine. N. lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$, W. long. $72^{\circ} 20'$.

RAMSAY'S Mills, in N. Carolina, are situated at the confluence of Deep, with the north-west branch of Cape Fear river; about 35 miles south-westerly of Hillsborough, and 55 S. E. of Guilford court-house.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, north of Tahoorowa, and north-west of Mowee and Owhyhee. It has about 24,000 inhabitants. It abounds with yams, sweet potatoes, and taro, but has few plantains or bread-fruit trees.

RANCHEIRA, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of New Granada. N. lat. $11^{\circ} 34'$, W. long. 72° .

RANCHENO, a small island on the coast of New Mexico, in lat. $7^{\circ} 14'$ N. It is near the island of Quibo, and affords timber fit for masts.

RANDOLPH, a township of Massachusetts, formed of the south precinct of Braintree, in Norfolk co. in the year 1793. It is 15 miles south by east of Boston.

RANDOLPH,

RANDOLPH, a county of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, bounded north-east by Orange, and north-west by Guilford. It contains 7,276 inhabitants, including 452 slaves. Its courthouse is 58½ miles from Philadelphia.

RANDOLPH, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Monongalia, and south by Pendleton. It contains 951 inhabitants, including 19 slaves. Cheat river, the eastern branch of Monongahela river rises here, on the north-west side of the Alleghany mountains.

RANDOLPH, a township in Orange co. Vermont, the fourth town west of Thetford on Connecticut river. It contains 892 inhabitants.

RANDOM, a township in Essex co. Vermont, west of Brunswick, granted in 1780.

RAPHAEL, a fertile and healthy canton, or district, the westernmost in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo. Its boundary to the north is formed in part of the French parish of Gonaives. The air round St. Raphael is very cool and salubrious, but the town which is in a hollow, is very hot. It has a little garrison which served as a check on the smuggling trade with the French. Atalaye, (that is the centinel or discovery) the westernmost town of all the Spanish colony, is 2½ leagues S. W. of the town of St. Raphael, both which parishes are annexed to Hinche. The town of St. Raphael is 10 leagues south-erly of Cape Francois, and 72 N. W. of St. Domingo city, as the road runs.

RAPHAEL, *Cape St.* at the east-end of the island of St. Domingo, is the south-east limit of Samana Bay, 7½ leagues distant in that direction from Cape Samana or Cape Rezon, which last is situated in lat. 19 15.40 N. and long. 71 33 30 W. from Paris. From Cape Raphael, or Cape of the Round Mountain, to Punta Espada, the south-east point of the island, the country is level 16 leagues, by a breadth nearly equal.

RAPHOE, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

RAPID Ann, a small river of Virginia, which joins the Rappahannock, about 10 miles above Fredericksburg.

RAPID River, a water of Hudson's Bay.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a large navigable river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue Ridge, and runs about 130 miles from north-west to south-east, and enters into

Chesapeake Bay between Windmill and Stingray points. It waters the towns of Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tappahannock and Urbanna. It affords 4 fathoms water to Hobbs's Hole, and 2 from thence to Fredericksburg, 110 miles from its mouth. It is 1½ league from Gwin's Islands, and 6 northward of New Point Comfort. A single lump of gold ore has been found near the falls of this river, which yielded 17 dwt. of gold, of extraordinary ductility. No other indication of gold has been discovered in its neighbourhood.

RAPPO Rappo, a bay in the island of Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands.

RARITON River, in New-Jersey, is formed by 2 considerable streams, called the N. and S. branches; the source of the one is in Morris co. that of the other in Hunterdon co. It passes by Brunswick and Amboy, and mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. At Rariton Hills, through which this river passes, is a small cascade, where the water falls 15 or 20 feet, very romantically between two rocks. Opposite to Brunswick, the river is so shallow, that it is fordable at low water for horses and carriages; but a little below it deepens so fast, that a 20 gun ship may ride securely at any time of tide. The tide rises so high, that large shallops used to pass a mile above the ford; so that it was no uncommon thing to see vessels of considerable burthen riding at anchor, and a number of large river craft lying above, some dry, and others on their beam-ends for want of water, within gun shot of each other. Copper ore has been found on the upper part of this river; and in the year 1754, the ore of this mine sold for £62 sterling per ton, being of inferior quality to that on Passaic river.

RARITON, a town situated between the mouth of the north branch of the above river, and Boundbrook, 5 miles west-north-west of Boundbrook, and 12 north-west of Brunswick.

RATTLE-SNAKE Islands lie at the western end of Lake Erie.

RAWDON, a town of Nova-Scotia, 40 miles from Halifax, containing about 50 or 60 houses.

RAWAY, or *Bridgetown*, a lively commercial village of Middlesex co. New-Jersey, on Raway river, 4 or 5 miles south-west

south-west of Elizabeth-Town, and 75 from Philadelphia. It contains a Presbyterian church, and about 50 or 60 houses.

RAYMOND, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham co. 12 or 14 miles westerly of Exeter, and 32 from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 727 inhabitants.

RAYMOND, or *Raymondtown*, a settlement in Cumberland co. District of Maine, 142 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and contains 345 inhabitants. A stream from Songo Pond, after passing through part of Greenland, Waterford and Otisfield, falls into the north-easterly part of Sebago lake in this settlement. The land is generally level, except one large hill, named Rattlesnake Hill, from its abounding with these reptiles. Here are some swells of good land, but the greater part of the growth is pine and white-oak, and the land is hard to subdue.

RAYNHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Bristol co. taken from Taunton, and incorporated in 1731. It contains 1094 inhabitants. A considerable part of the town lies upon a circular bend of Taunton river, which is between 7 and 8 rods wide, and affords great plenty of herrings and other fish, but so unfavourable is it, in this place, to seining or fishing, that the exclusive privilege of fishing is annually sold for less than twelve shillings; whilst the same privilege, in Bridgewater and Middleborough, (towns which bound this; the former on the east, the latter on the north) is annually sold for £250. Besides the great river, there are several useful streams, upon which are 6 saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, 1 furnace, a forge, and fulling-mill. There are numerous ponds in this township, of which Nippaniquit or Nippahonset is 2 miles long, and one in breadth. Here alewives, in millions, annually resort and leave their spawn. An excellent kind of iron ore, and various kinds of fish are found here. Besides the usual business of husbandry and mechanics, numbers are here employed in the manufactories of bar-iron, hollow-ware, nails, iron for vessels, iron shovels, pot-ash, shingles, &c. The first forge set up in America was introduced into this town by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, in 1652. This forge was situated on the great road, and is still in employ by the family of Leonards of the 6th generation;

a family remarkable for longevity, promotion to public office, and a kind of hereditary attachment to the iron manufacture. King Philip's hunting-house stood on the northern side of *Fowling Pond*, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the forge. In the winter season the Indian monarch resided at Mount Hope, probably for the benefit of fish. Philip and the Leonards lived on such good terms, and such was Philip's friendship and generosity, that, as soon as the war broke out in 1675, which ended in the death of the king and the ruin of his tribe, he gave out strict orders to all his Indians, never to hurt the Leonards. Before Philip's war, *Fowling Pond* was two miles long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile wide. Now, the water is almost gone, and the large tract it once covered, is grown up to a thick set swamp of cedar and pine. The soil of this pond has also a prolific virtue in generating ore. Copious beds of ore, in this part of the country, are usually found in the neighbourhood of pine swamps, or near to soils natural to the growth of pine or cedar. In this place there has been almost an inexhaustible fund of excellent ore, from which the forge has been supplied and kept going for more than 80 years, besides great quantities carried to other works, and yet here is ore still. Though, like other things in a state of youth, it is weak and incapable of being wrought into iron of the best quality.

RAZOR, *Port*, at the S. W. extremity of the coast of Nova-Scotia, and N. E. of Cape Negro.

RAZOR *Island* is 4 leagues S. of the mouth of Rio Janeiro Bay, or Santa Cruz Point, on the coast of Brazil, S. America.

READFIELD, a township in Lincoln co. District of Maine, 8 miles from Hallowell, which bounds it on the E. and the eastern branch of Androscoggin river separates it from Sterling on the W. It is N. of Winthrop, and was joined with it in the enumeration of 1790. It is 190 miles N. E. of Boston.

READING, a township of Connecticut, Fairfield co. S. of Danbury, adjoining.

READING, a large township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 14 miles N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1644, and contains 1802 inhabitants.

READING, a township of Vermont, Windsor co. W. of Windfor, adjoining. It contains 747 inhabitants.

READING, a post-town, and the capital of Berk's co. Pennsylvania; situated on the N. E. side of Schuylkill river, 40 miles S. W. of Bethlehem, 28 E. of Lebanon. (where the canal commences which joins the waters of the Swetara Creek with those of Schuylkill river) and 54 N. W. of Philadelphia. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and inhabited chiefly by Germans. It contains about 600 houses. The public buildings are a stone gaol, a court-house, an elegant church for German Lutherans, erected in 1793, a church for Calvinists, one for Roman Catholics, a meeting-house for Friends, and a large edifice for the public offices. In the vicinity of the town is a remarkable spring, 100 feet square, and 140 feet deep, with a stream issuing from it sufficient to turn a mill. The water is clear and transparent, and affords abundance of fish. In the neighbourhood are 10 fulling-mills and several iron-works. In the whole county of Berk's are 5 furnaces, and as many forges. In November, 1795, £12,400 was voted by the county for building a stone arched bridge over the Schuylkill at this town, on the high road to Harrisburg, 53 miles distant to the west by south.

READING, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

READINGTOWN, or *Ridentown*, in Hunterdon co. New-Jersey, 17 miles N. W. by W. of New-Brunswick, and about 11 eastward of Lebanon.

READ'S Bay, a road for ships in the island of Barbadoes, about half way between Hole-Town and Speight's Town. It is about half a mile over, but more in depth. Ships may anchor here in safety, in from 6 to 12 fathoms water, the ground soft ooze, and defended from all winds, except the W. which blows right into the bay. N. lat. 13 7, W. long. 59 47.

REALICO, a town in the province of Nicaragua, New Spain; situated on a plain, on the eastern bank of a river of its name, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. It has 3 churches, and an hospital, surrounded by a very fine garden; but the place is sickly, by reason of the neighbouring swamps. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. N. lat. 12 17, W. long. 87 36.

RECEIF, a harbour on the coast of Brazil, and is the strongest place on all that coast. S. lat. 8 10, W. long. 38 35.

U u

RECOVERY, Fort, in the N. W. Territory, is situated on a branch of the Wabash river, about 23 miles from Greenville, and 98 N. by W. of Cincinnati. It consists of two block-houses and barracks with curtains, and contains 60 men.

RED, a river of the State of Tennessee, a water of Cumberland river, with which it mingles its waters at the north bend, about 2 miles N. W. of Clarksville. It is boatable a considerable distance.

RED, a principal branch of Kentucky river, which heads and interlocks with a main branch of Licking river, and flows, in a S. W. course, into Kentucky river, about 9 miles above Boonsborough. It is 60 yards wide at the mouth.

RED, a western branch of Mississippi river, in lat. 31° N. Here, it is said, Ferdinando de Soto died, at a place called Guacoyi, May 21, 1542. See *Kouge River*.

RED Bank, on the S. E. side of Delaware river, in the town of Woodbury, in Gloucester co. New-Jersey. The situation is elevated, and the fort built here during the war, stood 1900 yards from Fort island, and about 7 miles south of Philadelphia. It cost the British 400 men, killed and wounded, before they could reduce the garrison in 1777.

RED Hook, in Dutchess co. New-York, where a post-office is kept, is on the east bank of Hudson's river, 21 miles S. of Hadson, and 116 N. of New-York.

REDONDO, a rock between Montserrat and Nevis, Caribbee Islands. It is about a league in circuit, of a round form, where is neither culture nor inhabitants. N. lat. 17 6, W. long. 61 35.

REEDSBOROUGH, or *Readsborough*, the south-easternmost township of Bennington co. Vermont. It contains 64 inhabitants.

REEDY Island, in Delaware river, 50 miles below Philadelphia. It is 20 miles from Bombay Hook, and is the rendezvous of outward bound ships in autumn and spring, waiting for a favourable wind. The course from this to the sea is S. S. E. so that a N. W. wind, which is the prevailing wind in these seasons, is fair for vessels to put out to sea. There is a secure harbour here, at Port Penn, where piers have been erected by the State of Pennsylvania. The island is about 3 miles long, and not more than one-fourth of a mile wide. It was formerly

merly banked in, but is now under cultivation, and is overflowed in high tides. There is a channel on each side of the island; but vessels, especially large ones, choose to keep the eastern side.

REELFOOT, a small navigable river of the State of Tennessee, which empties into the river Mississippi, about 35 miles south of the Ohio. It is 30 yards wide 7 miles from its mouth. One of its branches rises on the borders of Kentucky.

REEMSTOWN, or *Reamstown*, a small town of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania; situated on a stream which empties into Calico Creek, a water of Conestoga, which falls into the Susquehanna. It contains about 40 houses, and is 16 miles N. E. of Lancaster, and 62 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

REGOLETS, the name of the passage from the northern part of the Gulf of Mexico into Lake Pontchartrain, which has communication, through Maurepas Lake and the Gut of Iberville, with Mississippi river; or the general name of the isles in the inner part of the channel into that lake. The distance from Lake Pontchartrain through the Regolets is 10 miles, and between 3 and 400 yards broad, and lined with marshes on each side. On the S. side of the Regolets, and near to the entrance from the gulf, there is a large passage into the Lake Borgne, or Blind Lake; and by some creeks that fall into it, small craft may go as far as the plantations on the Mississippi, and there is a passage between the Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain; but either by this, or that of the Regolets, 6 and sometimes 7 feet is the deepest water through. Near the entrance at the east end of the Regolets, and on the north side, are the principal mouths of Pearl river. From the Regolets to the Bay of St. Louis is 18 miles.

REHOBOTH, a township of Massachusetts, in Bristol co. on a branch of Providence river, a few miles from Providence, in Rhode Island, and 44 miles N. by W. of Boston. It was called *Saconet* by the Indians; was incorporated in 1645, and contains 4,710 inhabitants.

REISTERSTOWN, in Baltimore co. Maryland, 10 miles south-east of Westminster, and nearly 16 north-westerly of Baltimore.

RENOWE'S Harbour, on the east coast of Newfoundland Island, is about 21

miles from Cape Race. Its entrance is rather dangerous, but it is a good harbour to fish in; and is much frequented by boats and shallops, in the fishing season. Half a league from the S. point is a high rock, called Renowe's Point; which may be seen, in a clear day, 3 leagues off.

RENSELAER, a county of the State of New-York, bounded north by Washington co. south by Columbia, east by part of the States of Massachusetts and Vermont, and west by Hudson's river. It contains eight townships, viz. Troy, Greenbush, Schodack, Stephentown, Peterburg, Holic, Pittstown, and Schaetecoke. In 1796, there were 3500 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

RENSELAERVILLE, or *Renselaerwick*, a township of Albany co. New-York, bounded southerly by Columbia co. and westerly by Hudson's river. In 1790, it contained 2771 inhabitants; in 1796, it had 548 inhabitants who were electors. In this town, nearly opposite to the city of Albany, is a medicinal spring, which combines most of the valuable properties of the celebrated waters of Saratoga.

RESOLUTION Bay, or *Madre de Dios*, is under the highest land on the W. side of St. Christina, one of the Marquesas Islands. S. lat. 9 52, W. long. 139 9.

RESOLUTION, Cape, near the eastern entrance of Hudson's Straits. N. lat. 61 29, W. long. 65 16.

RESOLUTION Island, at the E. end of Hudson's Straits. N. lat. 62, W. long. 65.

RESOLUTION Island, a small island, one of the Society Isles; so called from the ship Resolution. S. lat. 17 24, W. long. 141 15.

REVEL'S a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, close to the east coast of Northampton co. Virginia.

REY, Cape, or *Point*, on the N. coast of S. America, is 40 leagues W. by N. of Cape Three Points, and is N. by E. of Bocca del Drago.

REYES, Angra dos, on the S. E. coast of Brazil, in S. America, lies westward of Rio Janeiro, and 53 leagues west of Cape Frio. It affords good anchorage.

RHINEBECK. See *Rhynbeck*.

RHODE-ISLAND is one of the smallest of the United States; its greatest length being 47 miles, and its greatest

east breadth 37; or about 1300 square miles. It is bounded N. and E. by the commonwealth of Massachusetts; S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what is called *Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations*; divided into 5 counties, viz. Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent, which are subdivided into 30 townships, containing 68,825 inhabitants, of whom 948 are slaves. Narraganset Bay makes up from S. to N. between the main land on the E. and W. and embosoms many fertile islands, the principal of which are Rhode-Island, Canonnicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog Islands. Block-Island is the southernmost land belonging to the State. The harbours are Newport, Providence, Wickford, Patuxet, Warren, and Bristol. Rhode-Island, from which the State takes half its name, lies between lat. 41 28, and 41 42 N. and between long. 71 17, and 71 27 W. from Greenwich; being about 15 miles long from N. E. to S. W. and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, on an average. It is divided into 3 townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. Perhaps no island in the world exceeds this in point of soil, climate, and situation. In its most flourishing state it was called, by travellers, the Eden of America. But the change, which the ravages of war, and a decrease of business have effected, is great. Between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep are fed on this island, besides neat cattle and horses. The State is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of which are Providence and Taunton rivers, which fall into Narraganset Bay; the former on the west, the latter on the east side of Rhode-Island. Rhode-Island is as healthy a country as any in America. The winters, in the maritime parts of the State are milder than in the inland country; the air being softened by a sea vapour, which also enriches the soil. The summers are delightful, especially on Rhode-Island, where the extreme heats which prevail in other parts of America, are allayed by cool and refreshing breezes from the sea. The rivers and bays swarm with fish, to the amount of more than 70 different kinds; the markets are alive with them. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell-fish abound in Narraganset Bay. Travellers are generally agreed, that Newport is the best fish-

market in the world. This State produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some parts wheat, sufficient for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, and culinary roots and plants in great abundance, and in perfection; cyder is made for exportation. The north-western parts of the State are but thinly inhabited, and are more rocky and barren than the other parts. The tract of land lying between North and South Kingstown on the east, and Connecticut on the west, called *Shannock* country, or *Purchase*, is excellent grazing land, and is inhabited by a number of wealthy farmers, who raise some of the finest neat cattle in New-England, weighing from 1600 to 1800 weight. They keep large daries, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Iron ore is found in great plenty in several parts of the State. The iron-works on Patuxet river, 12 miles from Providence, are supplied with ore from a bed $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, which lies in a valley, through which runs a brook. The brook is turned into a new channel, and the ore-pits are cleared of water by a steam engine. At this ore-bed are a variety of ores, curious stones, and ochres. In the township of Cumberland is a copper mine mixed with iron, strongly impregnated with load-stone, of which some large pieces have been found in the neighbourhood. No method has yet been discovered to work it to advantage. Abundance of lime-stone is found in this State, particularly in the county of Providence; of which large quantities of lime are made and exported. This lime-stone is of different colours, and is the true marble of the white, plain, and variegated kind. It takes as fine a polish as any stone in America. There are several mineral springs in this State; to one of which, near Providence, many people resort to bathe, and drink the water. Newport and Providence are the chief towns of this State. The slave-trade, which was a source of wealth to many of the people of Newport, and in other parts of the State, has happily been abolished. The town of Bristol carries on a considerable trade to Africa, the West-Indies, and to different parts of the United States. But by far the greatest part of the commerce of Rhode-Island, is at present carried on by the inhabitants of the flourishing town
of

of Providence, which had, in 1791, 129 sail of vessels, containing 11,942 tons. The exports from the State are flaxseed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, cotton and linen goods. The imports consist of European and W. India goods, and logwood from the Bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this State. The amount of exports from this State to foreign countries, for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1791, was 470,131 dolls. 9 cents; in 1792, 698,084; in 1793, 616,416; and in 1794, 954,573 dollars. The inhabitants of this State are progressing rapidly in manufactures. A cotton manufactory has been erected at Providence. Jeans, fustians, denims, thicksets, velvets, &c. &c. are here manufactured and sent to the southern States. Large quantities of linen and tow cloth are made in different parts of this State for exportation. But the most considerable manufactures in this State are those of iron; such as bar and sheet iron, steel, nail-rod, and nails, implements of husbandry, stoves, pots, and other household utensils, the iron work of shipping, anchors, bells, &c. The constitution of this State is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1663; and the frame of government was not essentially altered by the revolution. The legislature of the State consists of two branches; a senate or upper house, composed of ten members besides the governor and deputy-governor, called in the charter, *assistants*; and a house of representatives, composed of deputies from the several towns. The members of the legislature are chosen twice a year; and there are two sessions of this body annually, viz. on the first Wednesday in May, and the last Wednesday in October. This State was first settled from Massachusetts. Mr. Roger Williams, a minister, who came over to New-England in 1631, was charged with holding a variety of errors, and was on that account forced to leave his house, land, wife and children, at Salem, in the dead of winter, and to seek a residence without the limits of Massachusetts. Gov. Winthrop advised him to pursue his course to Nehiganset, or Narraganset Bay, which he did, and fixed himself at Secunk or Seekhonk, now Rehoboth. But that place being within the bounds

of Plymouth colony, Gov. Winslow, in a friendly manner, advised him to remove to the other side of the river, where the lands were not covered by any patent. Accordingly, in 1636, Mr. Williams and four others crossed Seekhonk river, and landed among the Indians, by whom they were hospitably received, and thus laid the foundation of a town, which, from a sense of God's merciful providence to him, he called *Providence*. Here he was soon after joined by a number of others, and though they were secured from the Indians by the terror of the English, yet they, for a considerable time, suffered much from fatigue and want; but they enjoyed liberty of conscience, which has ever since been inviolably maintained in this State. So little has the civil authority to do with religion here, that no contact between a minister and a society (unless incorporated for that purpose) is of any force. It is probably for these reasons, that so many different sects have ever been found here; and that the Sabbath and all religious institutions, have been more neglected in this, than in any other of the New-England States.

RHODE-ISLAND Light-House was erected in 1749, in Beaver Tail, at the south end of Canonnicut Island, for the safety and convenience of vessels sailing into the Narraganset Bay and harbour of Newport. The ground the light-house stands upon is about 12 feet above the surface of the sea at high water. From the ground to the top of the cornice is 58 feet, round which is a gallery, and within that stands the lantern, which is about 11 feet high, and 8 feet diameter. High water at full and change, 37 minutes after 7 o'clock. N. lat. 41 28, W. long. 71 24.

RHODE River, the westernmost water of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river, in N. Carolina.

RHONDE. See *Ronde*.

RHYNECK, or Rhinebeck, a post-town of N. York, situated in Dutchess co. on the E. side of Hudson's river, opposite to Kingston; 28 miles north of Poughkeepsie; 103 north of New-York, and 198 N. by E. of Philadelphia. The township contains 3,662 inhabitants, of whom 542 are electors, and 421 slaves. It is bounded southerly by Clinton, and northerly by Beekman. A very curious cavern has been lately discovered at a place in this town, called by the Indians,

Indians, Sepascot. See *Dutchess County*.

RIALENA, or *Rialeno*, a town of New Spain, situated on a small river in Nicaragua, 5 miles from the sea, where is a good harbour. It is unwholesome by reason of mairhes in the vicinity. It is 60 miles W. of Leon, and the Lake Nicaragua. N. lat. 12 25, W. long. 89 10.

RICH, Cape, on the W. side of the island of Newfoundland, towards the N. end, and in the N. E. part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having the isle of St. John and other small isles to the north. This cape or point used to be omitted in the French maps, seemingly because it was the bounds of their privilege of fishing, which extended from hence northward, and round to Cape Bonaville.

RICHARDSON'S Bay, on the S. E. part of the island of Jamaica. The anchorage within it is between Morant river and Two Mile Wood.

RICHFIELD, a township of N. York, situated in Otsego co. taken from Otsego township, and incorporated in 1792; 229 of its inhabitants are electors.

RICHFORD, the north-easternmost township of Franklin co. Vermont; on Missisquoi river.

RICHLAND, a county of S. Carolina, Camden district; bounded S. and S. W. by Congaree and Broad rivers, and east by Wateree river, which divides it from Kershaw and Clermont counties. It contains, 3,930 inhabitants; of whom 2,479 are white, and 1,437 slaves.

RICHLAND, a township of Pennsylvania, in Buck's co.

RICHLIEU, the French name given formerly to the outlet of Lake Champlain. See *Sorel*.

RICHLIEU Islands, a cluster of small islands in the river St. Lawrence, about 12 leagues above the town of Trois Rivières, at the boundary of the government of Montreal. There are nearly 100 of them. N. lat. 46 22, W. long. 71 7.

RICHLIEU, the name of an ancient small fortification built by the French, on the north bank of the river Sorel, at its junction with the river St. Lawrence, opposite the islands of Richlieu.

RICHMAN'S Island, on the coast of Cumberland co. District of Maine, about northerly, four leagues from Wood Island, and a league west of Port-

land. Few vessels put in here, except coasters. There is a sunken ledge S. E. half a mile from the north-east end of the island, which only shews itself when the wind blows fresh: But you need not go so near the island. Wood Island is in lat. 43 50 N. and long 69 57 W.

RICHMOND, a township on the west line of the State of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 17 miles W. by S. of Lenox, and 150 west of Boston. Iron ore of the first quality is found here, but as it lies deep it is raised at a great expense. Ore of indifferent quality is found in many places. It abounds with lime-stone, coarse, white, and clouded marble. The town was incorporated in 1775, and contains an iron-work, 3 grist-mills a fulling-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 1255 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a township of Cheshire co. New-Hampshire; situated on the Massachusetts line, about 11 miles east of Connecticut river, and 97 W. by S. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 1380 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a township in Washington co. Rhode-Island, separated from Hopkinton on the west by Ward's river a branch of Paucatuck river. It is about 19 miles west of Newport, and contains 1760 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a county of New-York, comprehending all Staten-Island, Shooters-Island, and the Islands of Meadow, on the west side thereof. It is divided into the townships of Castletown, Northfield, Southfield, and Westfield. It contains 3,835 inhabitants; of whom 488 are electors, and 759 slaves. See *Staten-Island*.

RICHMOND, a county of N. Carolina, situated in Fayette district, bounded south, by the State of S. Carolina, and north, by Moore co. It contains 5055 inhabitants, including 583 slaves. Chief town, Rockingham. The court-house, at which a post-office is kept, is 20 miles from Antion court-house, 56 from Fayetteville, and 563 from Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, a county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. E. by Westmoreland, and S. and S. W. by Rappahannock river, which separates it from Essex co. It contains 6,985 inhabitants, of whom 3,924 are slaves. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 273 miles from Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, the present seat of government

ernment of the State of Virginia, is situated in Henrico co. on the north side of James's river, just at the foot of the falls, and contains between 400 and 500 houses, and nearly 4,000 inhabitants. Part of the houses are built on the margin of the river, convenient for business; the rest are upon a hill which overlooks the lower part of the town, and commands an extensive prospect of the river and adjacent country. The new houses are well built. A large state-house, or capitol, has lately been erected on the hill. This city likewise boasts of an elegant statue of the illustrious Washington, which was formed at Paris. The lower part of the town is divided by a creek, over which is a convenient bridge. A bridge between 300 and 400 yards in length, has been thrown across James's river, at the foot of the fall, by Col. Mayo. That part from Manchester to the island is built on 15 boats. From the island to the rocks was formerly a floating bridge of rafts; but the enterprising proprietor has now built it of framed log piers, filled with stones. From the rocks to the landing at Richmond, the bridge is continued on framed piers filled with stones. This bridge connects the city with Manchester; and as the passengers pay toll, it produces a handsome revenue to Col. Mayo, who is the sole proprietor. The public buildings, besides the state-house, are an Episcopal church, a court-house, gaol, a theatre, and 3 tobacco ware-houses. The falls above the bridge are 7 miles in length. A noble canal is cutting, and nearly completed on the north side of the river, which is to terminate in a basin of about two acres, in the town of Richmond. From this basin to the wharves in the river, will be a land carriage of about a mile. The expense is estimated at £30,000 Virginia currency. The opening of this canal promises the addition of much wealth to Richmond. Vessels of burden lie at City Point, 20 miles below, to which the goods from Richmond are sent down in boats. It is 626 miles from Boston, 374 from N. York, 176 from Baltimore, 278 from Philadelphia, 247 from Fayetteville, 497 from Charleston, and 662 from Savannah. N. lat. 37 40, W. long. 77 50.

RICHMOND, a county of the Upper district of Georgia, in which is situated the city of Augusta. It is separated

from S. Carolina on the E. by Savannah river, and contains 11,317 inhabitants, of whom 4,116 are slaves.

RICHMOND, a town of the island of St. Vincent's, in the West-Indies. It is seated at the head of a deep bay, on the western side of the island. Chateaubelair river runs on the south side of the town, which gives name to the bay. Another river empties into the bay on the north side of the town.

RIDGEFIELD, a post-town of Connecticut, in Fairfield co. 10 miles south-westward of Danbury, 78 south-west of Hartford, 51 north-east of Kingsbridge, in the State of New-York, and 161 north-east of Philadelphia. The township of Ridgefield was called by the Indians *Caudotowa*, or high land. It well answers the name, for though it is 14 miles from the Sound, it affords a good prospect of it, and of Long-Island. Of the latter, 40 miles in length is visible, and vessels may be seen as they pass up the Sound. It was settled in 1709.

RIDLEY, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

RIGO Island, near the north-west part of the island of Porto Rico, in the West-Indies, behind which is the principal harbour of the main island.

RIMAC, a river of Peru, which passes through the city of Lima, and falls into the sea 6 miles below that city.

RINDGE, or *Ringe*, a town in the county of Cheshire, New-Hampshire. It lies upon the Massachusetts line, about 80 miles westerly of Portsmouth, and 70 north-west of Boston. Was incorporated in 1768. In 1775, it contained 542, and in 1790, 1143 inhabitants. In this township are thirteen natural ponds of water of different sizes, in which are pickerel, perch, trout, eels, &c. In this township, northerly, is a mine lately discovered, which contains a kind of ochre of a Spanish brown. One half of the water of this town runs to the Merrimack, the other to Connecticut river.

RINGO'S-TOWN, in Hunterdon co. New-Jersey, lies about 15 miles N. W. of Princeton.

RIOBAMBA, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito, having a capital of its own name. The productions and manufactures of this province excel all the rest of the provinces of Peru. Several parts of it are full of mines of gold and silver.

Rio Bueno, in the island of Jamaica, lies 14 miles eastward of Martha Brae, where a ship may lie, bringing the point N. N. W. in 8 or 9 fathoms water. The bank is steep. Eastward of this, 4 or 5 miles is Dry Harbour.

Rio Grande, a captainship in the northern division of Brazil, whose chief town is Tignares.

Rio Grande, a large river of Brazil, from whence the above captainship has its name. The Portuguese say its entrance is difficult and dangerous, though wide and deep enough further in.

Rio Grande, a river of Terra Firma, S. America, which rises near the equator, runs eastward, and falls into the North Sea, between Carthage and St. Martha. Also the name of a river of Brazil, which falls into the sea at Natal los Reyes.

Rio de la Hacha, a town and province in the northern division of Terra Firma.

Rio de Patas, on the coast of Brazil, lies 10 leagues to the southward of St. Catherine.

Rio de la Plata. See *Plata River*, *Paraguay*, and *Buenos Ayres*.

Rio de la Plata, a province in the S. division of Paraguay, in S. America. Its chief town is Buenos Ayres.

Rio de Puerco, a harbour or anchorage ground on the northern side of the island of Cuba, south-west of Bahia Honda.

Rio Janeiro, a rich and populous city of Brazil, having many elegant churches and handsome buildings, situated within a large and wide bay, in lat. 24 15 south, and long. 43 30 west. It contains about 200,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable trade. It is also called St. Sebastian.

Rio Real, a river of Brazil, running almost parallel with that of St. Francis, dividing the captainship of Serecipe from that of Todos los Santos, and empties into the ocean 41 leagues to the northward of the bay of that name.

Rippacanoe Creek, in the N. W. Territory, is a western branch of Wabash river. The Kickapoo Indian town lies near it. Its mouth is 20 miles above the Lower Weau towns.

Ripton, a township in Addison co. Vermont, 22 miles east of Lake Champlain.

Rivanna, a small north-west branch of James's river in Virginia, whose

head waters unite a few miles north of Charlottesville, and empties into James's river, about 2 miles above Elk Island. It is navigable for canoes and batteaux to its intersection with the south-west mountains, which is about 22 miles; and may easily be opened to navigation through those mountains, to its fork above Charlottesville.

RIVERHEAD, a township of New-York, situated in Suffolk co. in Long-Island. It was taken from the township of Southold, and incorporated in 1792; 244 of its inhabitants are qualified electors.

RIVER of the West, in the north-west part of N. America, empties into the ocean in about lat. 43 17 30 north, and long. 122 30 west. It is little known, except near its mouth.

RIVIERE, Grande, in Lower Canada, empties into the ocean through the northern shore of Chaleur Bay, about 6 leagues west-north-west of Cape Despair. Here is a considerable cod-fishery.

ROANOKE Inlet, on the coast of N. Carolina leads into Albemarle Sound. N. lat. 35 56, W. long. 76 14.

ROANOKE Island is on the southern side of Albemarle Sound. The north-point of the island is about 7 miles west of Roanoke Inlet.

ROANOKE, a long and rapid river, is formed by 2 principal branches, Staunton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan river, which rises in N. Carolina. The low lands on this river are subject to inundations. It is navigable only for shallops, nor for these, but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which in a great measure obstruct the water communication with the back country. It empties by several mouths into the S. W. end of Albemarle Sound. The planters on the banks of this river, are supposed to be the wealthiest in North-Carolina. The lower part of this river was formerly called *Mozattce*.

ROANOKE River, Little, empties into Staunton river from the north, about 15 miles above the junction of Dan and Staunton rivers.

ROARING River, a boatable water of Tennessee State, which runs north-west-erly into Cumberland river, 12 miles south-west of the mouth of Obas river.

ROBERDEAU, a small fort which was erected in Bald Eagle, or Sinking Spring Valley, in Pennsylvania, during the late war. It was erected for the protection of

of those who then worked at the lead mines. But the Indian war raging around them, they were forced to abandon the enterprize. See *Bald Eagle Valley*.

ROBERT Bay, on the east coast of Newfoundland, separated from Spanish Bay by a very narrow neck of land; and about E. N. E. 4 miles about the point from Port Grave.

ROBERT Bay, a gulf or bay of the island of Martinico in the West-Indies, and one of the finest natural harbours that can be imagined, being able to contain the largest fleet with such convenience, that the ships may ride near enough the shore to reach it with a plank. It is about 2 leagues in depth, and is formed by the Point of the Gallions on the west, and Point Rose on the east.

ROBESON, a county of N. Carolina, situated in Fayette district, and bounded south-west by the State of S. Carolina. It contains 5326 inhabitants, including 533 slaves. Chief town, Lumberton.

ROBIN HOOD'S Bay, on the east coast of Newfoundland, is frequented by small vessels, as they can fish here to advantage. It is not far from Trinity Harbour, and near to Fox Islands.

ROCA Islands, a cluster of uninhabited islands off the north coast of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, about 40 leagues north-west by west of Tortugas.

ROCA PARTIDO, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, S. E. from La Mesa, and W. from the isle La Nublada; and in about lat. 16 35 N. and long. 128 W.

ROCHE, *Cape de la*, on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo, is about five leagues west of Old Cape Francois.

ROCH, *Riviere a la*, a river of the N. W. Territory, which runs a S. W. course, and empties into the Mississippi 95 miles above the Iowa Rapids.

ROCHER, *la prairie des*, or *Rock Meadows*, on Mississippi river, 3 miles below the spot where Fort Chartres stood.

ROCHESTER, the north-westernmost township of Windsor co. Vermont, and contains 215 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a township of Massachusetts, Plymouth co. 53 miles southward of Boston. It was incorporated in 1686, and contains 2,644 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a considerable township in Strafford co. New-Hampshire, on the W. side of the northern branch of Pa-

cataqua river, 22 miles north-westerly of Portsmouth, and 40 S. by E. of Middleton. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 2,857 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a township in Ulster co. New-York, extending W. to Delaware river. It is about 12 miles S. W. of Esopus, and contains 1628 inhabitants, of whom 228 are electors, and 281 slaves.

ROCKAWAY, a small post-town in Morris co. New-Jersey, on the S. side of the river of its name, 15 miles N. by W. of Morristown, 21 S. E. of Newton, and 123 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

ROCKBRIDGE, a mountainous county of Virginia, bounded N. by Augusta, and S. by James river, which divides it from Botetourt co. It contains 6,548 inhabitants, of whom 682 are slaves. The Natural Bridge, so elegantly described by Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, is in this county.

ROCK FISH, a north-western branch of James river, in Virginia, at the mouth of which is some indifferent marble, generally variegated with red, blue, and purple. It forms a large precipice, which hangs over a navigable part of the river. None of the marble has ever yet been worked.

ROCKFORD, a post-town of N. Carolina, 573 miles from Philadelphia.

ROCKHILL, a township of Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

ROCKINGHAM, one of the five counties into which the State of New-Hampshire is divided. It lies on the S. E. part of the State; having the Atlantic Ocean on the S. E. the county of Hillsborough on the W. Strafford on the N. and the State of Massachusetts on the S. It is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. It embraces the only sea-port, and most of the commercial towns in the State. It contains 46 townships, and 43,169 inhabitants. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord.

ROCKINGHAM, the north-easternmost township in Windham co. Vermont, is situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, which separates it from Walpole, in New-Hampshire. It contains 1235 inhabitants.

ROCKINGHAM, a county of Salisbury district, N. Carolina, bounded east by Caswell and west by Stokes. On the banks of the Dan, which waters this county, are large tracts of fertile low land. A furnace and forge have been erected on Troublesome Creek. Iron ore is found

in many parts of the county. It contains 6,187 inhabitants, including 1,100 slaves.

ROCKINGHAM, the chief town of Richmond co. N. Carolina. It is seated on an eminence, about 6 miles east of Great Pedee river, and contains a court-house, gaol, and a few dwelling-houses. It is 74 miles from Hillsborough, 40 from Bethania, and 536 from Philadelphia.

ROCKINGHAM, a mountainous co. of Virginia, bounded north by Shenandoah, and south by Augusta. It contains 7,449 inhabitants, including 772 slaves.

ROCKINGHAM, a post-town and the seat of the courts of the above county, is situated on a branch of Shenandoah river, and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 108 miles east by north of the Sweet Springs, 25 N. W. by N. of Staunton, 52 S. W. of Strasburg, in Pennsylvania, and 262 S. W. of Philadelphia.

Rocky Meadows, called by the French *La Prairie du Rocher*, on the eastern side of the river Mississippi, 12 miles northerly of Kaskaskias, and 3 southerly of Fort Chartres. About 20 years ago, it contained 100 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes.

ROCKEMECKO, or *Rockemesbo*, a township in Lincoln co. District of Maine. In 1790, the plantations of New Sandwich, Livermore, and Rockemesbo, contained 400 inhabitants.

ROCKONCAMA, a pond of about a mile in circumference, in the centre of Long Island, New-York State, between Smithtown and Islip. It is continually ebbing and flowing; rising gradually for several years, until it has arrived to a certain height; and then falls more rapidly to its lowest bed.

Rocky Point, on the south shore of Lake Erie, lies 20 miles from the bay of Sandusky.

Rocky, a small river of N. Carolina, which empties into Yadkin river.

Rocky Mount, or *Franklin Court-House*, in Virginia, where is a post-office, is 25 miles from Martinsburg, 40 from Liberty, and 133 from Philadelphia.

Rocky River, in the N. W. Territory, falls into the east side of Mississippi river, about 70 miles below the mouth of Mine river. A lead mine extends from the mouth of this river on the banks of the Mississippi, more than 100 miles upwards.

Roco Grande, an island on the coast of the Spanish Main, in the W. Indies. N. lat. 11 5, W. long. 67 39.

RODNEY, Point, on the N. W. coast of N. America, is the N. point of Norton Sound. Sledge Island is S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. of it 4 leagues, between which and the continent is anchorage in 7 fathoms. This point has its name in honour of the celebrated Admiral, Lord Rodney. N. lat. 64 30, W. long. 166 3.

RODRIGUES Key, on the coast of Florida, a pretty large mangrove island, one of the Tortugas, lying off Key Largo, and bears from Tavernier's Key N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5 miles. The roots of the trees are always overflowed. N. lat. 25, W. long. 81 17.

ROXBURCK Island, at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario. See *Forest Island*.

ROGERS' Road, so called from the person under whose direction it was made, in 1790. It leads through Clinton co. in New-York State into Canada; and is much used in winter, when passing the lakes is often dangerous, and always uncomfortable.

ROGERSVILLE, the chief town of Hawkins co. Tennessee. The road from Knoxville to Philadelphia, 652 miles, passes by Rogersville, Ross's Furnace, Abingdon, English's Ferry, on New-River, Big Lick, Peytonburg, Rockbridge, Lexington, Staunton, New-Market, Winchester, Fredericktown, York, and Lancaster.

ROLAND's Table, on the main land of the E. coast of the district of Gaspee, in Lower Canada, and W. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a flat mountain, which shews itself off to seaward; appears above several others, and serves to find out Isle Percee, or Pierced Island, 15 miles from Cape Gaspee. The island of Bonaventura is 3 miles beyond it.

ROLLING Fork, a main southern branch of Salt river, in Kentucky. The towns of Lysra and Bealsburg stand on this river.

ROMAN, Cape, on the coast of South-Carolina. From hence to Charleston light-house the course is W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 21 leagues. N. lat. 33 5, W. long. 79 30.

ROMAN, Cape, on the coast of Florida, is 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. W. by N. of Cape Sable, the S. W. point of the peninsula of Florida.

ROMAN, Cape, on the north coast of Terra

Terra Firma, is the north point of the peninsula which is the east limit of the Gulf of Venezuela. Near to it on the north, are a number of rocks, and due north of it is the island of Orua, or Aruba, belonging to the Dutch, 8 or 9 leagues distant.

ROMANO, or *Romand Cayo*, a small island off the north shore of the island of Cuba. It is long and narrow, and at the eastern extremity of that cluster of isles called the King's Garden.

ROME, a post-town of New-York, Herkemer co. on Mohawk river, 8 miles west of Whitestown, and 276 miles from Philadelphia. This township was taken from Steuben, and incorporated in 1796. Fort Stanwix, called also New Fort Schuyler, is in this town.

ROMNEY, the chief town of Hampshire co. Virginia, contains about 70 dwelling-houses, a brick court-house, and a stone gaol. It is situated on the western bank of the S. W. branch of Patowmac river, 50 miles W. by N. of Winchester, 25 N. E. by N. of Moorfields, and 18 S. W. of Old-Town, in Alleghany co. Pennsylvania. It is a post-town, and is 242 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia.

ROMOPACK, a village in Bergen co. New-Jersey, on Romiopack river, 15 or 20 miles north of Patterfson.

ROMULUS, a military township in New-York State, Onondago co. between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. The high road to the ferry at Cayuga Lake runs through its northern part. It was incorporated in 1794; and has within its jurisdiction the townships of Junius and Galen, together with the lands lying west of Hannibal and Cato, north of the township of Galen and S. of Lake Ontario, and that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians, west of Cayuga Lake. In the year 1796, 223 of its inhabitants were electors.

RONDE, or *Rhonde Island*, one of the Grenadines, dependent on the island of Grenada, in the West-Indies; situated about mid-way between Cariacou and the north end of Grenada, about four leagues from each. It contains about 500 acres of excellent land, which are wholly applied to pasturage, and the cultivation of cotton.

ROPE Ferry, a ferry across a bay in the town of New-London, in Connecticut.

cut; 4 miles S. W. by W. of New-London city, on the post-road to New-Haven. The bay sets up from Long Island Sound, between Millstone Point and Black Point in Lyme. In August, 1796, a bridge, 500 feet long, was built across this ferry, 2 miles above Millstone Point, where the water is 18 feet deep. The bridge is 24 feet broad, with a sliding draw.

ROQUE, *Cape*, on the coast of Brazil, north-westward of Cape St. Augustine: S. lat. 6 20, W. long. 37 30.

ROSA, a cape in the island of St. Domingo, E. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Cape Dame Marie, the western point of the island, distant about 7 leagues.

ROSA, or *St. Rose's*, an extensive bay on the coast of West-Florida, stretching about 30 miles to the north-east, and is from 4 to 6 miles broad. The bar before it has only 7 or 8 feet water, where deepest; but within there is 16 or 17, as far as the Red Bluff on the main land. The peninsula between this bay and that of Pensacola, on the west, is from 1 to 3 or 4 miles broad. It is generally a very poor, sandy soil, producing, in some places, large pines and live oak. The largest river that falls into the bay is Chacta-Hatcha, or Pea river, which runs from the north-east, and enters the eastern extremity of the bay through several mouths, but so shoal that only a small boat or canoe can pass them. Mr. Hutchins ascended it about 25 leagues, where he found a small party of the Coassac Indians.

ROSA, or *Rose Island*, extends along the mouth of the above bay, and is about 50 miles long, and no where above half a mile broad. The channel at the east end of the island is so choked up with a large shoal, in some places dry, that the deepest water is only 4 or 5 feet; and the channel between Rose Island and the main is barely sufficient for boats or pottiaugers.

ROSALIE, *Fort*, is situated in the western territory of Georgia, in the Natchez country, on the east side of the Mississippi, in lat. 31 40; 243 miles above New-Orleans.

ROSEAU, the capital of the island of Dominico, in the West-Indies. It is now called Charlottetown, and is situated in St. George's parish, about seven leagues from Prince Rupert's Bay. It is on a point of land on the south-west side of the island which forms two bays,

viz.

viz. Woodbridge's Bay on the north, and Charlotteville Bay to the southward. Roseau is about half a mile in length from Charlotteville to Roseau river, and mostly two furlongs in breadth; but is of an irregular figure. It contains more than 500 houses, besides cottages occupied by negroes. Whilst in possession of the French, it contained upwards of 1,000 houses. N. lat. 15 25, W. long. 61 27.

ROSE, St. or Jayna. The establishments in the plain of St. Rose, and those on the banks of the Jayna, on the south side of the island of St. Domingo, are looked upon as depending on the city of St. Domingo. They are reckoned to contain, at least, 2,000 persons; for the most part people of colour, free and slaves. The river Jayna is 3 leagues W. of that city. The parish of St. Rose or Jayna, which has in its dependency the ancient rich population of Bonaventure, is now reduced to a handful of individuals, whose employment is the breeding of cattle or the washing of gold sand. Towards the source of the Jayna, and near the town of St. Rose, were the celebrated gold mines of St. Christopher; in the neighbourhood of which Columbus erected a fort by the name of St. Christopher.

ROSEWAY, Port, a populous seaport town, on the south-east coast of Nova-Scotia, north-east by east of Cape Negro and Harbour.

ROSEWAY Island lies at the mouth of Port Wager, on the south-east coast of Nova-Scotia.

ROSIA, Cape, in Penobscot Bay, District of Maine.

ROSIERS, Cape, the south limit of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; from whence it is 90 miles across to the north shore, measuring by the west end of the island of Anticosti. This is the easternmost point of the district of Gaspee, in Lower Canada. It has Florell Isle and Cape Gaspee on the south. N. lat. 48 56, W. long. 63 40.

ROSSIGNOL, Port, on the southern coast of Nova-Scotia, a harbour to the south-west of Port de L'Heve.

ROSSIGNOL, a considerable lake in Nova-Scotia, between Liverpool and Annapolis. The Indians say it is the main source of Liverpool and Petit rivers. It has been a place of resort for the Indians, on account of the favourable hunting grounds upon it.

ROTTERDAM, or *Anamocoe Isle*, one of the Friendly Islands, situated on the north of Amsterdam Isle; remarkable for its fertility and the peaceable disposition of the inhabitants.

ROTTERDAM, New, a new settlement on the north side of Oneida Lake, in the State of New-York.

ROUGE, Cape, or Red Cape, on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies, lies 4 leagues westward of Point Isabellica.

ROUGE River, in Louisiana, is so called from its waters being of a red colour, and said to tinge those of the Mississippi in the time of the floods. It rises in New-Mexico, and, after running about 600 miles, joins the Mississippi 187 miles above New-Orleans, 56½ miles below Fort Rosalie; 30 miles from its mouth it receives Noir, or Black river. Near 70 leagues up Rouge river the French had a considerable post called Natchitoches. It was a frontier to the Spanish settlements, being 20 miles from Fort Adayes.

ROUGE Chapeau, or Red Hat, a cape on the coast of N. America. N. lat. 46 51, W. long. 55 26.

ROUND Bay, a fine bay, with good anchorage, on the west side of the island of St. Lucia, in the W. Indies.

ROUND, Cape, on the coast of Labrador, in N. America.

ROUND Heads, Indians inhabiting on Riviere aux Tetes Bowles, or Round Head river, in N. America. Warriors, 2,000.

ROUND Island, a small island on the coast of West-Florida, lies 5 miles north from, and opposite to, the middle of Horn Island, and is well timbered.

ROUND Rock, one of the Virgin Islands, north of Ginger Island. N. lat. 18 10, west long. 62 53.

ROWAN, one of the most populous counties of N. Carolina, in Salisbury district; bounded north by Iredell, and south by Cabarrus. It contains 15,828 inhabitants, including 1742 slaves.

ROWE, a township in the north-western corner of Hampshire co. Massachusetts; bounded north by the State of Vermont, and 130 miles north-west of Boston. It is watered by Deerfield river, and contains 443 inhabitants.

ROWLEY, a township of Massachusetts, Essex co. having Newbury on the north-east and contains two parishes, besides a society of Anabaptists. The inhabitants,

Inhabitants, 1772 in number, are mostly farmers. Near its bounds with Newbury, some specimens of black lead have been discovered, and it is thought there is a considerable body of it, which may be, hereafter, an object of consequence. It is 5 or 6 miles north by west of Ipswich, and 26 north by east of Boston, and was incorporated in 1639.

ROXAS, *Haite de*, the heights in the district of Bayagana, in the middle of the eastern part of the island of St. Domingo, are so called. Here Valverde saw, after having long sought for it in vain, a little quadruped, which in form and size resembled a sucking pig of a fortnight old, except that its snout was a little longer. It had but very little hair, which was as fine as that of the dogs called *Chinèse*. The town of Bayagana is about 4 leagues south-east by east of Baya.

ROXBOROUGH, a township of Pennsylvania, situated in Philadelphia county.

ROXBURY, a pleasant town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, one mile south-west of Boston. The township is now divided into 3 parishes, and was settled in 1630. In the 3 parishes are 2,226 inhabitants. The first parish in this town has lately been connected with Boston harbour by a canal. The Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians, was the first minister who settled here. He translated the Bible, and other pious books, into the Indian language; and founded many religious societies among the Indians. Those of *Natick* and *Mashpee*, few in number, remain to this day. He died in 1670, after being pastor 60 years.

ROXBURY, a township in the western part of Orange co. Vermont, having only 14 inhabitants.

ROXBURY, a township of Morris co. New-Jersey, on Musconegunk river, 25 miles from its confluence with the Delaware, and 45 miles north of Trenton. Near it is a mineral spring.

ROXO, a cape near the S. W. part of Porto Rico island, and due south of Cape Rincon. N. lat. 18 11, W. long. 67 53.

ROYAL Bay, is a short distance to the east, southerly of Boon's Point, at the north part of the island of Antigua in the West-Indies.

ROYAL Isle, a small fertile island in the river St. Lawrence; 66 miles below

Lake Ontario. The French fort on it was taken by Gen. Amherst, in 1760.

ROYAL'S River, in Cumberland co. Maine, empties into Casco Bay, in the township of North-Yarmouth.

ROYALTON, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, north-west of Hartford, on White river, and contains 748 inhabitants.

ROYALSTON, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 40 miles north-west by north of Worcester, and 70 north-west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1665, and contains 1,130 inhabitants. Miller's river runs through this town from the east.

RUATAN, or *Rattan*, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 8 leagues from the Mosquito shore, and about 200 west by south of the island of Jamaica. It is 30 miles long and 13 broad, naturally fortified with rocks and shoals, except the entrance into the harbour, which is so narrow that only one ship can pass it at a time; the harbour is one of the finest in the world, and can afford safe anchorage for 500 sail of ships. It was totally uninhabited until 1742, when the British, under the command of Major Crawford, began a settlement, in order to protect the log-wood cutters, and secure a trade with the Spaniards of Guatemala, for cochineal, indigo, &c. but it was soon abandoned. N. lat. 17 6, W. long. 88 12.

RUGELEY'S Mills, in S. Carolina, are about 12 miles north of Camden, near the westernmost branch of Lynche's Creek. Here Gen. Greene retreated, in May, 1781, to wait for reinforcements, after his repulse at Camden, and to prevent supplies reaching it.

RUISSEAU, *Grand*, a settlement on the eastern side of the river Mississippi, and in the N. W. Territory, which, with the villages of St. Philip and Prairie-du-Rochers, contained, in 1792, 240 inhabitants.

RUMFORD. See *Concord*, in New-Hampshire.

RUMI-RAMPA, a plain near Quito in Peru, full of large fragments of rocks, thrown thither from a volcano, formerly in the famous mountain of Pichincha.

RUM Key, one of the Bahama Islands. N. lat. 23 52, W. long. 74 17.

RUMNEY, or *Romney*, a township of New-Hampshire, situated in Grafton co. on a north branch of Baker's river,

er, about 7 or 8 miles north-west of Plymouth on the west side of the Pemigewasset. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 411 inhabitants.

RUNAWAY Bay, on the north-west coast of the island of Antigua; situated between the fort on Corbizon's Point to the north, and Fort Hamilton to the south. Off it lie rocks and shoals.

RUNAWAY Bay, on the north coast of the island of Jamaica, westward of Great Laughlands river and Mumby Bay, and 9 or 10 miles eastward of Rio Bueno.

RUPERT, the north-westernmost township of Bennington co. Vermont. It contains 1,033 inhabitants.

RUPERT'S Bay, at the north-west end of the island of Dominica, in the West-Indies, affords good shelter from the winds, and is deep, capacious and sandy. It is the principal bay of the island, and on it is erected the town of Portsmouth.

RUPERT'S Fort, at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, in N. America, is situated on a river of the same name, on the E. side of James's Bay; between Slade river on the north, and Nodway river on the south. N. lat. 51 50, W. long. 80 5.

RUPERT'S Island, the most westerly of the 4 islands in the straits of Magellan, which form the S. side of Royal Reach.

RUSSELL, a co. of Virginia, bounded north by Greenbrier, and south by Lee county. Before Lee was erected out of this county, it contained 3,338 inhabitants, including 190 slaves.

RUSSELL, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 15 miles west of Springfield, and 108 west by south of Boston. It was incorporated in 1792.

RUTHERFORD, a county of Morgan district, N. Carolina, bounded north by Burke and south by the State of S. Carolina. In 1790 it contained 7,808 inhabitants, including 614 slaves; but a new county has been lately formed out of it.

RUTHERFORD-TOWN, the capital of the above county. It contains a courthouse, a gaol, and a few dwelling-houses.

RUTHSBOROUGH, a village in Queen Anne's co. Maryland, on Tuckahoe Creek, 6 miles S. E. of Centerville, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. of Greensborough.

RUTLAND, a county of Vermont, bounded north by Addison co. east by Windsor, south by Bennington, and west by New-York. Otter Creek, and

other streams, water this county. It has also numerous lakes or ponds, well stored with fish; the chief of these, are Lakes Bombazon, and St. Austin; the former in Hubberton and Castleton, and the latter in Wells. It contains 25 townships, and 15,565 inhabitants. Here are 14 forges, 3 furnaces, and a sitting-mill.

RUTLAND, a post-town of Vermont, and capital of the above county, on Otter Creek, 55 miles from the mouth of that creek in Lake Champlain; 57 miles northerly of Bennington, 45 W. by N. of Windsor, and 359 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. This town and Windsor, are to be alternately the seat of government for the State. It contains a Congregational church, a courthouse, and about 60 houses. N. lat. 43 34 30, W. long. 72 50 30. The mean heat here, according to Dr. Williams, is

Least heat	21
Greatest heat	92

The township contains 1407 inhabitants. Pipe clay is found here, which has been wrought into crucibles that prove very durable.

RUTLAND, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 14 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 56 W. of Boston. The town was incorporated in 1722, and contains 1072 inhabitants.

RYE, a township of New-Hampshire, on the sea-coast of Rockingham co. opposite the Isle of Shoals, and 8 miles S. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1719, and contains 865 inhabitants. The coast affords excellent salt hay.

RYE, a township of New-York, West-Chester co. on Long-Island Sound; 36 miles N. E. from New-York city. It contains 986 inhabitants, of whom 154 are qualified electors, and 123 slaves.

RYE, a township in Cumberland co. Pennsylvania.

RYEGATE, the S. easternmost township of Caledonia co. Vermont, and separated from Bath in New-Hampshire on the east, by Connecticut river. It contains 187 inhabitants.

S

SABA, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West-Indies, belonging to the Dutch, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 13 miles N. W. of St. Eustatia, and

and 30 S. W. of St. Bartholomew. N. lat. 17 39, W. long. 63 17.

SABA, *Little*, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, situated to the south of St. Thomas, and belongs to the Danes.

SABLE, *Cape*, the south-westernmost point of the province of Nova-Scotia. N. lat. 43 24, W. long. 65 39. Variation of the needle, in 1787, 12 15 W.

SABLE, *Cape*, the S. W. point of the peninsula of Florida; 33 leagues E. N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. of the S. W. point of the Dry Tortuga Shoals. N. lat. 24 57, W. long. 81 52.

SABLE, *Great and Little*, two rivers emptying into Lake Champlain from the west side. *Great Sable River* is not far from the Saranac, and is scarcely 60 yards wide. On this stream are remarkable falls. The whole descent of the water is about 200 feet, in several pitches, the greatest of which is 40 feet perpendicular. At the foot of it the water is unfathomable. A large pine has been seen, in a freshet, to pitch over endwise, and remain several minutes under water. The stream is confined by high rocks on either side, a space of 40 feet; and the banks at the falls are at least as many feet high. In a freshet, the flood wood frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks, and then bursts away its obstructions, with a most tremendous crashing.

SABLE, an island south-east off Cape Breton 35 leagues. It is narrow, deep, and barren. N. lat. 44 15, W. long. 60.

SABLE *Point*, on the west side of the island of Newfoundland. N. lat. 50 24, W. long. 57 35.

SABLES, *Riviere aux*. See *Black River*, a water of Lake Ontario.

SACATECOLULA, or *Lacateculula*, on the west coast of Mexico, 12 miles from Limpia river. There is a burning mountain near the town of the same name. The volcano of St. Salvadore, is more northerly about 30 miles, and 12 eastward of Bernal.

SAC, *Grande Riviere du Cul de*, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which rises in Montagne de la Selle, by two branches; takes a semicircular course of 12 leagues, and runs westward into the sea, about two leagues northward of Port au Prince.

SACKVILLE, a township of Nova-Scotia, Cumberland co. on Chepnecto Basin, called by the French Beau Basin,

and Tintamare, and the N. side of the river au Lac.

SACO *Falls*, situated on Saco river, are 5 miles from the sea. The river is here divided by Indian Island, consisting of about 30 acres of land, and on each side of it tumbles over a precipice of rocks, and mixes with the tide. The prospect from the east side of the island is very sublime and majestic. From the beginning of the falls, to the tide below, the difference of height is above 40 feet. There are many corn and saw-mills; on the falls, and below the island is a fine basin, where vessels take in their cargoes. Salmon Falls are 10 miles above this.

Saco *River* is one of the three largest rivers in this district. The principal part of its waters fall from the White Mountains. Its course, some distance from its source, is southwardly; it then suddenly bends to the east, and crosses into the District of Maine, and then makes a large bend to the N. E. and S. W. embracing the fine township of Fryeburg, in the county of York. Its general course thence to the sea is S. E. Great and Little Ossagee rivers fall into it from the west. This river is navigable for ships to Saco Falls, about 6 miles from the sea. Here the river is broken by Indian Island, over which is the post-road. A bridge is thrown over each of the branches. A number of mills are erected here, to which logs are floated from 40 or 50 miles above; and vessels can come quite to the mills to take in the lumber. Four million feet of pine boards were annually sawed at these mills before the war. The mouth of this river lies 4 miles E. of Cape Porpoise. There is a bar which will not allow a vessel of above 100 tons burden to pass, if fully loaded. Without the bar, and between Fletcher's Neck and the main land, is a pool, wherein vessels of any size may lie at all seasons of the year, and take in their loadings at pleasure. On the west side of the river a small neck of land divides it from the pool, which might be easily cut, and so save the hazard of passing the bar. On the branches of this river, as well as on the main stream, are a great many mills and valuable works: 30 miles from the sea, a small stream, issuing from Little Ossagee pond, in New-Hampshire, joins it; and 20 miles further up Great Ossagee river, from another pond, in New-Hampshire,

Hampshire, swells the Saco, and impels its course. Proceeding up the Saco, its source is found on the side of the White Mountains, in New-Hampshire. From these mountains the waters run into Connecticut, Saco, and Androscoggin rivers. Saco river meanders through the ancient Indian village of Peckwacket, 60 miles from the sea. In 1775, a new river burst into the Saco, from the White Mountains, and still continues to aid Saco and a branch of it, called Ellis's river. A mixture of iron ore, gave the waters a red colour for a few days, and the people on the upper banks had a report, that the river was bloody, which they considered as an ill omen to the public concerns.

SACRAMENT, *St.* the S. westernmost Portuguese settlement in Brazil, being opposite to Buenos Ayres, on the southern side of the river La Plata. It is also called *Sacrament's Colonia*, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1762, after a month's siege; but by the treaty of peace it was restored.

SACRIFICES *Island*, on the west coast of New-Mexico, is about 3 miles westward of a small island called the Watering Island, and 12 miles from Coiula river.

SADDLE-BACK, an island in Hudson's Bay. N. lat. 67 7, W. long. 68 13. It lies nearly due west of Terra Nieva.

SADDLE River, a village in Bergen co. New-Jersey.

SADSBURY, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

SAGADAHOCK was formerly the name of Kennebeck river, in the District of Maine, after it receives Androscoggin river. See *Kennebeck River*, and *Merry Meeting Bay*.

SAGADAHOCK, a great part of the District of Maine was formerly so called. In the grant by King Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York, this territory was described in the following manner. "All that part of the main land of New-England, beginning at a certain place called St. Croix, adjoining to New-Scotland in America, and from thence extending along the sea-coast, to a certain place called Pemaquin, or Pemaquid, and so up the river thereof to its furthest head as it tends to the northward, and extending from thence to the river Quenebec, and so up by the shortest course to the river of Canada northward." This tract was called the Duke

of York's Property, and was annexed to the government of New-York. At the revolution, in 1688, it reverted to the crown.

SAGAMOND, a river of the N. W. Territory, which has a south-east course, and enters Illinois river, 30 miles below Demi Quian river, and 135 from the Mississippi. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for small boats or canoes upwards of 180 miles.

SAGATUCK River, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Ridgefield, in Fairfield co. passes through Reading and Weston, and running southward, separates Fairfield from Norwalk, and empties into a harbour of its own name in Long-Island Sound.

SAGANAUM, or *Sagana Bay*, in the south-west part of Lake Huron, is about 80 miles in length, and 18 or 20 miles broad. Around it live the Chippeway Indians.

SAGENDAGO, a head branch of Hudson's river. Its mouth is about 20 miles west of Fort Anne.

SAGG HARBOUR, a post-town and port of entry in the State of New-York, Suffolk co. at the east end of Long-Island. It contains a Presbyterian church and about 50 houses. The whale fishery from this harbour, produced 1,000 barrels of oil annually. Its exports in 1784 amounted to the value of 6,762 dollars. It is 12 miles north-west of Southampton, 107 east of New-York, and 202 north-east by east of Philadelphia.

SAGUANA, a bay in the north-east corner of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Florida, having numerous isles on both sides; Cayos del Pagoi on the south-east, and Farellon de Pagoi on the north-westward.

SAGUENAI, or *Sagueny*, a large river of Canada which rises from Lake St. John, and after pursuing an easterly course above 100 miles, empties through the west bank of the river St. Lawrence, at the town and harbour of Tadoussac. It is about three-quarters of a mile wide at its mouth, and is from 80 to 90 fathoms deep, but higher up it is wider; and the narrowness of the channel greatly increases its rapidity, though it is navigable for the largest vessels 25 leagues from its mouth. The harbour, called Port Tadoussac, can afford convenient anchorage for 25 sail of ships of war, and is well secured from all winds and storms.

It is deep, of a circular form, and surrounded at a distance with very high rocks, except at the entrance. A small stream empties into it, sufficient to water a fleet. The country in the vicinity abounds with marble.

SAGUENAY River, Little, a river of Labrador, which runs southward, and empties into the St. Lawrence a short way eastward of the Seven Isles, and westward of Basin river. N. lat. 50 18, W. long. 65.

SAILING Cove, on the south side of the island of Newfoundland, in the great bay whereto is situated the bay of Trepassi. It is 6 miles N. of Cape Pine.

SAIL Rock. See *St. Ambrose*.

ST. ANN, Cape, on the south side of the river St. Lawrence, near its mouth, and on the north coast of the district of Gaspee, in Lower Canada; southerly of Cape Chat. N. lat. 48 29, W. long. 63 43.

ST. ANNE's, a settlement on the east coast of Cape Breton Island, which has a harbour.

ST. ANNE's Islands, 3 islands situated in the bay of St. Louis de Maraguan, on the coast of Brazil, S. America.

SAINTS, 2 islands near Guadaloupe Island. See *Zuintes*.

SAL, La, a river of New Spain. See *Culiacan*.

SAL, Rio Lagra de, or *River of the Salt Lake*, on the coast of Brazil, about 39 miles south-west of Salgado river.

SALT BAY, or *Baia Salada*, called also *Salina*, is 30 miles north of Cape Tontoval, on the coast of Chili, and on the S. Pacific Ocean. It has a good ship road, which is much resorted to by coasting vessels, for loading salt as well as other produce. Good fresh water may be had near the road.

SALADA, an island in the West-Indies, whose north-east point lies in lat. 10 59 N. and long. 64 12 W.

SALADA, or *Salt River*, on the coast of Peru, is within the harbour of Pinas, on the N. Pacific Ocean.

SALAGUA, Port, on the west coast of New-Mexico, is near the rough head land called San Tiago, and 8 leagues from the Valley of Colima. Here are 2 good harbours called Las Calletas, or the Creeks, where many ships may ride. That to the N. W. is very safe, and landlocked against all winds, though smaller than the other. Between Salagua and the White Rock (which joins the head-land) is the port of St. Tiago.

SALAMANCA de Bacalar, a small but flourishing town of Mexico, on the east side of the isthmus which joins the peninsula of Yucatan to the continent. It contains about 120 houses, with a bad fort and a small garrison, to prevent contraband trade. N. lat. 17 2, W. long. 90 30.

SALAMANIE Riviere, a river of the N. W. Territory which empties into the Wabash from the N. N. E. 14 miles below the river, on the opposite side called Ecor a Amelins, and 265 miles above Post St. Vincent. It rises by two branches, which unite about 35 miles from its mouth, which lies in lat. 41 30 N. and long. 86 25 W.

SALEM, a Moravian settlement in the N. W. Territory, situated on Muskingum river. It was forsaken in 1782, and plundered by the Indians, who were allies of the British army.

SALEM, a Moravian settlement in the N. W. Territory, situated on the north-east branch of Monongahela river; 5 miles from Gnadenhutzen, on the opposite side of the river, and 78 miles west of Pittsburg. Congress granted 4,000 acres of land to the United Brethren, or Moravians, Sept. 3, 1788, for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion among the heathen.

SALEM, New, a Moravian settlement of Christian Indians, on Huron river, and near Pettquotting, on the south side of Lake Erie. The plantations are on the west bank of the river, and the dwelling-houses on the east side, which is high land. In June, 1786, their new chapel was consecrated, and is better built than that at Pillgeruh.

SALEM, a county of New-Jersey, bounded east by Cumberland, and west by Delaware river. It is divided into 9 townships; those on Delaware river are generally excellent for pasture, and have large dairies. The land affords, besides, fine banked meadows, which produce flax, Indian corn, wheat, and other grain; but the people are subject to intermittent fevers. Here the Quakers have 4 meeting-houses, the Presbyterians 4, the Episcopallians 2, the Anabaptists 3, and the German Lutherans one. It contains 10,437 inhabitants. Alloway Creek, in this county, which runs into the Delaware, is navigable 16 miles for shallops, with several obstructions of draw-bridges.

SALEM, a post-town of New-Jersey, and

and capital of Salem co. situated on a branch of Salem Creek, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its confluence with Delaware bay. It contains a meeting-house for Baptists, one for Quakers, and one for Methodists; a court-house, gaol, and about 100 houses, most of them built with brick, and many of them elegant. There is a wooden bridge over the creek, and so far vessels of 40 or 50 tons burden can go up. It is 20 miles north-west of Bridgetown, 11 south by west of Woodstown, and 37 south-west by south of Philadelphia.

SALEM, a township of Vermont, Orleans co. at the south end of Lake Memphremagog:

SALEM, *New*, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, in the south-west corner of the county, adjoining Plaf-tow, and divided from Methuen by the Massachusetts line. It was incorporated in 1750, and contains 1218 inhabitants.

SALEM, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts, and the capital of Essex co. 4 miles north-west of Marblehead, 19 north by east of Boston, and 36½ north-east by north of Philadelphia. It is the second town for size in the Commonwealth, containing (in 1790) 928 houses and 7921 inhabitants, and, except Plymouth, the oldest, was settled in 1628, by Governor Endicott, and was called by the Indians, *Naumkeag*. Here are a society of Quakers, an Episcopal church, and 5 Congregational societies. The town is situated on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers. The former of these passes into Beverly harbour, and has a draw-bridge across it, built many years ago at private expense. At this place some part of the shipping of the town is fitted out; but the principal harbour and place for business is on the other side of the town, at South river, if that may properly be called a river which depends on the flowing of the sea for the water it contains. So shoal is this harbour, that vessels which draw more than 10 or 12 feet of water, must be laden and unladen at a distance from the wharves by the assistance of lighters. Notwithstanding this inconvenience, more navigation is owned, and more trade carried on in Salem, than in any port in the Commonwealth, Boston excepted. The fishery, the trade to the West-Indies, to Europe, to the coast of Africa,

to the East-Indies, and the freighting business from the southern States, are here all pursued with energy and spirit. A bank was established and incorporated here in 1792. The enterprise of the merchants of this place is equalled by nothing but their indefatigable industry and severe economy. This latter virtue forms a distinguishing feature in the character of the people of this town. Some persons of rank, in former times, having carried it to an unbecoming length, gave a character to the people in general, of a disgraceful parsimony. But whether this reproach was ever justly applied in so extensive a measure or not, nothing can be more injurious than to continue it at the present time; for it may justly be said of the inhabitants of Salem at this day, that, with a laudable attention to the acquisition of property, they exhibit a public spirit and hospitality, alike honourable to themselves and their country. A general plainness and neatness in dress, buildings and equipage, and a certain stillness and gravity of manner, perhaps in some degree peculiar to commercial people, distinguish them from the citizens of the metropolis. It is indeed to be wished that the sober industry here so universally practised, may become more extensive through the Union, and form the national character of Federal Americans. A court-house, built in 1786, at the joint expense of the county and town, forms a principal ornament, and is executed in a style of architecture that would add to the elegance of any city in the Union. The supreme judicial court holds a term here the second Tuesday of November, the courts of common pleas and sessions, the second Tuesday of March and September. A manufactory of duck and sail-cloth was lately instituted here, and is prosecuted with much spirit. The melancholy delusion of 1692, respecting witchcraft, originated in this town, in the family of the Rev. Mr. Paris, the then minister, and here was the principal theatre of the bloody business. At the upper end of the town, at a place called, from the number of executions which took place there, *Callover Hill*, the graves of the unhappy sufferers may yet be traced. Though this unfortunate and disgraceful business was chiefly transacted here, it is well known that the leading people, both of church and State,

State, in the colony, took an active part in it. Unjust therefore and highly absurd it is to fix a peculiar odium on the town of Salem for what was the general weakness or crime of the country. The town of Salem is connected with Beverly by Essex bridge, upwards of 1500 feet in length, erected in 1789. It is high water here, at full and change, 30 minutes after 11 o'clock. The works for the defence of the harbour consist of a fort and citadel. A gate remains to be made and some repairs to the walls. Salem Village; see *Danvers*. N. lat. 42 30, W. long. 70 50.

SALEM, a township in West-Chester co. New-York, bounded easterly and southerly by the State of Connecticut, and westerly by Poundridge and Bedford townships and Croton river. It contains 1453 inhabitants; of whom 202 are electors, and 19 slaves.

SALEM, a township on the E. bounds of Washington co. New-York, bounded westerly by Argyle, and southerly by Albany co. It contains 2,186 inhabitants; of whom 368 are electors, and 22 slaves.

SALEM, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania, the one in Luzerne co. the other in that of Westmoreland.

SALEM, a post-town of North-Carolina, Stokes co. on the W. side of Wack Creek, which with other streams forms the Gargalis, and empties into Yadkin river. It contains above 100 houses, regularly built, and chiefly occupied by tradesmen. A paper-mill has been erected here by the Moravians, which is very useful. The Moravians formed this settlement in 1766. It is 16 miles S. E. of Ararat or Pilot mountain, 35 N. E. by N. of Salisbury, and 531 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

SALEM, the chief town of Surry co. in Salisbury district, North-Carolina.

SALFORD, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townships in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

SALGADO, a river on the S. coast of Brazil, 13 leagues N. E. of Rio Lagoa de Sal, or Salt Lake river. - It is navigable only for small boats, but the harbour is very good, lying behind the sands.

SALINAS, on the west shore of the Gulf of Mexico, lies northward of Panuco river, and nearly under the tropic of Cancer. W. long. 99 30.

SALINAS, *Cape*, on the coast of Ter-

ra Firma, lies opposite the N. W. point of the island of Trinidad, which forms the passage called the Gulf of Paria; 30 leagues S. or S. by W. from Cape Tres Puntas, or Three Points.

SALINAS Gulf, on the west coast of Mexico, N. W. of the island of Cano, which is N. N. W. of Cape Baruco. The island Cano is in lat. 8 40 N.

SALINAS, Great, or Salt Bay, on the coast of Brazil, is south-east of Cape Cors. The entrance into the harbour is in lat. 3 40 south, and N. E. from its mouth, lie Salinas Shoals, or Baxos de Salina. It is a noted harbour for ships coming to load salt.

SALINAS, a harbour on the coast of Peru, between Partridge Strand, and Guaco, which distance is 21 miles north of the Rock called Malesi, the outermost of that group of rocks. This harbour affords nothing but shelter.

SALINAS, a point on the south coast of the island of St. Domingo, has to the N. N. W. the celebrated bay of Ocoa, which last is 18 leagues W. S. W. of the city of St. Domingo.

SALINAS Shoals, due north from the shore of the north coast of Brazil 12 miles, but are joined to it by a reef of sand 12 miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth; and on which no large ships must venture. They lie off the harbour of Salinas; and ought to be attended to by ships that come out to the N. E. from that harbour.

SALINE, a hamlet, commonly called *The Saline*, in Louisiana, situated on the west bank of the river Mississippi, at the mouth of a creek, 4 miles below St. Genevieve. Here all the salt is made which is used in the Illinois country, from a salt spring which is at this place. It is near 9 miles S. W. by S. from Kaskaskias village.

SALINES, a bay near the S. E. point of the island of Martinico, and westward of the point so called.

SALISBURY, a fertile district of N. Carolina, which comprehends the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mecklenburg. It is bounded N. by the State of Virginia, and S. by the State of S. Carolina. Iron ore is found in several parts, and works have been erected which manufacture pig, bar-iron, &c. to considerable amount; tobacco of good quality is cultivated here, and the planters are wealthy.

wealthy. It contains 66,480 inhabitants, of whom only 8,138 are slaves.

SALISBURY, the capital of the above district, and a post-town, is situated in Rowan co. on the N. W. side of Cane Creek, about 5 miles from its junction with Yadkin river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 100 houses. It is a flourishing place, in the midst of a fine country, and lies about 25 miles S. of the Moravian settlements, 211 W. S. W. of Halifax, 150 W. S. W. of Hillsborough, 144 N. W. by W. of Fayetteville, and 567 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 35 47, W. long. 80 17.

SALISBURY, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts; is divided into two parishes. The most ancient settlement in this town, is in the lower parish, at which place the general court of the former province of Massachusetts Bay was sometimes held. The part of the town at present most flourishing, is a point of land formed by the junction of Merrimack and Powow rivers. Here is a village very pleasantly situated on the bank of the Merrimack, where, before the revolution war, ship-building was carried on to a considerable extent, which, though now much decreased, is still not wholly laid aside; and this, with its auxiliary trades, and some little navigation, owned and fitted here, give the place a very lively and busy appearance. The continental frigate *Alliance*, was built at this place, under the direction of Mr. Hacket, a very respectable naval architect. It is between 3 and 4 miles northerly of Newbury-Port, and 46 N. E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1640, and contains 1780 inhabitants. See *Powow River*.

SALISBURY, a township of Vermont, on Otter Creek, in Addison co. Trout Pond, or Lake Dunmore, 5 miles long, and 2 broad, is in this town. It contains 446 inhabitants, and is 15 miles E. by N. of Mount Independence.

SALISBURY, a considerable agricultural township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire. It is situated on the west side of Merrimack river, at the mouth of Blackwater river, and opposite to Canterbury; 10 or 12 miles northerly of Concord. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 1372 inhabitants.

SALISBURY, the *Wiatiac* of the Indians, is the north-westernmost township of Connecticut, Litchfield co. having Massachusetts N. and New-York

west. Here are several forges and iron-works and a paper-mill. During the late war several pieces of cannon were cast in this town.

SALISBURY, a town of Delaware, Newcastle co. on the north side of Duck Creek, on the fourth line of the county; 9½ miles S. E. of Noxtown, and 12 N. W. of Dover.

SALISBURY, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Lancaster co. the other in that of Northampton.

SALISBURY, a post-town of Maryland, situated on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, in Somerset county, between the two principal branches of Wicomico river. It contains about 30 houses, and carries on a considerable lumber trade. It is 5 miles south of the Delaware State line, 20 N. W. of Snow-Hill, 15 S. W. of Vienna, a port of entry, and 163 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

SALISBURY, a small town of Virginia, 26 miles from Alexandria, 20 from Leesburg, and 182 from Philadelphia.

SALISBURY, an island at the west end of Hudson's Straits, east of Nottingham Island. N. lat. 63 29, W. long. 76 47.

SALISBURY Point forms the north side of the mouth of Merrimack river, or Newbury harbour, in Massachusetts. N. lat. 42 49, W. long. 70 34.

SALLAGUA, a harbour on the west coast of New Mexico, which affords good anchorage. N. lat. 18 52. See *Salagua*.

SALMON Fall, the name of Piscataqua river from its head to the Lower Falls at Berwick. See *Piscataqua River*.

SALMON Falls, in Saco river, on the line between the District of Maine and the State of New-Hampshire, 10 miles above Saco Falls. The number of saw-mills on the river has neither destroyed nor lessened the quantity of salmon in it. The mill-dams do not extend across the river, and there is a curiosity in seeing the exertion of these fish in making their way up the falls: when the sun shines clear in the morning, they are frequently seen engaged in this enterprise, moving from one rock to another, and resting on each, in spite of the cataract which opposes their progress, until they have gained the still waters above.

* *SALMON Point*, on the east coast of the island of Newfoundland, and N. E. of Claune Point, which is the north entrance into Conception Bay.

* *SALT Island*, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, and west of Cooper's Island. N. lat. 21 30, W. long. 71 3.

SALT Island, on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, off Old Harbour, and N. N. E. of Portland Point.

SALT Key, a small island in the W. Indies. N. lat. 21 30, W. long. 71 3.

SALT Pond Bay, on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, eastward of Port Royal.

SALT Lake, in the State of New-York. See *Onondago Lake*.

SALT River, in Kentucky, is formed by three principal branches, and empties through the south-east bank of the Ohio, by a mouth 80 yards, according to others, 150 yards wide; 20 miles below the Rapids. It is navigable for boats about 60 miles. It has good lands on its head waters, but they are low and unhealthy; for 25 miles from its mouth, the land on each side is level and poor, and abounds with ponds. Between Salt and Green rivers there are two springs of bitumen, which, when analyzed, is found to be amber.

SALT River, on the north shore of the island of Jamaica, is nearly due south from Point Galina.

SALT River, the arm of the sea which separates the island of Gaudaloupe, in the West-Indies into two parts, and communicates with the ocean on both sides of the island. It is two leagues in length; 15 or 16 paces broad. The navigation is hazardous, nor will it admit vessels above 25 tons.

SALTA, a town of South-America, two-thirds of the way from Buenos Ayres to Potosi; where immense numbers of cattle winter, and are fattened on their way to Potosi.

SALTA, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman, 58 miles south of St. Salvador. It contains two churches, four monasteries, and about 400 houses. It is a place of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, meal, wine, cattle, salt, meat, fat, hides and other commodities, which are sent from this place to most parts of Peru. S. lat. 25 20, W. long. 66 30.

SALTASH, a township of Vermont, Windsor co. 12 miles west of Windsor. It contains 106 inhabitants.

SALT Lick Town lies 18 miles below the source of Big Beaver Creek, and 34 above the Mahoning town. See *Big Beaver Creek*.

SALT Petre Creek, in Baltimore co. Maryland, falls into Gunpowder river on the western side; 14 miles E. N. E. of Baltimore, in north lat. 39 20; and nearly 2 miles north-westerly from the western point of Gunpowder Neck.

SALT SPRING River, in the N. W. Territory, rises near the E. line of the New-Jersey Company's lands, and runs south-eastward into Ohio river, 10 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and nearly 30, by the course of the river, above the Great Cave. It runs above 56 miles; and 10 miles from its mouth is the salt spring, which gives name to the river.

SALUDA, a river of S. Carolina, which rises on the borders of N. Carolina, and, taking a S. E. course, joins Broad river at the township of Columbia, and forms the Congaree.

SALT, Port, lies on the S. W. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo; about 14 leagues from Les Cayes, as the road runs, and only 7 in a straight line S. W. of that town. N. lat. 18 6, W. long. 76 20.

SALVADORE, *St.* a town in the province of Tucuman, in S. America, and near the borders of Peru. It lies at the foot of a high mountain, which forms part of the eastern chain of the Andes. A little above the town is a considerable river, which afterwards empties into the river Leon. It has about 300 houses, and is 63 leagues N. of St. Jago del Elitero. S. lat. 24 22, W. long. 66 27.

SALVADOR, *St.* a small city of New-Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on a river 12 miles from the ocean. It has few houses, and little trade. On the N. side of it, are lofty mountains, called the Chantales, inhabited by poor Indians. In the bottom, where the town stands, are plantations of sugar-canes and indigo, with a few farms for rearing cattle. N. lat. 13 5, W. long. 90 3.

SALVADORE, *St.* the capital of Brazil, in S. America, called also the city of the Bay, is within the spacious Bay of All Saints, which is full of fruitful isles. This city, which has a noble, spacious, and commodious harbour, is built on a high and steep rock, having the sea upon one side, a lake forming a crescent on the other. The situation makes it in a manner impregnable by nature, and it has

has very strong fortifications. It is populous, magnificent, and beyond comparison, the most gay and opulent, in all Brazil. Vast quantities of sugar are made in its neighbourhood. S. lat. 13 15, W. long. 37 55. See *All Saints Bay*.

SALVADORE DE BAYAMO, *St.* a town of the island of Cuba, on a river which runs into the head of the bay of Bayamo, about 30 miles N. W. by W. of the town.

SALVADORE, *St.* or *Guanahani*, or *Cat Island*; which see.

SALVAGE, a dry rock off Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts. When it bears S. E. 2 leagues distant, you have 6 leagues N. W. to Newbury-Port bar, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 11 leagues to Portsmouth. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 8 leagues to Isle of Shoals.

SALVATEON de Ygney, a small town in the island of St. Domingo, 28 leagues E. of the city of St. Domingo. It is famous for its sugar-works and luxuriant pastures, in which vast number of cattle feed. It is also called *Higney*, or *Alta Gratia*; which see.

SAMANA, a large bay at the E. end of the island of St. Domingo. It opens to the N. E. between Cape Samana, (which is also called Cape Refon or Cape Grondeur) on the N. and Cape Raphael south-east of the former, 7 leagues apart. Its mean breadth is about five leagues, and its length 20 leagues. Some mariners reckon Pointe d'Icaque, or Icaque Point, as the southern point of the bay, which comes after Cape Raphael, and is only 13 leagues from the head of the bay, and lies in lat. 19 2 N. and long. 71 35 W. of Paris. This bay offers a safe shelter to the stoutest squadrons. Lying to the windward of the island, it has the advantage over all the other places as a maritime post, which renders it capable of protecting the whole gulf of Mexico, to which it is in reality a key. The entrance is difficult, and very narrow; because from the southern side of its opening, runs a breaker, which advances in a point towards Port Banister, and between which, and the northern coast, nature has placed the rock or shallow, called the *Rebels*. This rock narrows the entrance, so that between it and the land, forming the N. side, in the interior of the bay, there is little more than 800 fathoms. Thus a battery on shore, and another on the rock, the *Rebels* would, by their cross fire, completely defend the entrance against even the

smallest vessels; and a battery on the other side of the *Rebels* would effectually prevent any vessel from entering between it and the breakers. See *Old Cape Francois*.

SAMBA BAY, or *Zamba*, on the N. coast of the Spanish Main, or Terra Firma, in S. America, is W. of St. Martha's river.

SAMBALLAS, a rocky point remarkably long and low, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Darien, which is so guarded with rocks and shoals, that it is very dangerous coming near it. N. lat. 9 40, W. long. 78 43.

SAMBALLAS, a multitude of small islands, scattered at very unequal distances some only 1, some 2, some 3, and some 4 miles from the shore, and from each other, extending a considerable distance along the northern shore of the Isthmus of Darien, and with the adjacent country, its hills and forests of perpetual verdure, form a charming prospect from the sea. There are navigable channels between most of the islands, through which ships may pass, and range the coast of the isthmus; the sea between them and the shore being navigable from one end to the other, and affords every where good anchorage in firm sandy ground, with good landing either on the islands or the main. Most of these islands are low, flat, and sandy, covered with a variety of trees, and abound with shellfish of several kinds. Some of them afford springs of fresh water, and convenient careening places. The long channel between the Samballas Islands and the isthmus is from 2 to 4 miles in breadth, extending from Point Samballas to the Gulf of Darien and the coast of the isthmus, full of sandy bays, with many streams of water.

SAMBOROUGH, *Cape and Island*, on the S. coast of Nova-Scotia, and westward of Chebucto bay and harbour, on which is a light-house for the direction of ships, in lat. 44 30 N. and long. 63 32 W. High water, at full and change, at 8 o'clock.

SAMGANOODHA, or *Samnanoodha*, a harbour on the N. E. side of Oonalashka Island, on the N. W. coast of N. America, 10 miles E. of Egooshak bay. Ships can lie here landlocked from all winds in 7, 6, and 4 fathoms water. It abounds with halibut, salmon, &c. N. lat. 53 55, W. long. 166 30 15.

SAMILITAM;

SAMILITAM, a river on the W. coast of New-Mexico, 12 miles from Point Artela on one side, and 6 farther to Copalita river. At its mouth is an Indian town, where a ship's company may find provisions and fresh water.

SAMPTOWN, a village in Middlesex co. New-Jersey, 2½ miles N.E. of Quibbectown, above 13 S. westerly of Elizabethtown.

SAMPSON, a co. of Fayette district, N. Carolina, bounded N. by Johnson co. and S. by Bladen. It contains 6,065 inhabitants, including 1,183 slaves. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 36 miles from Fayetteville, 23 from Cross Roads near Duplin court-house, and 543 from Philadelphia.

SAMPUTA, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

SANBALLET Point, near the mouth of the river Darien, and N. W. of the Island of Pines. It is 12 miles eastward of Port Scrivan.

SANBORNTOWN, a township of New-Hampshire, Strafford co. situated on the point of land at the confluence of Winnipisogee and Pemigewasset rivers. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 1587 inhabitants. In this town is the appearance of an Indian fortress, consisting of 5 distinct walls, one within the other. Some pieces of baked earthen ware have been found here, from which it is supposed that the Indians had learned the potter's art.

SANCOTY Head, the E. point of Nantucket Island, on the coast of Massachusetts. N. lat. 41 15, W. long. 69 58.

SANCTOS BAHIA, or *Saint's Bay*, on the coast of Brazil, where the land lies due E. and W. for 20 leagues. The city of Saints or dos Sanctos is situated on an island called Amiaz, on the W. side of the entrance into the harbour, as also the town of St. Vincent. S. lat. 24, W. long. 45 15.

SANDGATE, an unincorporated township of Bennington co. Vermont, 18 miles N. of Bennington. It contains 773 inhabitants.

SAND-HILL Bay, is on the N. side of the peninsula, at the S. E. end of the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies.

SANDSFIELD, a hilly township in Berkshire co. separated from Litchfield co. in Connecticut by the south State line; 22 miles S. by E. of the shire-town, and 135 W. by S. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1581 inhabitants.

SANDOWN, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, was taken from Kingston and incorporated in 1756; and contains 561 inhabitants.

SANDUSKY, a fort in the N. W. Territory, situated on the south side of the bay of the same name, at the south-west end of Lake Erie.

SANDUSKY Lake, or *Bay*, at the south-western side of Lake Erie, is a gulf shaped like a shoe, and entered from the lake by a very short and narrow strait. Its length is 17 miles, its greatest breadth 7 miles. From the north-west part of this lake, there is a portage of only a mile and a quarter to Portage river, a small river which runs into Lake Erie. The fort stands opposite to the gut. N. lat. 41 51, W. long. 83 3 30.

SANDUSKY River, a navigable water of the N. W. Territory, which rises near a branch of the Great Miami, between which is a portage of 9 miles. It pursues a north-east course, and empties into the south-west corner of Sandusky Lake. The Indians, by the treaty of peace at Greenville, August 3, 1795, have ceded to the United States a tract of land 6 miles square upon Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly stood, and two miles square at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky river. It is a considerable river, with level land on its bank, its stream gentle all the way to its mouth, where it is large enough to receive sloops.

SANDWICH, a township in the northern part of Strafford co. N. Hampshire, north of Winnipisogee Lake. It was incorporated in 1763, and contains 905 inhabitants.

SANDWICH, Massachusetts, a post-town at the bottom of Cape Cod, in Barnstable co. It extends the whole breadth of the cape, and is 18 miles S. E. of Plymouth, and about 59 miles S. of Boston. There is a little decent group of houses, on the east side of the cape, and a pretty stream of water running through it. Incorporated 1639; inhabitants 1991. It is near the place where the proposed canal is to commence from Barnstable to Buzzard's bay. The Indian town *Kitteannut*, or *Katamet*, was situated on Buzzard's bay; and *Mannamit* was the name of a place near the bottom of Buzzard's bay. There is a place on the same bay, on Sandwich side, called *Pokefet*, usually called by the Indians *Poughkeesse*. It is the second parish in Sandwich. There

is an Indian territory, called *Herring Pond*, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, about 5 miles N. W. from this village, and so extending from thence along shore to Monument Ponds, all included within the township of Plymouth. It contains, about 120 souls, one half of whom are mixed. The Indian name of this territory is not generally known. They appear to have been considered as a distinct tribe, now known by the name of the Herring Pond Indians.

SANDWICH, New, a plantation in Lincoln co. District of Maine, containing 297 inhabitants.

SANDWICH Islands, a group of islands in the South Sea, discovered by Captain Cook, who gave them the above name in honour of the Earl of Sandwich, under whose administration they were first visited. They consist of 11 islands, extending in lat. from 18 54 to 22 15 N. and in long. from 150 54 to 160 24 W. They are called by the natives Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotinnee, Tahowrowa, Morotoi, Waohoo, Atooi, Neeheehow, Oreehoua, and Tahoorā; all inhabited, except Morotinnee and Tahoorā. Besides these, the natives speak of another, lying to the west-south-west of Tahoorā; which is low and sandy, and visited only for the purpose of catching turtle and sea-fowls. As they do not know of any others, it is probable that none exist in their neighbourhood. An account of each inhabited island will be found in its proper place. The climate differs very little from that of the West-India islands in the same latitude. Upon the whole, perhaps, it may be more temperate; nor are there any traces of those violent winds and hurricanes which render the stormy months in the West-Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, at the sea-shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniences to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from east-south-east to north-east. The tides are very regular, ebbing and flowing 6 hours each. The flood comes from the eastward; and it is high water at the full and change of the moon, 45 minutes past 3. Their greatest rise is 2 feet 7

inches, and the water is always 4 inches higher when the moon is above the horizon than when she is below it. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as at the other islands in this ocean. The taro root is of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring 12 inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and an excellent substitute for sugar. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possess the islands south of the equator; and in their persons, language, customs and manners, approach nearer to the New-Zealanders than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made. They walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue; although, upon the whole, the men are somewhat inferior, in point of strength and activity, to the Friendly Islanders, and the women less delicately formed than those of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheitans, and they are not altogether so handsome a people. However, many of both sexes have fine open countenances; the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and sensibility of look, that render them very engaging. Their hair is of a brownish black; neither uniformly straight, like that of the American Indians; nor uniformly curling, as among the negroes of Africa. There is one peculiar characteristic of this great nation, and which is also prevalent in the Friendly Islanders, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fullness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. This may probably be the effect of their usual mode of salutation, which is by pressing the ends of their noses together. The same superiority that is observed among the higher ranks, through all the other islands, is found here. The chiefs are, almost without exception, perfectly well formed; whereas the lower sort, besides their general inferiority, are subject to all the variety of

of make and figure that is seen in the populace of other countries. Tattooing the body is much practised here. The natives rise with the sun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest a few hours after sun-set. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings. The dagger is a weapon peculiar to themselves. It is from 1 to 2 feet long, made of heavy black wood resembling ebony, sharpened at one or both ends, and secured to the hand by a string. Its use is to stab in close fight, and it is well adapted to the purpose. They have also the knife or saw, with which the New-Zealanders cut up their slaughtered enemies. For defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated with such weapons as their's.

SANDWICH, or *Hawkes River*, is two miles within Chebucto Harbour, in Nova-Scotia.

SANDWICH, a small river at the bottom of Barnstable Bay, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts.

SANDY Bay, at the E. end of the island of Jamaica; southward of Mulatto river, and 6 miles N. of Mauchanceel Harbour.

SANDY Bay, at the N. W. extremity of the same island, W. of Stoddard Bay, and E. of Green Island. *Little Sandy Bay*, on the S. E. part of the island is about a league W. of Point Morant. *Sandy Cays* lie off the entrance of Port Royal Harbour.

SANDY Cove, to the north-westward round the point of Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts, and lies between two head-lands. N. lat. 42 45, W. long. 70 30.

SANDY Harbour, on the E. side of the island of St. Lucia, near the S. E. point of the island, where a small river empties into the ocean.

SANDY Hill, a small delightful village in New-York State, two miles north of Fort Edward, on a high hill, overlooking Hudson's river from the east.

SANDY Hook, or *Point*, in the township of Middleton, in New-Jersey, forms a capacious harbour, thence and from the inlet passes to New-York, about 25 miles distant. From Montauk Point, on Long-Island, to the Hook, is S. W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. 14 leagues, and then W. by S. 22 leagues. The pilots are obliged to keep a good and sufficient whale-boat ready at the Hook. High water,

at full and change, 37 minutes after 8 o'clock. The light-house, on the north point of the Hook, lies in lat. 40 30 N. and long. 74 2 W. At the first discovery of America, few or no cod-fish were to be found southward of the banks of Newfoundland, and Sable Island. About 30 years ago they were discovered off Sandy Hook, and they have ever since become more plenty on the fishing grounds off the Neverlink, in 6, 7, and 8 fathoms water.

SANDY Island, a small island off the west coast of the island of Antigua, about two miles from the shore.

SANDY Point, the S. eastern extremity of Barnstable co. Massachusetts; called *Point Care*, by Goshold. The course to Nantucket light-house, is S. S. W. 3 leagues. N. lat. 41 24, W. long. 69 35.

SANDY Point, in the island of Tobago. N. lat. 11 6, W. long. 60 37.

SANDY Point, the most westerly point of the island of St. Christopher's; called also *Beltates Point*.

SANDY Point, near the south-east part of the island of St. Lucia, and forms the southern limit of Sandy Harbour.

SANDY Point, near the south-east point of the island of Antigua, on the larboard side of the opening into Wiloughby Bay.

SANDY Point, the north-east point of Nantucket Island, on the coast of Massachusetts. N. lat. 41 23, W. long. 70.

SANDY Point, a town of the island of St. Christopher's, on the south-west side of the island, in St. Anne's parish, and in Fig-tree Bay. It is a port of entry, and is defended by Charles Fort, and Brimstone Hill, both near the town.

SANDY River, in Kentucky. See *Big Sandy River*.

SANDY River, in the District of Maine, rises in Cumberland co. consists of many small branches; runs a N. E. course, and empties into Kennebeck river, at the N. W. corner of the township of Nerridgewalk.

SANDY River, the plantations in Lincoln co. District of Maine, of this name, in 1790, were as follow:

	Inhabitants.
Mouth of Sandy river	327
Sandy river No. 1	494
————— No. 2	130
————— No. 3	350
and 7 mile Brook	
25 mile Pond and	
Titcomb Town	264

SANDY

SANDY River Old Town. See *Titcomb*.

SANDYSTON, a township of New-Jersey, Sussex co. on Delaware river, at the foot of the Blue Mountains, about 11 miles above Walpack; and about as far N. W. of Newton. It contains 519 inhabitants, including 26 slaves.

SANFORD, a post-town of the District of Maine, nine miles from Waterbury court-house, 15 from Berwick, and 447 from Philadelphia. It is in York co. 98 miles N. of Boston, and the township contains, in all, 1802 inhabitants.

SANFORD, a township of New-York, Dutchess co. There are 239 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

SANGALLAN, or *Gallan Cape*, called *Caugallan* by the British seamen; is situated on the coast of Peru, N. N. W. of the island of Labos, and 3 miles N. W. of Carette Island. On the S. side of the cape is a very good harbour, much frequented by the coasting ships from Panama and Lima. Off this cape it is very blustering and stormy.

SANGERFIELD, a township of New-York, situated in Herkemer co. which contains 1459 inhabitants, of whom 238 are electors. This town was divided by act of the legislature, 1797.

SANGUAY, a famous mountain in the eastern chain of the Andes, in the jurisdiction of Macas, in the province of Quito. It is of a prodigious height, and the greatest part of the whole surface covered with snow. From its summit issues a continual fire, and the explosions are sometimes heard at Quito, though 135 miles distant. The country adjacent to this volcano, is totally barren, occasioned by the enormous quantity of stones and cinders ejected from the mountain.

San Juan de las Lunas, a town of S. America, at the foot of the mountains of Popayan, which is watered by a head branch of Oronoko river.

SANPINK Creek. See *Trenton*, New-Jersey.

San Miguel de Ibarra, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito, containing 8 parishes. Most of the farms have plantations of sugar-canes and cotton. The farms situated in a less hot part of the jurisdiction are sown with maize, wheat and barley. Here are also great numbers of goats, but not many sheep. The Indians here weave a considerable quantity of cloth and cot-

ton. The mines of salt here have some mixture of nitre, which renders it not so proper for salting meat; and accordingly that made at Guyaquil is preferred, though much dearer. Near the village of Mira, are great numbers of wild asses, which increase very fast, and are not easily caught. They have all the swiftness of horses, and ascend and descend hills and mountains with ease. But the most remarkable circumstance related of these animals is, that as soon as they have carried the first load, their celerity and dangerous ferocity leave them, and they soon contract the stupid look and dullness peculiar to all the assine species.

San Miguel de Ibarra, the capital of the above jurisdiction. It stands on a large plain between two rivers. The parish church is a large and elegant structure, and well ornamented. It contains 3 convents, a college, a nunnery, and about 12,000 souls. N. lat. 0 25 west long. 76 20.

SANSONATE Port, or *Sanfonette*, on the west of side New-Mexico, 21 miles from the river Matalcoe. Point Remedios is the southern limit or opening of the port.

SANTA, a rapid river, flowing thro' a valley of the same name in Peru, about 230 miles N. of Lima. It is near a quarter of a league broad at the place where it is usually forded, which is near the town of the same name, forming 5 principal streams, which run during the whole year with great rapidity. The velocity of the current, even when the waters are low, has been found to be a league and an half in an hour.

SANTA, a town of Peru, situated on the banks of the river of the same name on the road from Païta to Lima, and about 230 miles north of that city. It is inhabited by 50 poor families, consisting of Indians, mulattoes, and mestizoes. S. lat. 8 57 36, west long. 79 30. It was originally built on the sea-coast, from which it is now half a league distant, and was large and populous, but being pillaged by the English in 1685, it was abandoned.

SANTA BARBARY, on the south side of the east end of the island of Curacao, in the W. Indies, is the best harbour in the island, where the Dutch have a town and fort.

SANTA CLARA, an island in the bay of Guyaquil, on the northern part of the

the coast of Peru. From this island to Punto Arena, the westernmost point of Puna Island, is 7 leagues E. N. E. S. lat. 3° 50', west long. 80° 36'.

SANTA CRUZ, a Danish Island in the West-Indies; see *St. Croix*.

SANTA CRUZ, a considerable town in the island of Cuba, having a good harbour at the bottom of the bay of Matanzas, 63 miles east of the Havannah. N. lat. 23° 11', west long. 81° 5'.

SANTA CRUZ, or *St. Croix*, a large island lying in the Pacific Ocean, 1850 leagues west of Lima, in south lat. 10° 25', south-east of the island of Arfacides, discovered by Mendana in 1595, and since by Carteret in 1767, and by him called *Egmont Island*. It is reckoned to be 90 or 100 leagues in circumference. Great and unprovoked cruelties were committed upon these friendly and hospitable Islanders by Mendana's men, for which Mendana caused two of his principal officers to be beheaded, and another to be hanged. The natives of this island are as black as the negroes of Africa, their hair woolly, and stained with different colours. Their faces and bodies are tattooed. Their only covering is a leaf of a certain tree, their ornaments, arms, and boats, are not unlike those of the inhabitants of *Tierra Austral*. The country is fertile and very populous, abounding in eatable roots, 6 or 7 species of bananas, plenty of cocoa trees, almonds, nuts, chestnuts, a sort of apple, sugar-canes, ginger, bread-fruit, &c. Hogs, geese, fowls, partridges, ring and turtle doves, herons, swallows, and a great variety of birds; and on the coast a great plenty and variety of fish. There are here no noxious insects, which are common in other islands of the torrid zone. In a word, the Island of Santa Cruz, and others of the same group, offer the most valuable resources to navigators who traverse the Great Pacific Ocean, south of the line.

SANTA CRUZ *de la Sierra*, a large jurisdiction in the kingdom of Peru, but thinly inhabited by Spaniards. The missions of Paraguay are in this jurisdiction.

SANTA CRUZ *de la Sierra*, the capital of the above jurisdiction, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the small river Guapay, about 56 miles north-east of La Plata, and near the borders of Paraguay. It is thinly in-

habited; the houses are of stone, thatched with palm leaves. The valley, in which the city stands, produces all kinds of grain and fruits, and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax. S. lat. 19° 25', west long. 62° 30'.

SANTA FE, a town of New Mexico, in N. America. N. lat. 35° 32', west long. 106° 35'.

SANTA FE Bay, on the north coast of S. America, westward of Comana Gulf.

SANTA FE DE BAGOTA, the capital of the province of New Granada, in S. America, is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. Near to the city is the lake *Guatavita*, upon the banks of which the savages formerly sacrificed to their idols; to whom they offered much gold, and other things of great value. N. lat. 3° 58', west long. 73° 5'.

SANTA Island, or *Holy Island*, on the coast of Peru, is opposite to the port of Ferol. It is 3 miles from the port and city of Santa, and as far from Ferol, which is eastward of it.

SANTA Maria, a river of the Isthmus of Darien, which is navigable 8 or 9 leagues, and so far the tide flows; but above that its two branches will only admit canoes. It empties into the Gulf of St. Michael in the Pacific Ocean. The town of its name is about 6 leagues from its mouth; and is considerable on account of the gold mines in its neighbourhood, which are worked to great advantage, but the country about it is low, woody, and very unhealthy. N. lat. 7° 30', west long. 82° 20'.

SANTA Port, on the coast of Peru, is north-east of Santa Island, in the mouth of a river of the same name.

SANTA MARTHA, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, bounded east by Rio de la Hacha, and west by Cartagena.

SANTA MARTHA, the capital of the above province, and the see of a bishop, was formerly very populous, but is now much decayed, occasioned by the Spanish fleets not touching there, as they anciently used to do. There are large salt ponds four and an half miles from the town, from which good salt is extracted and sent to the neighbouring provinces. It stands near the sea, at the foot of a prodigious mountain, whose summit is generally hid in the clouds; but

but in clear weather, when the top appears, it is covered with snow. In some places in the vicinity are gold mines, and in others precious stones of great value.

SANTA PERT, on the coast of Peru, and on the S. Pacific Ocean, lies N. E. of Santa Island, at the mouth of a river of the same name.

SANTEE, a navigable river of S. Carolina, the largest and longest in that State. It empties into the ocean by 2 mouths, a little south of Georgetown, which last lies in lat. 33 27 N. and long. 79 24 W. About 120 miles in a direct line from its mouth, it branches into the Congaree and Wateree; the latter, or northern branch, passes the Catabaw nation of Indians, and bears the name of Catabaw river, from this settlement to its source.

SANTO ESPIRITU, a captainship of Brazil, bounded N. by the captainship of Seguro, and S. by that of Rio Janeiro, from which last the river Paraybo separates it, and after a long course from W. to E. empties into the ocean, in lat. 21 30 S. This government is the most fertile, and best furnished with all sorts of provisions of any in Brazil; having also an incredible quantity of fish and game. Its low lands being intersected by a great number of rivers, are very fruitful; and the high grounds are covered with forests of large trees. Here it may be noticed that there are three rivers in Brazil, called Parayba, or Paraiba, viz. one which gives its name to a captainship already described; the second is that above mentioned, and the third empties into the ocean between Cape St. Vincent, and Rio de la Plata.

SANTO ESPIRITU, the capital of the above captainship, and indeed the only town in it, is situated on the south side of a large bay on the eastern coast of Brazil, about 9 miles from the sea. It has a castle in ruins, but no fortifications, and contains about 900 inhabitants. Here are two monasteries and a college. The port is a small bay, opening to the east, intersected with many small islands. On the top of a mountain, at some distance from the town, is a large white tower, called, by the Portuguese, *Nossa Senhora de Pena*, and near it a small church, surrounded with a wall. At the foot of the mountain, are still to be seen the melancholy remains of a place once called *Villa Veja*, or the Old City. S. lat. 20 36, W. long. 39 56.

SANTOS, a town in the captainship of St. Vincent, in Brazil, seated on a river 9 miles from the sea, which is there a mile broad, and five fathoms deep. It is defended by a rampart on the side next the river. It is also guarded by two castles, one on the south side, and the other in the middle of the town, which contains 250 inhabitants. It has a parish church, a monastery, and a college. S. lat. 24 26, W. long. 42 30.

SAONA, or *Saone*, a small island near the S. E. part of the island of St. Domingo. It is about 8 leagues from E. to W. and 2 from N. to S. which becomes still less in the narrowest part. Its circumference is nearly 25 leagues. It lies east of St. Catherine Island; and it is not much above a league from Little Palm Tree Point, to that which advances from the north of the Saona. At each of its extremities, E. and W. is a mountain, and there is a third at a point about the middle of the southern side. These mountains at once shelter and water it, and temper the air. The Indians called this island *Adamany*, and had a particular cacique, who was sovereign of the island, independent of those of St. Domingo. His subjects devoted themselves to commerce with the Spaniards, to agriculture, to cultivation of grain and fruits. They furnished enough for the consumption of the city of St. Domingo, and for provisioning several expeditions, going from that port. Some Castilians having caused the cacique to be eaten by a dog, this act of cruelty became the cause of a quarrel, and the Spaniards having exterminated the unfortunate inhabitants, formed settlements on their little island. It is surrounded with banks and breakers, except at the western part; but there is a passage for small barks, between its north side, and the main of the island of St. Domingo. The island and its port are a shelter for the mariners sailing in this part, who here find water, wood, and wild cattle, all which are in abundance. It is impossible to have an idea of the vast quantities of birds, and particularly of wood pigeons, that are seen here. The eastern point of the island lies in lat. 18 9 N. and long. 71 11 W. of Paris.

SAPA, *St. Michael de*, a village in the valley of Arica, in the province of Charcos, in Peru. It is a small place, but famous for the quantity of Guinea pepper

pepper produced in its vicinity. It will not thrive in mountainous parts, but is cultivated in the vallies. The inhabitants of this village sell annually no less than 80,000 crowns worth of it. S. lat. 17 30, W. long. 78 10.

SAPELO, a village of Georgia, in Liberty co. opposite to the found and island of that name, and about 6 miles south of Sunbury.

SAPONIES, Indians who inhabit on a north branch of Susquehannah river. Warriors 30. See *Munsays*.

SARAMACHA, a river in the Dutch province of Surinam.

SARANAC, a river of New-York, which passes through Plattsburg, and empties into Lake Champlain from the west. It has been explored nearly 30 miles, and there found equal in size to the mouth. It abounds with salmon, bass, pike, pickerel, trout, &c. At the mouth of the river, salmon are found in such plenty, that it is usual to take 400 or 500 a day, with spears, and small scoop-nets. They are caught from May till November.

SARATOGA, a county of the State of New-York, bounded E. and N. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Rensselaer and Washington counties, and south by Mohawk river. It has been established since 1790, and is divided into 8 townships, viz. Greenfield, Ballstown, Charlton, Half Moon, Milton, Saratoga, Galway, and Stillwater. In 1796, 3,270 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.

SARATOGA, or *Saraghtoga*, a township of New-York, situated in Saratoga co. on the W. side of Hudson's river, 36 miles N. of Albany. It contains few houses in a compact state. In 1790, when it belonged to Albany co. it contained 3,071 inhabitants; and there were here in 1796, 542 qualified electors. It will ever be distinguished in history, for being the place at which Gen. Burgoyne was obliged to surrender his army, in 1777. This town is also famous for its medicinal waters, called the *Saratoga Springs*. They are 10 miles from Ballstown, in a shallow vale or marsh, in several respects resembling that of Ballstown. These waters appear to have received as strong, if not stronger, impregnation of the same kind of ingredients that enter those of Ballstown, and may be a stream of the same fountain running through the same kind of

calcareous earth. One of these springs is covered over by a natural cretaceous, or rather calcareous pyramid, about five or six feet high. This hollow pyramid, or cone, has a hole in the top about six inches over. If we look into this hole we see the mineral water-boiling vehemently like a pot over the fire; the water is nevertheless intensely cold, and is said to be, in every respect, smarter than that at Ballstown. The calcareous matter extends for several rods from the basis of this pyramid. There are several idle stories related of this spring; one is, that it overflows at certain stages of the moon. This is not true. As this is found to be false, they tell you it overflows once a year; but this has as little foundation in truth as the other. People who live at these springs think they must relate something marvellous by way of enhancing the value of the waters, and reconciling you to the great expense attending their visits.

SARDO, a cape on the coast of New Spain, and in the North Sea.

SARECTO, the chief town of Duplin co. N. Carolina, situated on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, which affords water for rafts to the town. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 20 houses. It is 130 miles above Wilmington, to the north.

SARINA, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, on the South Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 29 40, W. long. 71 15.

SARINHAYM, a river on the south-east coast of Brazil; and opposite to the island of Alexo, which is west of Cape St. Augustine.

SARMIENTO Islands, *Pedro de*, in the South Pacific Ocean, are thought to be the same as the *Duke of York's Islands*, northward of the west end of the Straits of Magellan. They lie in about lat. 50 south, and are about 80 in number.

SARONILLA, or *Serranella*, shoals off the island of Jamaica, 25 leagues west of Pedro Shoals, and 37 west of Portland Point. The middle of them lie in lat. 16 10 N. and long. 80 45 W.

SASKACHAWAN, or *Saskashawen*, a river of N. America, which runs eastward, and has communication, by short portages, with Nelson's river, which empties into Hudson's Bay.

SASSAFRAS, a small navigable river of Maryland, which rises in Delaware State, and runs westward into Chesapeake Bay. It separates Kent co. from that

that of Cecil, and has the towns of Fredericktown, Georgetown, and Sassafras on its banks. The latter is 5 miles E. by N. of Georgetown, and about 3 south of Warwick.

SATILLA, *Great and Little*, two rivers of Georgia, which fall into the ocean, in Camden co. between the Altamaha and St. Mary's rivers.

SAUCON, *Upper and Lower*, townships in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

SAUKIES, or *Saikies*, an Indian tribe residing at Bay Puan, in the N. W. Territory, near the Minomaniacs; which see.

SAUNDERS Island, in the S. Atlantic ocean, one of the small islands which surround the two chief of the Falkland Isles.

SAUNDERS Island, in South Georgia, and in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is about 13 leagues north of Cape Montague. S. lat. 57 59, W. long. 26 54.

SAUNDERS Island, or *Sir Charles Saunders' Island*, called by the natives *Tapaomano*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is reckoned one of the Society Islands. When Port Royal Bay at Otaheite, is S. 70 45 E. distant 61 miles, this island bears S. S. W. S. lat. 17 28, W. long. 151 4. It is about two leagues long.

SAURA Lower Town is situated on the south side of Dan river, in N. Carolina. It was formerly the chief town of the Saura Indians.

SAURA Upper Town, in the same State, an ancient and well peopled town of the Saura Indians; situated in Stokes co. on the south side of Dan river.

SAUTEURS, *le Morne des*, or *Leap-er's Hill*, a precipice near the river Sautours, at the north end of the island of Grenada. After the year 1650 the French gradually exterminated the Charaibes; near this place they butchered 40 of them on the spot; and 40 others, who had escaped the sword, threw themselves headlong into the sea from this precipice, and miserable perished. A beautiful young girl, of 12 or 13 years of age, who was taken alive, became the object of dispute between two of the French officers, each claiming her as a lawful prize, when a third of those white savages put an end to the contest, by shooting the girl through the head.

SAVAGE, a small river of Maryland, which runs southward through Alleghany co. and empties into the Patowmac

west of George's Creek. Its mouth is 21 miles south-west of Fort Cumberland, and 48 south-east of the mouth of Cheat river. Boats carrying 10 tons can reach Alexandria in 4 or 5 days, but will take double the time to return.

SAVAGE Creek, a small bay on the north-west coast of Newfoundland, near the western entrance of the bay of Mouco, and 20 leagues N. E. of Cape Ferrol.

SAVAGE Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 33 miles in circuit, and is inhabited by savages. It is overrun with bushes, and has no port. S. lat. 19 2, W. long. 169 30.

SAVAGE Island, Great, in Hudson's Straits. N. lat. 62 25, W. long. 70. High water, at full and change, at 10 o'clock.

SAVAGE Island, Lower, in the same straits, has high water at full and change at 9 o'clock. N. lat. 61 48, W. long. 66 20.

SAVAGE Point, Upper, on the north side of Hudson's Straits, south-east of Cape Charles, and the north-west point of an inlet up into the land, so as to form the island of Good Fortune.

SAVAGE Sound, a passage in the north part of the Welcome Sea, in Hudson's Bay, into Repulse Bay. It is but little known.

SAVANNAH, a bay at the east end of the island of Antigua, near the south-east part of Green Island, on the south side, a little westward of Indian Creek.

SAVANNAH Channel, towards the south-east point of the south side of the island of Jamaica; a short way west of Port Morant Harbour; between them is Fisherman's river.

SAVANNAH, a port of entry and post-town of Georgia, and formerly the metropolis of the State; situated in Chatham co. on the south side of the river Savannah, on a high sandy bluff, 17 miles from the ocean. The town is regularly, built in the form of a parallelogram, and, including its suburbs, contained, in 1787, about 2,300 inhabitants, of whom about 80 or 90 are Jews. More than $\frac{2}{3}$ of this town was consumed by fire in the fall of 1796. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September 1794, amounted to the value of 263,830 dollars. This city was bravely defended by the British general Prevost, against a superior force, headed by Count d'Estaing and Gen. Lincoln. The allies made a fatal and unsuccessful attack

attack on the 18th of October, 1779, when they were obliged to retreat, after having from 1000 to 1200 hundred men killed and wounded. It is 129 miles N. by E. of St. Mary's, 132 south-west by south from Augusta, and 925 in a like direction from Philadelphia. N. lat. 32 3, W. long. 81 24.

SAVANNAH River divides the State of Georgia from that of S. Carolina, and pursues a course nearly from north-west to south-east. It is formed chiefly of two branches, the Tugelo and Keowee, which issuing from the mountains, and unite under the name of Savannah, 15 miles north-west of the northern boundary of Wilkes co. It is navigable for large vessels 17 miles up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta. After rising a fall just above this place, it is passable for boats to the mouth of Tugelo river. After it takes the name of Savannah, at the confluence of the Tugelo and Keowee, it receives a number of tributary streams, from the Georgia side, the principal of which is Broad river. Tybee Bar, at the entrance of Savannah river, has 16 feet water at half tide. Tybee light-house lies in lat. 32 N. and long. 81 10 W. and from thence to Port Royal is 6 leagues N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. The flood in this river was so great in Feb. 1796, that the water rose 35 feet above its ordinary level. In Augusta, the streets were plied by boats which could carry 15 tons.

SAVANNAH River, Little, falls into the gulf of Mexico, north-west of St. Joseph's Bay.

SAVANNAH la Mar, at the east end of the island of St. Domingo, is a settlement on the south side of the bay of Samana, opposite the city of Samana on the north side, and lies between the Bay of Pearls, (which is an excellent port) and the Point of Icaque. It has its governor and rector, and is situated at the end of a plain, which is more than 10 leagues from east to west, and 4 wide from north to south. The city of Samana and this town were both begun in 1756, and together do not contain more than 500 souls. The anchorage here is only fit for small vessels. Shallows and breakers render the navigation very dangerous between this and the point of Icaque, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues distant.

SAVANNAH la Mar, on the south side of the Island of Jamaica, in Cornwallis

county, has good anchorage for large vessels. It was almost entirely destroyed by a dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea, in 1780. It is now partly rebuilt, and may contain from 60 to 70 houses. It bears from Bluefield's Point W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. about 3 leagues. N. lat. 18 12, W. long. 78 6.

SAVERIO, a cape or point on the N. coast of S. America, on that part called the Spanish Main. Between it and the Island Barbarata is the opening to the island of Bonaire.

SAVILLA, St. a small town of Georgia, 64 miles south of Savannah, and 65 north of St. Mary's..

SAVOY, a new township, in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1797.

SAWYER's Ferry, a small post-town of N. Carolina, 14 miles from Nixonton, 10 from Indian town, and 482 from Philadelphia.

SAWYER's, or Afferadores, Island, on the west coast of Mexico; is of small size, and has on its south-east side a small creek of its name, which boats can only enter at high water. It is 12 miles from the Bay of Realejo.

SAXAPAHAW, the upper part of the north-west branch of Cape Fear river, in N. Carolina. It is formed by Aramanche and Deep rivers, and it is said may be made navigable for boats about 50 miles.

SAXEGOTHA, a village or settlement in S. Carolina, on the southern bank of Congaree river; about 48 miles north-westerly of Augusta, in Georgia.

SAXTON's River, in Vermont, empties into the Connecticut at Westminster.

SAYBROOK, a post-town of Connecticut, Middlesex co. on the west side of Connecticut river, across which is a ferry, on the road leading to New-London. It is 36 miles east of New-Haven, 18 west of New-London, and 219 north-east of Philadelphia. This is the most ancient town in the State, having been settled by Mr. Fenwick in 1634, who gave it its present name in honour of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook.

SCARBOROUGH, a township of the District of Maine, situated in Cumberland co. on the sea coast, between Pepperelborough and Cape Elizabeth. It was incorporated in 1658; contains 2,235 inhabitants; and lies 113 miles northerly of Boston.

SCARBOROUGH Cove, in the harbour of

of Chebucto, on the southern coast of Nova-Scotia, is on the middle of the west side of Cornwallis Island. It is 5 or 6 furlongs broad, and nearly the same in depth.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort in the island of Tobago, in the W. Indies.

SCARSDALE, a township in West-Chester co. New-York, bounded west-erly by Bronx river, and southerly by the town of East-Chester. It contains 281 inhabitants, of whom 33 are elect-ors. See *New Rochelle*.

SCATARI, a small uninhabited island on the eastern coast of Cape Breton Isl-land. It is about 6 miles long and 2 broad. It serves as a shelter to a bay from the east and south which lies southward of Miray Bay, called Menadou, or Panadou Bay. N. lat. 46 3, W. long. 59 35. It was formerly called Little Cape Breton.

SCAUYACE, a river of New-York, which issues from the north-east corner of Seneca Lake, and separating the town-ship of Romulus from that of Junius on the north, empties into Cayuga lake.

SCHACTEKOKE, or *Scaghtikoke*, a township of New-York, in Rensselaer co. lies north of the township of Rensse-laerwick, on Hudson's river. In 1796, 275 of the inhabitants were electors.

SCHACADERO, a small village on the Isthmus of Daric; on the east side of the mouth of the river Santa Maria, on a rising ground, open to the gulf of St. Michael. It has a fine rivulet of fresh water, and serves as a place of refreshment to the miners. The fresh breezes from the sea render it very healthy. N. lat. 7 50, W. long. 82 5.

SCHLOSSER Fort, or *St. Ulster*, in the State of New-York, is situated on the eastern side of Niagara river, near the celebra-ted falls, on the north bank of a bend of the river, and opposite to the north-west end of Navy Island.

SCHODACK, or *Shudack*, a township in Rensselaer co. New-York, taken from Rensselaerwick township, and incorpora-ted in 1795. It is 14 miles E. of Alba-ny; and, in 1796, there were 377 of its inhabitants electors.

SCHOEN-BRUNN, or the *Beautiful Spring*, one of the easternmost settle-ments of the Moravians on Muskingum river. See *Gnadenbutten*. This settle-ment of Christian Indians was establish-ed in 1772, on a tract of land granted by the Delaware tribe. In 1775, the

chapel, which could contain 500 people, was found too small for the hearers, who came in great numbers. It was situa-ted about 30 miles from Gekelmuck-pechuuk, 70 from Lake Erie, and 75 west from Friedenstadt. It had a good spring; a small lake; good planting grounds; much game; and every oth-er convenience for the support of an In-dian colony. It appears that a large fortified Indian town formerly stood here; some ramparts and the ruins of three Indian forts being still visible. The Delawares granted to the Christian Indians all the tract from the entrance of Gekelmuckpechuuk Creek into the Muskingum, to Tutcarawi. This thriv-ing settlement was destroyed in 1781, when the Huron Indians carried the in-habitants to Sandusky; and when these peaceable Indians were permitted to re-turn to reap their harvest, they were cruelly butchered by the American set-tlers, while praising God and forgiving their enemies. Congress granted 4,000 acres of land here to the society of the United Brethren for the purpose of pro-pagating the gospel, on Sept. 3, 1788.

SCHOHARIE, a county of New-York, taken from those of Albany and Otsego, and incorporated in 1795. The land is variegated with hills; is in general fertile and well watered by Schoharie, Cobus Kill, and several other streams. The county is bounded north by Mont-gomery, south by Ulster, east by Alba-ny, and west by Otsego. By a law pass-ed 17th March, 1797, this county was divided into the six following towns, viz. Schoharie, Middleberg, Blenheim, Bristol, Cobleskill, and Sharon.

SCHOHARIE, the principal town in the above co. is on Schoharie Creek or river, and is one of the wealthiest inland farming towns in the State. The inha-bitants are Dutch, and, before its division in 1797 were 2,073 in number. It is between 30 and 40 miles westward of Albany.

SCHOHARIE River runs a northerly course of about 80 miles from the Kaats' Kill Mountains, and empties into Mo-hawk river at Fort-Hunter. The west-ern branch of this river is called Cobus Kill. On the E. side of Cobus is the settlement of its name. The towns and settlements on Schoharie were, in 1796, as you proceed from S. to N. Batavia, Fountain's-Town, Schoharie, Smith's-Town, and Fox-Town.

SCHOONDUCK. See *Frenchman's Bay*, and *Scoodick*.

SCHUYLER, Fort, New, in the township of Rome, stands on the west side of a bend of Mohawk river, about 7 miles westward of Whitestown.

SCHUYLER, Fort, Old, is on the south side of Mohawk river, 4 miles E. N. E. of the compact part of Whitestown, and 20 above the German Flats. Here were, in 1796, 35 compact houses, situated partly in each of the townships of Whitestown and Frankfort. In 1790, there were but 3 small huts here.

SCHUYLER, a township of New-York, Herkimer co. between Mohawk river and Canada Creek, 20 miles above the town of German Flats. In 1796, according to the State census, it contained 1,219 inhabitants, of whom 222 were electors. It was incorporated in 1792. This town was divided by act of the legislature in 1797.

SCHUYLER'S Lake, in New-York State, is 10 miles west of Lake Osego. It is 9 miles long and 4 or 5 broad.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises north-west of the Kittatinny Mountains, through which it passes into a fine champaign country, and runs, from its source, upwards of 120 miles in a south-east direction, and passing through the limits of the city of Philadelphia, falls into the Delaware, opposite Mud Island, 6 or 7 miles below the city. It will be navigable from above Reading, 85 or 90 miles to its mouth, when the canal begun at Norriton is completed. This will pass by the falls, and also form a communication with the Delaware above the city. There are 4 floating bridges thrown across it, made of logs fastened together, and lying upon the water, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. *Little Schuylkill River* falls into this river from the north, at Reading. On the head-waters of Schuylkill are quantities of coal.

SCIOTA River, which falls into the Ohio in the territory of the United States N. W. of the Ohio, is larger than either the Muskingum or Hocking, and opens a more extensive navigation. It is passable for large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only 4 miles to the Sandusky, a boatable water which falls into Lake Erie. Through the Sandusky and Sciota lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi; one of the

most extensive and useful communications that are to be found in any country. Prodigious extensions of territory are here connected; and, from the rapidity with which the western parts of Canada, Lake Erie, and the Kentucky countries are settling, we may anticipate an immense intercourse between them. The flour, corn, flax and hemp, raised for exportation in that great country between the Lakes Huron and Ontario, will find an outlet through Lake Erie and these rivers, or down the Mississippi. The Ohio merchant can give a higher price than those of Quebec for these commodities; as they may be transported from the former to Florida and the West-India islands, with less expense, risk and insurance, than from the latter; while the expense from the place of growth to the Ohio will not be $\frac{1}{4}$ of what it would be to Quebec, and much less than even to the Oneida Lake. The stream of the Sciota is gentle, no where broken by falls. At some places, in the spring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt springs, coal mines, white and blue clay, and free-stone, abound in the country adjoining this river. Its mouth is in N. lat. 38 40, W. long. 83 30; about 300 miles below Pittsburg, and is navigable to its source in canoes.

SCIPIO, a post-town of New-York, Onondago co. on the E. side of Cayuga Lake, 14 miles south-east of Geneva, 39 S. W. by W. of Onondago, and 46 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia. This township was incorporated in 1794, and comprehends in its jurisdiction the township of Sempronius, together with that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians, on the east side of the Cayuga Lake; south of a west line drawn from the south-westerly corner of the township of Aurelius, in the east bounds of the said reservation to the said Cayuga Lake. The county courts of Onondago co. are held at Manlius and Scipio alternately. The lands are very fertile. The courts are at present held in the pleasant village of *Aurora*, on the bank of Cayuga Lake.

SCITUATE, a township of Massachusetts, on the bay of that name, in Plymouth co. 28 miles south-east of Boston. It was incorporated in 1637, and contains 2,856 inhabitants. Scituate harbour is north-west of Marshfield Point,

and S. S. E. of the Haddock Rock, and about 16 miles northward of Plymouth, in the direction of the land. A mill-pond in this town being suddenly drawn off by a breach in the dam, in the winter season, some years ago, exhibited a matter of speculation to many of the inhabitants. The swine of the neighbourhood rooted up house swallows in great quantities, from the spot which the water had left, which they ate greedily. Swallows have been found in several other places; at Egg Harbour, in New-Jersey, in a marshy place, a large cedar being blown down, a vast number of swallows were found in the mud of the roost.

SCITUATE, a township of Rhode-Island, Providence co. between Foster and Johnston. It contains 2,315 inhabitants. It is 27 miles N. W. of Newport, and 11 S. W. by W. of Providence. On the line which separates the town from Kent co. on the south, is the foundery for cannon and bells, called the Hope Furnace.

SCOODICK, or *Schudick*, a river of Washington co. District of Maine. It is properly an arm of the inner bay of Passamaquoddy. De Mons and Champlaine called it Etchemins. Its main source is near Penobscot river, to which the Indians have a communication; the carrying-place across is but 3 miles. Scoodick lakes lie in a chain between Scoodick and Penobscot rivers.

SCOTCH Plains, a village in Essex co. New-Jersey, on a N. E. branch of Rariton river, between Westfield and Turkey; 11 miles west of Elizabeth-Town, and as far northward of New-Brunswick.

SCOTLAND Neck, a village of N. Carolina, where is a post-office, 396 miles from Philadelphia.

SCOTLAND, New. See *Nova-Scotia*.

SCOTLAND River, in the island of Barbadoes, is scarcely deserving notice, otherwise than being almost the only rivulet in the island, except St. Joseph's river, another small brook. It rises in St. Andrew's parish, and falls into Long Bay on the eastern side of the island, 2½ miles north-west of St. Joseph's river.

SCOTT, a new county of Kentucky.

SCOTS Bay, on the south-west coast of the island of Dominica, towards the southern extremity of the island. It lies in St. Martin's parish, having Scots Head on the south, and Vaughan's Point on the north.

SCOTS Cove, on the south-west part of the island of Jamaica.

SCOWHEGAN Falls, in Kennebeck river, in the District of Maine, are near the town of Canaan. Boats cannot pass this fall.

SCRIVAN, a good harbour on the east side of the Isthmus of Darien, but so full of rocks at the entrance, that none can pass it with safety, but such as are acquainted there. It is 3 leagues west of Sanballet Point, and 17 east of Porto Bello. N. lat. 9 40, W. long. 78 49.

SCRIVEN, a new county in the lower district of Georgia.

SCROON Lake, in the State of New-York, lies west of Lake George, and is a dilatation of the eastern branch of Hudson's river. In some maps it is called *Scaron*. A small but rapid stream enters into it, which, in Montgomery co. runs under a hill, the base of which is 60 or 70 yards diameter, forming a most curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as snow. The fury of the water and the roughness of the bottom, added to the terrific noise within, has hitherto prevented any person from passing through the chafin.

SCRUB Island, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, situated to the west of Virgin Gorda, and east of the north end of Tortula, on which it depends. N. lat. 18 25, west long. 62 57.

SEABROOK, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham co. on the road from Portsmouth to Newbury-Port; about 16 miles southerly of the former, and 6 northerly of the latter. It was formerly part of Hampton; was incorporated in 1768, and contains 715 inhabitants.

SEAKONNET Point and Rocks, the S. extremity of the eastern shore which forms the entrance of Narraganset Bay, in the State of Rhode-Island; about 6 miles east-south-east of Newport.

SEAL Island, Machias, on the coast of the District of Maine. From thence to Grand Manan Island the course is east-north-east 2 leagues; and to Martinicus Island west-south-west 26 leagues. N. lat. 44 27, west long. 66 52.

SEAL River, in New North Wales, runs east to Hudson's Bay, into which it empties eastward of Moose river.

SEA OTTER Sound, on the north-west coast of N. America, lies south-easterly of the Hazy Islands. N. lat. 55 18, west long. 133 47 30.

SEARSEBURGH, "

SEARSBURGH, a township of Vermont, Bennington co. 12 miles east of Bennington.

SEAVEY'S *Island*. See *Pascataqua river*.

SEBACO, an island on the west coast of Mexico, 12 miles north of Point Matiat, and 45 north-east of Quicara.

SEBACOOK, or *Sebago*, a pond or lake of the District of Maine, 18 miles N. W. of Portland, is equal in extent to 2 large townships, and is connected with Long Pond on the north-west by Songo, or Songo river. The whole extent of these waters is nearly 30 miles north-west and south-east.

SEBARIMA, one of the principal mouths of Oronoco river that is navigable for ships.

SEBASCODEAGAN *Island*. See *Harpswell*.

SEBASTACOOX, a river of the District of Maine, that rises in lakes nearly N. from its mouth; and in its windings receives brooks and small streams for the space of 150 miles, and joins the Kennebeck at Taconnet Fall, where Fort Halifax was erected in 1754. The fall is 18 miles from Fort Western, which was built in 1752. Its numerous streams abound with small fish, as alewives, &c.

SEBASTIAN, *Cape St.* the eastern point of the Gulf of Darien, on the coast of the Spanish Main, is 10 leagues from the western point of Cape Tiburon. Here was formerly a city, which was abandoned on account of its unwholesome situation.

SEBASTIAN, *Cape St.* on the coast of California. N. lat. 43, W. long. 126.

SEBASTIAN, *St.* or *Rio Janeiro*. See *Rio Janeiro*.

SEBASTIAN, *St.* a town of Terra Firma, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Darien.

SEBASTIAN *Island, St.* on the coast of Brazil, is S. W. by W. from the bay of Angra dos Reys; to the eastward of which are several other islands of less note. The city of Sebastian is large and handsome, and the capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, being seated at the mouth of the river of that name. S. lat. 22 54, W. long. 43 11.

SEBASTIAN *River, St.* or *Spanish Admiral's Creek*, on the E. coast of East-Florida, has communication with Indian river. Opposite this river the admiral of the Plate Fleet perished in 1715. The rest of the fleet, 14 in number, were lost between this and the Beach yard.

SEBASTIAN *de la Plata*, a small place in the jurisdiction of Popayan, in the province of Quito, 6 miles N. E. of Popayan. It stands on a large plain on the bank of the river Galli, and is subject to earthquakes. There are silver mines in its vicinity. N. lat. 3 44, W. long. 74 1.

SEBOU, or *Sibou*, small islands on the coast of Cape Breton island, off the south point of Port Dauphin.

SECAS ISLANDS, or *Dry Islands*, on the W. coast of New-Mexico, are within Bahia Honda, or Deep Bay, and 12 miles from Point Chiriqui, the limit of the bay.

SECHURA, a town of Peru, 10 leagues south of Piura, situated on the bank of a river of its own name, a league from the ocean. It contains about 400 families, all Indians; chiefly employed in fishing or driving of mules. They are remarkably ingenious, and generally succeed in whatever they apply themselves to. The Desert of Sechura is a frightful waste of sand, extending 30 leagues to the town of *Morope*; which see. S. lat. 5 32 33, W. long. 79 42.

SECKLONG, a town of New-Spain, on the Mosquito shore, on the north-western side of Golden river; about 100 miles from Cape Gracias a Dios, at the mouth of the river.

SED, *Cape*, a promontory on the N. side of the island of Cuba, and 18 leagues from the Havannah.

SEDOGWICK, a township of the District of Maine, Hancock co. on Nakeag Point, which bounds Penobscot on the north-east. It extends up to the town of Penobscot, and is 315 miles north-east of Boston.

SEKHONK *River* is the name of that part of Pawtucket river below Pawtucket bridge and falls; from which to its mouth at Fox Point, in the town of Providence, is a little more than 4 miles. Over it are 2 bridges, connecting Providence in Rhode-Island, with the State of Massachusetts, viz. *India* bridge, and three-fourths of a mile above that *Central* bridge. See *Pawtucket*.

SEEWEE Bay, or *Bull's Harbour*, on the coast of S. Carolina, lies nearly at an equal distance south-west of Cape Roman, and north-east of Charleston Entrance, having several isles which form the bay.

SEGOVIA, *New*, a small city in the jurisdiction of Guatemala, in New Spain.

30 miles north of New Granada. It has several gold mines in its neighbourhood, though the city is small and thinly inhabited. N. lat. 12 42, W. long. 87 31.

SEGUATANEIO. See *Chequetan*.

SEGUINE *Island*, or *Segun*, on the coast of the District of Maine, is one of the southernmost islands in Casco Bay; between Cape Small Point and Georgetown. There is a light-house on this island which contains a repeating light, so constructed as to disappear once every minute and a half, which distinguishes it from Portland light. N. lat. 43 56, W. long. 69 20.

SEGURA *de la Frontera*, a large town in the province of Tlascala, and kingdom of Mexico, 70 miles west of Xalappa, and in the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico. The surrounding country has a temperate air, and is remarkably fruitful, producing large quantities of corn and fruits, particularly grapes. N. lat. 19 28, W. long. 100 10.

SEMINOLES, a division of the Creek nation of Indians. They inhabit the flat, level country on the rivers Apalachicola and Flint. See *Cabrs*.

SEMPRONIUS, a township of New-York, nearly in the centre of the county of Onondago, is 20 miles south-east from the ferry on Cayuga Lake. It is within the jurisdiction of the township of Scipio.

SENECA, a town of New-York, Onondago co. lately laid off into streets and squares, on the north side of Seneca Falls. The enterprising proprietors are erecting flour and saw mills, of the best kind, on this never failing stream; and from its central situation, both by land and water, between the eastern and western countries, being at the carrying place, it promises a rapid increase. The proprietors have expended large sums of money, not only in erecting mills, but in building a convenient bridge across Seneca river, and are now co-operating with the enterprising Gen. Williamson in making a good waggon-road to Geneva.

SENECA *Creek*, in Maryland, has two branches; one of which is called Little Seneca. It empties into Patowmac river, about 19 miles N. W. of the mouth of Rock Creek, which separates Georgetown from Washington city.

SENECA *Lake*. See *Canada Sago Lake*.

SENECA *River*, in the State of New-

York, rises in the Seneca country; runs eastwardly, and in its passage receives the waters of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, (which lie north and south 10 or 12 miles apart; each is between 30 and 40 miles in length, and a mile in breadth) and empties into the Onondago river, 14 miles below the falls, at a place called the Three Rivers. The river is boatable from the lakes downwards. Within half a mile of the river is the famous Salt Lake. See *Onondago County*, and *Military Townships*.

SENECAS, a tribe of Indians, one of the *Six Nations*. They inhabit on Genesee river, at the Genesee Castle. The tribe consists of about 1780 souls. They have two towns of 60 or 70 souls each, on French Creek in Pennsylvania, and another town on Buffalo Creek, and two small towns on Alleghany river.

SENER *Harbour*, in the north-west part of Lake Winnipicogee.

SEPARATION *Bay*, in the Straits of Magellan, is 3 leagues within Cape Pillar, at the west end of the Straits, and lies west of Tuedfy Bay.

SERENA, LA. See *Coquimbo*.

SEREGIPPE, a captainship of Brazil, so named from a river of the same name, running through the middle of it, and falling into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 11 12 south. It is bounded north by the river St. Francis, and south by that of Todos los Santos. It produces sugar and tobacco in considerable quantities.

SEREGIPPE, the capital of the above captainship, with a harbour on the S. Atlantic Ocean, 40 leagues N. E. of St. Salvadore. It is situated on a rising ground on the north side of Vazabaris river, 33 miles from the sea. It is very inconsiderable; but has some silver mines in its neighbourhood. S. lat. 11 20, W. long. 31 2.

SERRANA, an isle between Jamaica and the coast of Nicaragua, which took its name from one *Serrana*, who parted with the fleet from Spain, in the time of Charles V. and was shipwrecked on the rocks of this island; but having gained the shore by swimming, he found there neither herbs, trees, nor water, and went over all the island, which is about 6 miles in circuit, without finding any thing to quench thirst or satisfy hunger. Pressed at last with extreme hunger, he caught some crabs on the shore, which were his food for some days; and then seeing large turtles which came ashore, he caught some

some of them. Having lived for three years in this manner, on crabs and turtles, and drank nothing but rain-water which he gathered in turtle-shells, he discovered another companion in misfortune, who had also been shipwrecked. This companion was some comfort to him, and they lived four years together; at the end of which time, a vessel coming near the island, carried them both to Spain. The last of these died on the way thither; but *Serrana* was carried to Germany, and presented to Charles V. as a kind of prodigy, for all his body was overgrown with hair like a bear, and his beard came down to his waist. The emperor bestowed on him 4,800 ducats to be paid in Peru; but he died on his way to Panama, as he was going to receive them.

SESEME Quian, a river of the N. W. Territory, which empties through the western bank of Illinois river, about 180 miles from the Mississippi. Its mouth is 40 yards wide; and the land bordering on it is very good. It is boatable 60 miles.

SEVEN Brothers, small islands on the north coast of the island of St. Domingo. They lie opposite the mouth of Monte Christ river, or Grand Yaqui. They have occasioned several wrecks, and prove a shelter to privateers.

SEVEN Islands Bay, on the north side of the river St. Lawrence; 25 leagues from the west end of the island of Anticosti, and in lat. 50 20 N. It was one of the French posts for trading with the Indians, and has a very secure harbour for ships in any wind.

SEVERN, a small river of Maryland, of short course, which runs south-east to Chesapeake Bay. It passes by Annapolis city on the N. and empties into the bay about two miles below the city.

SEVERN, a river of New South Wales, which pursues a north-easterly course, and enters Hudson's Bay at Severn House, which is 160 miles east of York Fort.

SEVIER, a county of Tennessee, Hamilton district. In 1795, it contained, according to the State census, 3,578 inhabitants, including 129 slaves.

SEVILLA Nueva, a town which was founded by the famous Esquivel, on the north side of the island of Jamaica; a little to the westward of Mammee Bay, and the spot which had been honoured by the residence of Columbus, after his shipwreck in 1503. It is now called

Seville Plantation; and the ruins of the ancient town are still visible in some of the cane-fields.

SEWEE Bay, or *Bull's Harbour*, on the coast of S. Carolina, is south-west of Cape Carteret. The long and narrow island called Raccoon Keys is between Cape Carteret Island and the entrance to this harbour, which is at the N. E. end of Bull's Island. See *Sewee*.

SEYBO, or *Seyvo*, a settlement in the south-east part of the island of St. Domingo, on the upper road from Higüey to St. Domingo city; 18 leagues west by north of the former, and 24 N. E. of the latter. It is also 12 leagues north of the little island of St. Catherine, on the south coast of the main island. It is not that founded in 1502, by John of Esquivel, but a settlement formed in the same canton about 60 years ago by several graziers, and has a place of worship. Towards the year 1780 it had augmented, but is now falling to decay. The parish contains more than 4,000 persons; the greatest part of whom are graziers or herdsmen, free negroes or people of colour.

SHAFTSBURY, a considerable and flourishing township of Vermont. It has Arlington on the north and Bennington on the south, and contains 1999 inhabitants.

SHAG Island, near the entrance into Christmas Sound, on the south coast of the island of Terra del Fuego. The entrance to Port Clerke in this sound is just to the north of some low rocks which lie off a point of Shag Island.

SHALLOW Ford, is that part of Tennessee river which is 1200 yards broad; 12 miles above the *Whirl*. It lies between Chatanuga and Chickaugo rivers which fall in from the south-east.

SHALLOW Water, Point, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies in lat. 63 N. Between this point and Shoal Ness, which is 3 degrees of lat. to the southward, Capt. Cook did not explore the coast, on account of the shallow water he met with.

SHAMBE, a small river of West-Florida, which empties into Pensacola Bay. It admits shallops some miles up, and boats upwards of 50 miles.

SHAMOKIN, a former Moravian settlement, a little below the town of Sunbury, in Pennsylvania.

SHANNOCK Country. See *Rhode-Island and State*.

SHAPLEIGH, a township of the District of Maine, on the west line of York co. at the head of Mousum river. It was incorporated in 1785, contains 1329 inhabitants, and lies 108 miles N. of Boston.

SHARON, a township of Vermont, Windfor co. eastward of Royalton, and westward of Norwich on White river. It contains 569 inhabitants.

SHARON, a township of Massachusetts, Norfolk co. 10 miles south-west of Boston. It was taken from Stoughton, and incorporated in 1765. It contains 1,994 inhabitants.

SHARON, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. bounded east by Cornwall, from which it is separated by Housatonic river, and west by the east line of New-York State. It is about 12 miles north-west of Litchfield.

SHARON, a village in Georgia, about 5 miles from Savannah. In this place, just at the close of the war, Gen. Wayne was attacked in a furious manner by a body of Cherokee Indians, headed by a British officer. They fought hand to hand manfully, and took 2 pieces of artillery. But Gen. Wayne, at the hazard of his own life, gained the victory.

SHARON, a new town in Schoharie co. New-York, incorporated in 1797.

SHARKSTOWN, in Queen Ann's co. Maryland. See *Kent County*.

SHARPSBURG, a post-town of Maryland, Washington co. about 2 miles from Patowmack river, and nearly opposite to Shepherdstown, in Virginia, at the mouth of Shenandoah river. It contains a church, and about 250 houses. It is 9 miles N. N. W. of Williams port, 69 W. by N. of Baltimore, and 181 W. S. W. of Philadelphia.

SHAWANEE, and *Shawanon*; the former the Indian, and the latter the French name of Cumberland river, in the State of Tennessee. It is also called *Shawancee*.

SHAWANESE, or *Shawanoes*, an Indian nation, great numbers of whom have joined the Creek confederacy. They have 4 towns on the Tallapoossee river, containing 300 warriors; and more are expected to remove thither. By the treaty of peace, Aug. 3, 1795, The United States agreed to pay to this tribe a sum in land, and 1000 dollars a year forever, in goods. They inhabit also on Scioto river, and a branch of the Muskingum, and have their

hunting-grounds between Ohio river and Lake Erie. They are generally of a small size, rather handsome in their features, and are a very cheerful and crafty people. Counselling among their old people, and dancing among their young men and women, take up a great part of their time.

SHAWANGUNK, a township in Ulster co. New-York; bounded easterly by Newburgh and Marlborough, and southerly by Montgomery and the Platte Kill. It contains 2,128 inhabitants; of whom 323 are electors, and 350 slaves. It is 20 miles from Goshen, and 12 from New-Paltz.

SHAWSHEEN, a considerable stream of Massachusetts, which rises in Bedford, in Middlesex co. and, passing through Billerica, Tewksbury and Andover, discharges itself into Merrimack river.

SHEBA Island. See *Saba*.

SHECATICA, a bay of very irregular shape and breadth, on the coast of Labrador, N. America; having an island of its name at its mouth. It is situated between lat. 51 14 and 51 28 N. and between long. 58 16 and 58 22 W.

SHECHARY, a lake of New North Wales, formed like a bow. It receives Churchill river from the south-west and at its N. E. end has communication with Berbazon Lake, which lies due N. and south. At the south end of the latter, the waters of both lakes run east under the name of Seal river, which empties into Hudson's Bay at Churchill Fort, between Button's Bay on the N. and Cape Churchill on the south-east. Both lakes are long and narrow.

SHEDIAC, a harbour on the eastern coast of New-Brunswick, and on the west side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 53 miles south-east of Miramichi Bay.

SHEEPS-COT, or *Sheepscot*, a small river of the District of Maine, which empties into the ocean to the east of Kennebeck, and is navigable 20 or 30 miles. On the west side of this river is the excellent port called Wiscasset, in the township of Pownalborough. Newcastle township is at the head of navigation on this river, and extends from Sheepscot to Damariscotta river. The compact part, which is a post-town, is 10 miles north-east of Wiscasset. Sheepscot harbour has high water, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock; depth, 9 fathoms.

SHEEP'S Cove, on the east coast of Newfoundland,

Newfoundland, lies between Bay Robert and Port Grave.

SHEFFIELD, a township in the northern part of Caledonia co. Vermont.

SHEFFIELD, a post-town of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 30 miles south-east of Hudson in the State of New-York, 145 west-south-west of Boston, and 257 north-east of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1733, and contains 1,899 inhabitants. Houlstonic river, which is nine rods in breadth, passes through it from north to south, which with its branches supply water for several mills and iron-works. South Mountain extends the whole length of the town, along the east side of the river.

SHELBURNE, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. on the east side of Lake Champlain. It has Burlington on the north, and Charlotte on the south, and contains 389 inhabitants.

SHELBURNE, an interior township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1769, and contains 35 inhabitants.

SHELBURNE, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, adjoining Greenfield.

SHELBURNE, a town of Nova-Scotia, at the head of a bay which runs up from Port Roséway, at the south-west part of the province. In 1783, it contained 600 families, but is now less populous. It is 18 miles north-east of Barrington, and 88 south-west by south of Halifax.

SHELBY, a new county of Kentucky.

SHELTER Island, at the east end of Long Island, in Suffolk co. New-York, lies 3 leagues west of Gardner's Island. It is about 5 miles from east to west, and 7 from north to south. It is a fruitful spot, containing about 8000 acres; was incorporated in 1783, and contains 201 inhabitants, of whom 34 are electors. Considerable numbers of cattle, sheep and poultry are raised here. When you leave Shelter Island on your larboard hand, and run west by north about 5 or 6 miles, you will open a large bay where 100 sail of vessels may lie safe and anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms.

SHENANDOAH, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Frederick, and south by Rockingham. It contains 10,510 inhabitants, including 512 slaves. Chief town, Woodstock.

SHENANDOAH, a river of Virginia, which rises in Augusta co. and after run-

ning a north-east course of about 200 miles, it joins the Patowmack in about lat. 38 4, just before the latter bursts through the Blue Ridge. It is navigable about 100 miles; and may be rendered so nearly its whole course at a small expense. When this is done, it will bear the produce of the richest part of the State.

SHENANDOAH Valley, extends from Winchester, in Virginia, to Carlisle and the Susquehannah, in Pennsylvania, and is chiefly inhabited by Germans and Dutch.

SHEPHERDSFIELD, a plantation of the District of Maine, in Cumberland co. containing 230 inhabitants.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, or *Shepherdburg*, a post-town of Virginia, situated in Berkeley co. on the south side of Patowmack river. Its situation is healthy and agreeable, and the neighbouring country is fertile and well cultivated. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, mostly of German extraction. It lies at the mouth of Shenandoah river, opposite to Sharpburg; 10 miles east by south of Martinsburg, and 178 south-west by west of Philadelphia.

SHERBURNE, in Massachusetts; see *Nantucket*.

SHERBURNE, a township of New-York, Herkemer co. By the State census of 1796, it contains 483 inhabitants, of whom 79 are electors.

SHETUCKET, a river of Connecticut, which is formed by the junction of Willomantic and Mount Hope rivers, and after running east a few miles, pursues a southern course, and uniting with Quinabaug river, empties into the Thames in the south part of the township of Norwich.

SHIMENE Port, on the north side of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Its entrance, west of St. Peter's harbour, is very narrow; but the basin within is very spacious.

SHINING Mountains, in the north-west part of North-America, are little known. It is conjectured that they terminate in about lat. 47 or 48 N. where a number of rivers rise, and empty themselves either into the North Pacific Ocean, into Hudson's Bay; into the waters which lie between them, or into the Atlantic Ocean. They are called also the *Mountains of Bright Stones*, on account of the immense number of large crystals, shooting from the rocks, and sparkling

sparkling in the rays of the sun, so as to be seen at a great distance.

SHIP Island, lies between Horn and Cat Island, on the coast of West-Florida, and is about 10 miles south of the Bay of Biloxi. It is 9 miles long and 2 broad; produces pine trees and grass, and has a tolerable well of water in it.

SHIPPANDSTOWN, in Virginia, on the south side of the Patowmack, 40 or 50 miles from Alexandria.

SHIPPENSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, Cumberland co. on a branch of Conedogwinnet Creek, which empties into the Susquehannah; and contains about 60 houses, chiefly built of stone. It is 21 miles north by east of Chambersburg, a like distance south-west of Carlisle, and 146 west of Philadelphia.

SHIRLEY, a township of Massachusetts, in the north-west part of Middlesex co. 41 miles N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 677 inhabitants.

SHIRLEY, a township of Pennsylvania, situated in Huntingdon county.

SHOALS, Isles of, are 7 in number, situated on the coast of New-Hampshire; and to these the celebrated Capt. John Smith gave his own name, but the ingratitude of man has denied his memory that small honour. From Isle of Shoals to the Dry Salvage Rock, the course is S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 8 leagues; to Portsmouth N. N. W. 3 leagues; to Newbury-Port Bar S. W. 7 leagues; to York harbour N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5 leagues. N. lat. 42 59, W. long. 70 33.

SHOENECK, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, near Nazareth; begun in 1757.

SHOREHAM, a township of Vermont, Addison co. on the east side of Lake Champlain, having Orwell on the south and Bridport on the N. a little N. E. of Ticonderoga. It contains 721 inhabitants.

SHREWSBURY, a post-town of New-Jersey, Monmouth co. on the sea board, having Middletown on the N. Freehold W. and Dover south-west. North river divides it from Middletown, and is navigable a few miles. This town is 15 miles north-east by east of Monmouth court-house, 14 south-east of Middletown Point, 49 easterly of Trenton, 33 south-east by east of Brunswick, and 79 east-north-east of Philadelphia. The compact part of the town is pleasant, and contains an Episcopal and a Presbyteri-

an church, and a meeting-house for Friends. On the side of a branch of Navesink river, in this town, is a remarkable cave, in which are 3 rooms, arched with a soft porous rock, through which the moisture slowly exudes, and falls in drops on the sand below. The township contains 4,673 inhabitants, including 212 slaves. Much genteel company from Philadelphia and New-York resort here during the summer months, for health and pleasure.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Vermont, in Rutland co. between Clarendon on the west, and Saltsb on the east, and contains 383 inhabitants.

SHREWSBURY, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

SHREWSBURY, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 6 miles east of Worcester, and 40 west by south of Boston. It was incorporated in 1727, and contains 963 inhabitants.

SHUBENACADIE, a river of Nova-Scotia, which rises within a mile of the town of Dartmouth, on the E. side of Halifax harbour, and empties into Cobequid Bay, taking in its course the Slewack and Gay's rivers. The great lake of the same name lies on the E. side of the road which leads from Halifax to Windsor, and about seven miles from it, and 21 miles from Halifax.

SHUTESBURY, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the east side of Connecticut river, about 16 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 90 W. by N. of Boston.

SIARA, or *Seara*, a town on the N. E. coast of Brazil, in the captainship of its name. S. lat. 3 30, W. long. 39 50. Andrew Vidal, of Negreiros, was chief magistrate of this city in the year 1772, in the 124th year of his age, and discharged his duty as a judge to entire satisfaction; and died 2 years after, in full possession of his mental powers. In 1773, 189 of his descendants were alive.

SIBALDES, islands on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America. S. lat 50 53, W. long. 59 35.

SIBAU Islands, on the coast of Cape Breton Island, lie off the south point of Port Dauphin, and afford good anchorage.

SICCA PUNTO, or *Dry Point*, on the north coast of S. America, on the Spanish Main, is the north-west limit of Trieste Bay, and southerly of the island of Curacao.

SICHEM, formerly a settlement of the Moravians, on the east line of New-York State; 25 miles E. S. E. of Kingstons, on Hudson's river.

SIDNEY, a township of New-York State, on the north line of Pennsylvania, opposite to the mouth of Chenango river; having Susquehanna for its north and eastern boundary.

SIDELING Hill, a range of hills which lie in the north-western part of Maryland, between Alleghany and Washington counties, which are divided by the creek of the same name.

SIERRE MADRE. See *Andes*.

SILVER Bluff, a considerable height upon the Carolina shore of Savannah river; perhaps 30 feet higher than the lowlands on the opposite shore, which are subject to inundations in the spring and fall. This steep bank rises perpendicularly out of the river, discovering various strata of earth. The surface of the ground upon this bluff, which extends nearly two miles on the river, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth, is nearly level, and a good fertile soil, as appears by the vast oaks, hickory, mulberry, black walnut, and other trees and shrubs left standing in the old fields which are spread abroad to a great distance. Here are various vestiges of the ancients; as Indian conical mounts, terraces, areas, &c. as well as traces of fortresses of regular formation, as if constructed after the modes of European military architects; which some suppose to be the ancient camps of the Spaniards, who formerly fixed themselves here, in hopes of finding silver.

SIMON'S, St. the easternmost of the 3 large islands situated at the mouth of the Alatomaha river in Georgia, having on the N. N. E. *Little St. Simon's Island*; and between these is the eastern mouth of the river. The southern end of the island is near the N. mouth of the Alatomaha. It formerly had a strong battery erected here, for the defence of Jekyl Sound, in which 10 or 12 forty gun ships may ride in safety. This island is about 45 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth; has a rich and fruitful soil, full of oak and hickory trees, intermixed with meadows and old Indian fields. In the middle of the island is the town of Frederica. The bar or entrance of St. Simon's is S. by W. 19 leagues from Tybee Inlet.

SIMON'S Fort, St. at the south end of

St. Simon's Island, is 9 or 10 miles from St. Simon's Bar; and is remarkable for its white appearance.

SIMSBURY, a township of Connecticut, in Hartford co. 14 miles N. W. of Hartford. Copper ore has been found here.

SINEMAHOING, a N. westernmost branch of Susquehanna river.

SINEPUXENT, a very long bay on the south-east coast of Maryland; a number of long and narrow islands separating it from the Atlantic Ocean. Sinepuxent Inlet, is in about lat. 38 10 30 N. and nearly 12 miles east of the town of Snowhill.

SING-SING, an inconsiderable village on the east side of Haverstraw Bay, in West-Chester co. 35 miles N. of New-York city.

SINICA, a considerable Cherokee town, on the banks of Keowee river. The houses on the east side are on an elevated situation, and command a delightful and extensive prospect of the whole settlement. The inhabitants, about 500 in number, can muster 100 warriors.

SINKING Spring Valley. See *Bald Eagle Valley*.

SINO, or *Sinu*, a bay on the N. coast of Terra Firma, South-America. There is also a town of the same name on the S. side of the Gulf of Morosquillo, about 66 miles N. E. of St. Sebastian, and 40 S. W. of Tolu.

SIous, or *Sioux*, a powerful nation of Indians, consisting of three different tribes, which can furnish 9,500 warriors; the Siou, who inhabit the head waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, 3,000 warriors; the Siou of the Meadows, 2,500, and the Siou of the Woods, 4,000. The two last inhabit on the head and western waters of the Mississippi, and the islands of Lake Superior.

SIPSEY'S, a branch of Tombeckbee river, in Georgia, which runs a south-west by south course. Its mouth is in about lat. 31 55 N. and 40 miles N. by W. of the upper mouth of Alabama river.

SIR Charles Hardy's Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, was discovered in 1767, by Captain Carteret. It is low, level, and covered with wood. S. lat. 4 41, W. long. 154 20.

SIR Charles Saunders' Island, in the same ocean, and discovered by the same navigator, is about two leagues in length from

from E. to W. S. lat. 17 23, W. long. 151 4.

SIRIUS, a small island in the same ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1792. It is about 13 miles in circuit. S. lat. 10 52, W. long. 152 30.

SISAL, on the north coast of Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, is 4 leagues west of Linchancee, and 8 east of Cape Concededo. It is the highest look out on the whole coast.

SISSIBOU, in Nova-Scotia, lies on the east side of St. Mary's Bay, 28 miles south-east of Annapolis.

SISTER'S Ferry, a village in S. Carolina, 25 miles from Coofawatchie, and 102 from Charleston.

SIX MENS' Bay, on the west side of the island of Barbadoes, towards the N. end. It lies between Sunderland Fort to the south, and Six Mens' Fort to the N.

SIX NATIONS, a confederacy of Indian nations so called by the British and Americans. The French call them Iroquois. Formerly they were called the Five Nations, five only being joined in that alliance; but they now consist of six nations, and call themselves *Aganuschicri*, that is, the *United People*.

Some call them *Mingos*; others *Maquais*. These six nations are the *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Tuscaroras*. The latter joined the confederacy 70 years ago. In the late war with G. Britain, they were allies of that power, and in 1779 they were entirely defeated by the troops of Congress, and their towns all destroyed. They now live on grounds called the State Reservations, which are intermediate spaces settled on all sides by white people. In their present cramped situation, they cannot keep together a great while. They will probably quit the United States and retire over the lakes Ontario and Erie. All the Mohawks and the greater part of the Cayugas, have already removed into Canada. The number of souls in all the six nations was, in 1796, 4,508. The Stockbridge and Brotherton Indians, who now live among them, added, make the whole number 4,508, of whom 760 live in Canada, the rest in the United States. By a treaty made in 1794, between the United States on the one part, and the Six Nations and their Indian friends residing with them, on the other part, it was stipulated that "the sum of 4,500 dollars should be expended annually

and forever, in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside among them, and be employed for their benefit." This allowance is under the direction of a superintendant, and is not distributed for any private purposes. It is apportioned among them according to their numbers, in order to which, there is annually taken an exact census of all these Indians. In 1796, the Friends, commonly called Quakers, in their benevolence and zeal to promote the welfare of these Indians, raised a fund to support a number of their society, who offered to go and reside among them, with a view to promote their civilization, moral improvement, and real welfare. A committee of their society was appointed to accompany these friends to humanity, and they were actually on the spot, and commenced their work of charity in July of this year. The State of New-York have taken these Indians under their protection, and appointed commissioners to take care that they receive no wrong from interested individuals.

SKANEATELES, a lake in Onondaga co. New-York, 14 miles long from south-east to north-west, and little more than one mile wide where broadest. It waters the military townships of Marcellus and Sempronius, and sends its waters northerly to Seneca river.

SKENECTADY, an ancient and respectable town in Albany co. New-York, 16 miles north-west of Albany city, pleasantly situated in a vale bordered with hills to the southward and eastward, on the margin of Mohawk river. The houses, about 150 or 260 in number, are compactly built, chiefly of brick, on regular streets, in the old Dutch stile, on the south side of the river: few of them are elegant. The public buildings are a Dutch and a Presbyterian church. The windings of the river, through the town and fields which are often overflowed in the spring, afford a rich and charming prospect about harvest time. This town, being at the foot of navigation, on a long river which passes through a very fine country rapidly settling, it would be natural to conclude, would embrace much of its commerce; but originally knowing no other than the fur trade, which, since the revolution, has almost ceased, and hav-

ing taken no advantage of its happy situation for other commerce, the place has considerably decayed. The chief business of this town now is to receive the merchandize from Albany, and put it into batteaux to go up the river, and forward to Albany the returns from the back country. See *Mohawk River*. *Union College* was established and incorporated here in 1794, and is under the direction of 24 trustees. It took its name from the union of various denominations of Christians in its establishment. The Dutch were, however, by far the most liberal benefactors to this institution. It is well situated for the convenience of the northern and western parts of the State. In June, 1796, there were 40 students, divided into 4 classes, viz.—1 languages, 2 history and belles lettres, 3 mathematics, 4 philosophy. The annual expense of education here, including board, tuition, &c. is less than 100 dollars. The property of the college consists in various articles, to the following amount, viz.

Bonds and mortgages,	dolls.	cts.
producing an annual interest of 7 per cent.	21,301	6
Subscriptions, and other debts due on the books of the treasurer	4,983	10
Cash appropriated for the purchase of books	1,356	45
House and lot for the president	3,500	
Lot for the site of the college	3,250	
House and lot heretofore occupied for the academy, a donation from the consistory of the Dutch church	5,000	
Books, &c. in the possession of the trustees, and on the way from Europe	2,381	99
Cash appropriated by the regents for the purchase of books in the hands of the committee	400	
Legacy by Abraham Yates, jun. Esq. of Albany	250	
	42,422	60

And 1,604 acres of land. The faculty of the college consisted, in 1797, of the president and one tutor ;

and the salary of the former with an house for his family is 1100 dollars, and of the latter 665 dollars per annum, with an additional allowance at present of 250 dollars, on account of the extraordinary price of the necessaries of life. There were, in 1797, 37 students, eight in the class of languages, twenty in the class of history and belles lettres, six in the class of mathematics, and three in the class of philosophy. The course of studies is, the first year Virgil, Cicero's orations, Greek Testament, Lucian, Roman antiquities, arithmetic and English grammar—the second year, geography and the use of the globes, Roman history, history of America, and the American revolution, Xenophon, Horace, criticism and eloquence—the 3d year, the various branches of mathematics, and vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the roots, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, navigation, mensuration, Xenophon continued, and Homer—and the 4th and last year, natural philosophy, the constitution of the United States and of the different States, metaphysics, or at least that part which treats of the philosophy of the human mind, Horace continued, and Longinus : and during the course of these studies, the attention of the classes is particularly required to elocution and composition in the English language. A provision is also made, for substituting the knowledge of the French language instead of the Greek, in certain cases, if the funds should hereafter admit of instituting a French professorship. The library consists of about 1000 volumes, and £500 is appropriated to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus. The township of Skenectady contains 3,472 inhabitants ; of whom 683 are electors, and 381 slaves. It is bounded easterly by Half Moon and Water-Vliet, and southerly by the north bounds of the manor of Rensselaerwick.

SKENESBOROUGH, now called *Whitehall*, is a growing township in the northeast corner of the State of New-York, situated on Wood Creek, on the south side of South Bay. This is a place through which most of the communication and trade between the counties on Lake Champlain and Hudson's river passes. It has, however, very bad water, and is unhealthy in summer. It is about 8 miles east by north of Fort George, and 6 north by east of Fort Ann.

Ann. The fortifications here were destroyed by Gen. Burgoyne, in July, 1777.

SKIPPACK, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

SKIPTON, a village on the north side of Patowmac river, about 11 miles south-east of Fort Cumberland, and 28 south-erly of Bedford in Pennsylvania.

SKITIKISS, a bay of about 8 leagues extent on the east side of Washington's Isles, on the N. W. coast of N. America, northward of Cumberland Harbour. The opening is in lat. about 53 15.

SKUPPERNONG, a small river of N. Carolina. A canal was finished in 1790, which connects the waters of this stream with the lake in Dismal Swamp, on the south side of Albemarle Sound.

SKUTOCK Hills, in Hancock co. District of Maine, lie north-north-east of the harbour of Gouldsborough. In sailing from Mount Desert to Gouldsborough, you must steer north-north-east for these hills, which are more remarkable than any in the eastern country. There are 5 of them, and at a distance they appear round.

SLABTOWN, a village in Burlington co. New-Jersey, about half way between Burlington and Mount Holly, 4 or 5 miles from each.

SLAUGHTER Creek, a short stream on the east side of Chesapeake Bay, Dorchester county, Maryland.

SLAVE Lake and River, in the north-west part of N. America. The lake is extensive and gives rise to M'Kenzie's river, which empties into the Frozen Ocean, and receives the river of its name from the west end of Athapescow Lake; besides many other rivers from various directions. Slave river runs a north-west by north course, and is a mile wide at its mouth. The latitude of Slave Lake is 61 26 N. and the centre of the lake is in about long. 115 west. The northern bay is 40 leagues deep, and 6 fathoms water. The Dog-ribbed Indians inhabit the north shore of this lake.

SLERING Island, on the coast of Newfoundland.

SLOKUM's Island is the third of the Elizabeth Islands in magnitude, being about 5 miles in circuit. It lies off Buzzard's Bay, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, and west of Tinker's Island.

SLUSHER, Fort. See *Schlosser*.

SMALL Point, on the coast of Lincoln co. District of Maine, forms the east limit of Casco Bay, and lies N. E.

of Cape Elizabeth, the western limit.

SMITH, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

SMITHFIELD, a small post-town of Virginia, on Pagan Creek, which empties into James's river, in Isle of Wight co. It is 85 miles south-east of Richmond, and 364 south-south-west of Philadelphia. The creek is navigable for vessels of 20 tons.

SMITHFIELD, a post-town, and the capital of Johnson co. N. Carolina, on the east side of Neus river, on a beautiful plain, about 100 miles north-west of Newbern, 25 from Raleigh, and 473 from Philadelphia.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia county.

SMITHFIELD, Upper and Lower, two townships in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Rhode-Island, Providence co. having the State of Massachusetts on the north, and Cumberland on the N. E. Here are extensive orchards; and great quantities of stone-lime are made, and transported to Providence and other places. It contains 3171 inhabitants, including 5 slaves.

SMITH's Cape, the north point of the entrance into a sea called the New Discovered Sea, and the S. W. point of the island formed by that sea or sound, which communicates with Hudson's Straits. It is on the east side of Hudson's Bay. N. lat. 60 48, W. long. 80 55.

SMITH's Island, on the coast of N. Carolina. See *Cape Fear*, and *Bald Head*.

SMITH's Island, the southernmost of the range of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, along the coast of Northampton and Accomack counties, Virginia. It is near the S. point of Cape Charles. Here ships frequently come to anchor to wait for pilots to conduct them into Chesapeake Bay.

SMITH's Isles, the range of islands which line the above coast. They were so named in 1608, in honour of Captain John Smith, who landed on the peninsula, and was kindly received by Accomack, the prince of the peninsula, part of which still bears his name.

SMITH's Island, a small island at the east end of the island of Antigua, and in Exchange Bay. Also the name of an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in the year 1790. S. lat. 9 44, W. long. 161 54.

SMITH'S

SMITH'S Point is the southern limit of the mouth of Patowmack river, on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, opposite to the northern head land, called Point Lookout, and in about lat. 37 54 north.

SMITH'S, or *Staunton River*. See *Staunton River*, in Virginia.

SMITH'S Sound, on the east coast of Newfoundland Island, is bounded north by Cape Bonaventure.

SMITHTOWN, a plantation in Lincoln co. District of Maine, situated on the west side of Kennebeck river, and contains 521 inhabitants.

SMITHTOWN, a small post-town of Suffolk co. Long-Island, New-York, 52 miles S. easterly of New-York city, and 147 from Philadelphia. The township is bounded southerly by Islip, westerly by Huntington, northerly by the Sound, and easterly by the patent of Brookhaven, including Winne-commick. It contains 1022 inhabitants, of whom 167 are electors, and 166 slaves.

SMITHVILLE, the chief town of Brunswick co. N. Carolina, situated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, about 30 miles south of Wilmington.

SMYRNA, *New*, a thriving town in F. Florida. It is situated on a shelly bluff, on the west bank of the south branch of Mosquito river; about 10 miles above the Capes of that river, about 30 miles north of Cape Canaveral, and in lat. 28 north. It is inhabited by a colony of Greeks and Minorquies, established not long since, by Dr. Turnbull.

SNAKE Indians, a tribe who inhabit the south-western side of Missouri river, in lat. about 47 N. and long. 107 W. The Shevetoen Indians inhabit on the opposite side of the river.

SNOWHILL, a port of entry and post-town of Maryland, and the capital of Worcester co. situated on the S. E. side of Pokomoke river, which empties through the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, about 12 miles to the south-west. Here are about 60 houses, a court-house, and gaol, and the inhabitants deal principally in lumber and corn. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to the value of 4,040 dollars. It is 16 miles from Hometown, in Virginia, 82 S. of Wilmington, in Delaware, and 158 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

SNOWTOWN, a settlement in Lincoln

co. District of Maine; situated between the West Ponds, 7 or 8 miles W. of Sidney, opposite to Vassalborough, and N. W. of Hallowell.

SOCANDAGA, or *Sagendaga*, the W. branch of Hudson's river, runs a south and south-east course, and, about 15 miles from its mouth, takes a north-east direction, and joins that river about 12 or 15 miles W. by N. of Fort Edward.

SOCIETY Islands, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. To these islands Capt. Cook was directed by Tupia, in 1769; and he gave them this name in honour of the Royal Society. They are situated between the latitudes of 16 10, and 16 55 S. and between the longitudes of 150 57 and 152 W. They are 7 in number; *Huabeine*, *Ulietea*, *Otahe*, *Bolabola*, *Mourooa*, *Toobace*, and *Taboo-yamanso* or *Saunders's Island*, which is here included, as being subject to Huabeine. The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners are so nearly the same as at Otaheite, that little need be added to the account which has already been given. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their morais are differently constructed, though serving the same purposes. It is customary to give their daughters to strangers who arrive amongst them; but the pairs must be 3 nights lying near each other, without presuming to take any other liberty. On the 6th evening, the father of the young woman treats his guest with food, and informs his daughter, that she must that night receive him as her husband. The stranger must not express the least dislike, should the partner allotted to him be ever so disagreeable; for this is considered as an unpardonable affront, and is punished with instant death.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New-Spain, having Chiapa on the N. Guatemala on the E. the N. Pacific Ocean on the S. and Guaxaca on the W. It is about 90 miles long, and almost as broad. It does not produce much corn, but great quantities of cocoa and indigo.

SOCONUSCO Port, on the W. coast of New-Mexico, capital of the province of Soconusco, in which are the mountains of this name. N. lat. 15 12, W. long. 98 16,

SOCORA, an island on the coast of South-America.

SODUS, *Great*, a gulf connected with the south side of Lake Ontario, by a short and narrow entrance. It is about 8 miles long, and 4 broad, and has an island in the eastern part. The town called Sodus, stands on the W. side, near the S. W. part of the bay, or gulf; about 24 miles north of Geneva, 35 south-westward of Oswego Fort, and 100 east of Niagara.

SOIL Cove, a settlement on Desert Island in the District of Maine.

SOLANGO, an island on the coast of Peru; 21 miles N. by W. from Colanche river, and 12 south of Port Callo.

SOLAR, *Morro*, or *Cape Solar*, on the coast of Peru, is 6 miles N. by W. of the rocks of Pachacama off the port of Gal-lao.

SOLDIER'S Gut, on the N. E. coast of the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, eastward of Half Moon Bay, and also eastward of Christ Church.

SOLEBURY, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

SOLIDAD, *la*, or the *Desert*, a cloister of bare-footed Carmelites; situated on a hill 3 leagues N. W. of the city of Mexico, inclosed with a high stone wall seven leagues in compais. The hill, on which the monastery stands, is surrounded with rocks, in which they have dug caves for oratories. Here are gardens and orchards 2 miles in compais, filled with the choicest European fruit trees. The provincial Chapter of the Order, is held here.

SOLODAD Port, on the E. side of the easternmost of the Falkland Islands, was formerly called Port Louis. The inner part of the harbour lies in the 57th degree of W. long. and in S. lat. 51 50.

SOLIMÕES. See *Madera River*.

SOLOMON'S Isles, or *Land of the Assassides*, a group of islands concerning the existence of which, there has been much dispute, lie about 1,850 Spanish leagues W. of the coast of Peru, in the vicinity of New-Guinea, between 154 and 160 E. long. from Paris, and between 6 and 12 S. lat. They were first discovered by Mendana, in his first voyage in 1567. Herrera, in his description of these islands, reckons 13 principal ones belonging to the group, from 50 to 300 leagues in circumference, besides many of a smaller size. The air of these islands is salubrious, the soil fertile, the

inhabitants numerous, and of different shades from white to black. The principal of these islands are, St. Isabella, (which see) St. George, St. Mark, St. Nicholas, Florida, the Island of Palms, &c.

SOLON, a military township of New-York, Onondago co. about 35 miles N. W. from Suquehannah river, and 37 southward from Lake Oneida. It is under the jurisdiction of the town of Homer, which was incorporated in 1794.

SOMBAVERA Islands, in the West-Indies. See *Sembrero*.

SOMBELLO Point, westward of the Gulf of Darien, is 5 miles northward of Francisco river.

SOMERERA, *Sombavera*, or *Sombiero*, a small desert island in the West-Indies, about 18 miles N. W. of Anguilla. It is about a league each way, and is thus called by the Spaniards, from its resemblance to a hat. N. lat. 18 38, W. long. 63 37. It is dependant on Barbuda.

SOMELSDYK, *Fort*, a Dutch fort at the confluence of the rivers Commewine and Cottica; the latter being an arm of Surinam river.

SOMER Islands. See *Bermudas*.

SOMERS, a township of Connecticut, on the north line of Tolland co. which separates it from the State of Massachusetts. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, and is 24 miles N. E. of Hartford.

SOMERSET, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

SOMERSET, a township of Vermont, Windham county, 10 or 12 miles north-east of Bennington.

SOMERSET, a post-town of Massachusetts, Bristol co. and on Taunton river. It was incorporated in 1790, and contains 1151 inhabitants. It is 9 miles easterly of Warren in Rhode-Island, 52 southerly of Boston, and 311 north-east of Philadelphia.

SOMERSET, a well cultivated county of New-Jersey, on the north side of the great road from New-York to Philadelphia. The soil, especially on Rariton river and its branches, is good, and produces good crops of wheat, of which great quantities are annually exported. It is divided into 6 townships, which have 3 churches for Presbyterians, 5 for the Dutch Reformed, 1 for Dutch Lutherans, and one for Anabaptists. It contains 12,296 inhabitants, including 1810 slaves.

SOMERSET, the capital of the above county;

county; situated on the west side of Millstone river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 23 miles northerly of Trenton, and 72 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

SOMERSET, a county of Maryland, bounded east by the State of Delaware and Worcester county, and west by the waters of Chesapeake Bay. It contains 15,610 inhabitants, including 7,070 slaves. Washington Academy, in this county, was instituted by law in 1779. It was founded, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions and private donations; is authorized to receive gifts and legacies, and to hold 2,000 acres of land.

SOMERSET, a new county of Pennsylvania, bounded north by Huntingdon and south by Alleghany co. in Maryland, and is divided into 5 townships.

SOMERSWORTH, a township of Strafford co. New-Hampshire, containing 943 inhabitants. It was taken from Dover, from which it lies adjoining to the N. E. and incorporated in 1754. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened here in May, 1779.

SONGO River, in the District of Maine, is formed by two branches which unite in Raymondtown, about 3 miles from Sebago Pond. The longest branch rises in Greenland, about 3 miles from Amariscoggin river, where is a pond called *Songo Pond*, 2 miles long. This stream, which pursues a southerly course for at least 70 miles, is so free from rapids, that timber may be brought conveniently from within a few miles of its head. The other branch comes from Waterford and Suncook, and passes through a number of small ponds; then falling into *Long Pond*, it proceeds through *Brandy Pond*, and meets the other branch. It is boatable its whole length, 25 miles. See *Orangetown* or *Greenland*, and *Sebago Pond*.

SONORA, a subdivision of the South division of New-Mexico, in North-America. Chief town, Tuape.

SONSONATE, a sea-port town and bay on the coast of Mexico.

SORREL River, the outlet of Lake Champlain, which, after a course of about 69 miles north, empties into the river St. Lawrence, in lat. 46 10, and long. 72 25 W. Sorrel Fort, built by the French, is at the western point of the mouth of this river.

SOTOVENTO, a name applied to the

Lesser Antilles, in the West-Indies. Among these, the chief may be reckoned Trinidad, Margaretta, Curassou, and Tortugas.

SOTOVENTO Lobos, or *Leeward I/-and of Sea Wolves or Seals*, on the coast of Peru, is 7 leagues from the Barlevento Lobos, or Windward Island of Sea Wolves. It is about 6 miles in circuit, and 15 miles from Cape Aguja.

SOUEYAWAMINECA, a Canadian settlement, in lat. 47 17 30 N.

SOUTH, a short river of Anne Arundel co. Maryland, which runs easterly into Chesapeake Bay. Its mouth is about 6 miles south of Annapolis city, and is navigable in vessels of burden 10 or 12 miles.

SOUTH Amboy, a township of New-Jersey, Middlesex co. and contains 2,626 inhabitants, including 183 slaves.

SOUTH-AMERICA, like Africa, is an extensive peninsula, connected with North-America by the Isthmus of Darien, and divided between Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the Aborigines, as follows: *Spain* claims Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay; the *Portuguese*, Brazil; the *French*, Cayenne; the *Dutch*, Dutch Guiana; and the *Aborigines*, or original natives, Amazonia and Patagonia.

SOUTHAMPTON. See *South Hampton*.

SOUTH Anna, a branch of North Anna river, in Virginia, which together form Pamunky river.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a small township in the eastern part of Worcester co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1727, contains 840 inhabitants, and is 30 miles W. by S. of Boston.

SOUTH Branch House, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in North-America, situated on the eastern side of Saskatchewan river.

SOUTH-BRIMFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. about 35 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 80 westerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 606 inhabitants.

SOUTHBURY, a town of Connecticut, Litchfield co. 20 miles N. E. of Danbury, and 51 N. W. of Hartford.

SOUTH East, a township of New-York, situated in Dutchess co. bounded southerly by West-Chester co. and westerly by Fredericktown. It contains 921 inhabitants; of whom 261 are electors, and 13 slaves.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, one of the United States of America; bounded N. by North-Carolina; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. and S. W. by Savannah river, and a branch of its head waters, called Tugulo river, which divides this State from Georgia. It lies between 32 and 35 N. lat. and between 78 and 81 W. long. from London. It is in length about 200 miles, in breadth 125, and contains 20,000 square miles. It is divided into 9 districts. *Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown* constitute what is called the *Lower Country*, and contain 19 parishes, and 28,694 white inhabitants; send to the legislature 70 representatives, and 20 senators, and pay taxes to the amount of £28,081 : 5 : 11. *Ninety-Six, Washington, Pinckney, Camden, Orangeburg, and Cheraw* districts, are comprehended in the *Upper Country*, and contain 23 counties, and 110,902 white inhabitants; send to the legislature 54 representatives, and 17 senators, and pay taxes to the amount of £8,390 : 2 : 3. The great inequality of representation is obvious; attempts have been made by the Upper districts, to remedy this evil, but hitherto without effect. By a late arrangement the name of county, is given to the subdivision of those districts only, in which county courts are established. In the Lower districts, the subdivisions are called parishes, and made only for the purpose of electing the members of the State legislature. The total number of inhabitants in 1790, 249,073, of whom 107,094 were slaves. This State is watered by many navigable rivers, the principal of which are Savannah, Edisto, Santee, Pedee, and their branches. The Santee is the largest river in the State. Those of a secondary size, as you pass from N. to S. are Wakkamaw, Black, Cooper, Ashepoo, and Combahee rivers. In the third class are comprehended those rivers which extend but a short distance from the ocean, and serve, by branching into numberless creeks, as drains to carry off the rain water which comes down from the large inland swamps, or are merely arms of the sea. The tide in no part of the State, flows above 25 miles from the sea. A canal of 21 miles in length, connecting Cooper and Santee rivers, is nearly completed, which, by estimation, will cost 400,000 dollars; and the company are allowed to raise a toll of

20 per cent. on the sum actually expended. Another canal is soon to be begun to unite the Edisto with the Ashley. It is also in contemplation to make a wagon road from the settlements in S. Carolina, over the mountains to Knoxville, in Tennessee; and a sum of money has been voted for that purpose. The only harbours of note, are those of Charleston, Port-Royal, and Georgetown. The climate is different in different parts of the State. Along the sea-coast, bilious diseases and fevers of various kinds are prevalent between July and October. The probability of dying is much greater between the 20th of June and the 20th of October, than in the other eight months in the year. One cause of these diseases, is, a low marshy country, which is overflowed for the sake of cultivating rice. The exhalations from these stagnated waters, from the rivers, and from the neighbouring ocean, and the profuse perspiration of vegetables of all kinds, which cover the ground, fill the air with moisture. This moisture falls in frequent rains and copious dews. From actual observation, it has been found that the average annual fall of rain, for ten years, was 42 inches, without regarding the moisture that fell in fogs and dews. The great heat of the day relaxes the body, and the agreeable coolness of the evening invites to an exposure to these heavy dews. But not only does the water on the low grounds and rice swamps become in a degree putrid, and emit an unwholesome vapour, but when it is dried up or drawn off from the surface of the ground, a quantity of weeds and grass which have been rotted by the water, and animals and fish which have been destroyed by it, are exposed to the intense heat of the sun, and help to infect the air with a quantity of poisonous effluvia. Within the limits of Charleston, the case is very different, and the danger of contracting diseases arises from indolence and excess. Though a residence in or near the swamps is very injurious to health, yet it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that by removing three miles from them, into the pine-land which occupies the middle ground between the rivers, an exemption from autumnal fevers may be obtained. The disagreeable effects of this climate, experience has proved, might in a great measure be avoided, by those inhabit-

ants whose circumstances will admit of their removal from the neighbourhood of the rice swamps, to healthier situations, during the months of July, August, September and October; and in the worst situations, by temperance and care. Violent exercise on horseback, chiefly, exposure to the meridian rays of the sun, sudden showers of rain, and the night air, are too frequently the causes of fevers and other disorders. Would the sportsmen deny themselves, during the fall months, their favourite amusements of hunting and fishing, or confine themselves to a very few hours, in the morning or evening—would the industrious planter visit his fields only at the same hours—or would the poorer class of people pay due attention to their manner of living, and observe the precautions recommended to them by men of knowledge and experience, much sickness and many distressing events might be prevented. The upper country, situated in the medium between extreme heat and cold, is as healthful as any part of the United States. Except the high hills of Santee, the Ridge, and some few other hills, this country is like one extensive plain, till you reach the Tryon and Hogback Mountains, 220 miles north-west of Charleston. The elevation of these mountains above their base, is 3840 feet, and above the sea-coast, 4640. There is exhibited from the top of these mountains an extensive view of this State, North-Carolina, and Georgia. And as no object intervenes to obstruct the view, a man with *telescopic* eyes might discern vessels at sea. The mountains west and north-west rise much higher than these, and form a ridge, which divides the waters of Tennessee and Santee rivers. The sea-coast is bordered with a chain of fine sea islands, around which the sea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation, for the conveyance of produce to market. North of Charleston harbour, lie Bull's, Dewee's and Sullivan's islands, which form the north part of the harbour. James' island lies on the other side of the harbour, opposite Charleston, containing about 50 families. Further south-west is John's island, larger than James'; Stono river, which forms a convenient and safe harbour, divides these islands. Contiguous to John's island, and connected with it by a bridge, is Wadmelaw; east of which

are the small isles of Keywaw and Simon. Between these and Edisto Island, is N. Edisto Inlet, which also affords a good harbour for vessels of easy draft of water. South of Edisto Island is S. Edisto Inlet, through which enter, from the northward, all the vessels bound to Beaufort, Asheepoo, Combahee, and Coosaw. On the south-west side of St. Helena Island lies a cluster of islands, one of the largest of which is Port Royal. Adjacent to Port Royal lie St. Helena, Ladies Island, Paris Island, and the Hunting Islands, 5 or 6 in number, bordering on the ocean, so called from the number of deer and other wild game found upon them. All these islands, and some others of less note, belong to St. Helena parish. Crossing Broad river, you come to Hilton Head, the most southern sea island in Carolina. West and south-west of Hilton Head, lie Pinckney's, Bull's, Dawfusties', and some smaller islands, between which and Hilton Head, are Calibogie river and sound, which form the outlet of May and New rivers. The soil on these islands is generally better adapted to the culture of indigo and cotton than the main, and less suited to rice. The natural growth is the live oak, which is so excellent for ship timber; and the palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the construction of forts, was experienced during the late war. The whole State, to the distance of 80 or 100 miles from the sea, generally speaking, is low and level, almost without a stone, and abounds more or less, especially on and near the rivers, with swamps or marshes, which, when cleared and cultivated, yield, in favourable seasons, on average, an annual income of from 20 to 40 dollars for each acre, and often much more: but this species of soil cannot be cultivated by white men, without endangering both health and life. These swamps do not cover an hundredth part of the State of Carolina. In this distance, by a gradual ascent from the sea-coast, the land rises about 190 feet. Here, if you proceed in a W. N. W. course from Charleston, commences a curiously uneven country. The traveller is constantly ascending or descending little sand-hills, which nature seems to have disunited in a frolic. If a pretty high sea were suddenly arrested, and transformed into sand-hills, in the very form the waves existed at the moment of transformation,

tion, it would present the eye with just such a view as is here to be seen. Some little herbage, and a few small pines, grow even on this soil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a scanty subsistence on corn and sweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. This curious country continues till you arrive at a place called the *Ridge*, 140 miles from Charleston. This ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance N. W. from its summit. It is a fine high, healthy belt of land, well watered, and of a good soil, and extends from the Savannah to Broad river, in about 630 W. long, from Philadelphia. Beyond this ridge, commences a country exactly resembling the northern States, or like Devonshire in England, or Languedoc in France. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, present themselves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here Heaven has bestowed its blessings with a most bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful than nearer to the sea. The hills are covered with valuable woods, the vallies watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of the soil is equal to every vegetable production. This, by way of distinction, is called the *Upper Country*, where are different modes, and different articles of cultivation; where the manners of the people, and even their language have a different tone. The land still rises by a gradual ascent; each succeeding hill overlooks that which immediately precedes it, till, having advanced 220 miles in a N. W. direction from Charleston, the elevation of the land above the sea-coast, is found by mensuration to be 800 feet. Here commences a mountainous country, which continues rising to the western terminating point of this State. The soil may be divided into four kinds; *first*, the pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interpersed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber and every kind of growth but that of grass. These tracts are called *Savannas*, constituting a *second* kind of soil, good for grazing. The *third* kind is that of the swamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plen-

ty, cypress, bays, loblolly pines, &c. In these swamps rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the State. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak and hickory lands, constitute the *fourth* kind of soil. The natural growth is oak, hickory, walnut, pine, and locust. On these lands, in the low country, are cultivated Indian corn principally; and in the back country, besides these, they raise tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, and cotton. From experiments which have been made, it is well ascertained that olives, silk, and madder may be as abundantly produced in South-Carolina, and we may add in Georgia also, as in the south of France. There is little fruit in this State, especially in the lower parts of it. They have oranges, which are chiefly sour, and figs in plenty, a few limes and lemons, pomegranates, pears, and peaches; apples are scarce, and are imported from the northern States. Melons, especially the water-melon, are raised here in great perfection. The river swamps, in which rice can be cultivated with any tolerable degree of safety and success, do not extend higher up the rivers than the head of the tides; and in estimating the value of this species of rice land, the height which the tide rises is taken into consideration, those lying where it rises to a proper pitch for overflowing the swamps being the most valuable. The best inland swamps, which constitute a second species of rice land, are such as are furnished with reserves of water. These reserves are formed by means of large banks thrown up at the upper parts of the swamps, whence it is conveyed, when needed, to the fields of rice. At the distance of about 110 miles from the sea, the river swamps terminate, and the high lands extend quite to the rivers, and form banks, in some places, several hundred feet high from the surface of the water, and afford many extensive and delightful views. These high banks are interwoven with layers of leaves, and different coloured earth, and abound with quarries of free-stone, pebbles, flint, crystals, iron ore in abundance, silver, lead, sulphur, and coarse diamonds. The swamps, above the head of the tide, are occasionally planted with corn, cotton, and indigo. The soil is very rich,

yielding from 40 to 50 bushels of corn an acre. It is curious to observe the gradations from the sea-coast to the upper country, with respect to the produce, the mode of cultivation, and the cultivators. On the islands upon the sea-coast, and for 40 or 50 miles back, and on the rivers much farther, the cultivators are all slaves. No white man, to speak generally, ever thinks of settling a farm, and improving it for himself, without negroes: if he has no negroes, he hires himself as overseer to some rich planter, who has more than he can or will attend to, till he can purchase for himself. The articles cultivated are corn, rye, oats, every species of pulse, and potatoes, which, with the small rice, are food for the negroes; rice, indigo, cotton, and some hemp, for exportation. The culture of cotton is capable of being increased equal to almost any demand. The soil was cultivated, till lately, almost wholly by manual labour. The plough, till since the peace, was scarcely used. Now the plough and harrow, and other improvements are introduced into the rice swamps with great success, and will no doubt become general. In the middle settlements, negroes are not so numerous. The master attends personally to his own business. The land is not properly situated for rice. It produces tolerable good indigo weed, and some tobacco is raised for exportation. The farmer is contented to raise corn, potatoes, oats, rye, poultry, and a little wheat. In the upper country, there are but few negroes; generally speaking, the farmers have none, and depend, like the inhabitants of the northern States, upon the labour of themselves and families for subsistence; the plough is used almost wholly. Indian corn in great quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. are raised for food; and tobacco, wheat, cotton, hemp, flax and indigo, for exportation. From late experiments it has been found that vines may be cultivated, and wine made to great advantage: snake root, pink root, and a variety of medicinal herbs grow spontaneously; also, ginseng on and near the mountains. This country abounds with precious ores, such as gold, silver, lead, black lead, copper and iron; but it is the misfortune of those who direct their pursuits in search of them, that they are deficient in the knowledge of chymistry, and too

frequently make use of improper menstrua in extracting the respective metals. There are likewise to be found pellucid stones of different hues, rock crystal, pyrites, petrified substances, coarse cornelian, marble beautifully variegated; vitreous stone and vitreous sand; red and yellow ochres, which, when roasted and ground down with linseed oil, make a very excellent paint; also, potter's clay of a most delicate texture, fuller's earth, and a number of dye-stuffs, among which is a singular weed which yields four different colours, its leaves are surprisingly styptic, strongly resembling the taste of alum; likewise, an abundance of chalk, crude alum, sulphur, nitre, vitriol, and along the banks of rivers large quantities of marle may be collected. There are also a variety of roots, the medicinal effects of which it is the barbarous policy of those who are in the secret to keep a profound mystery. The rattle-snake root, so famous amongst the Indians for the cure of poison, is of the number. The next is the venerial root, which, under a vegetable regimen, will cure a confirmed lues. Another root, when reduced to an impalpable powder, is singularly efficacious in destroying worms in children. There is likewise a root, an ointment of which, with a poultice of the same, will in a short space of time discuss the most extraordinary tumours, particularly what is termed the white swelling; this root is very scarce. There is another root, a decoction of which, in new milk, will cure the bloody dysentery; the patient must avoid cold, and much judgment is requisite in the potion to be administered. There is also a plant, the leaves of which, being bruised, and applied to the part affected, relieves rheumatic pains; it occasions a considerable agitation of the parts, attended with most violent and acute pains, but never fails to procure immediate ease. There is also a plant, the leaves of which have a most fetid smell; these leaves being boiled, and any person afflicted with cutaneous complaints, once bathing therein, will be radically cured. There is a root, which acts as an excellent purge, and is well calculated for the labouring part of mankind, as it is only necessary to chew it in its crude state, and it requires no manner of aid to facilitate its operation. An equally efficacious and simple purge is obtained from

from a weed, the stalk of which is red, is about 3 feet high, and the flower white; the leaves run from the bottom of the stalk in opposite and corresponding lines; the seed is about the size of a wheat grain, globular in the centre, and oblate at both ends; it is full of oil, and tastes like a walnut kernel: 20 grains of this, chewed and swallowed, is, in point of mildness and efficacy, equal to any rhubarb; and the pleasantness of its taste, as a deception to weak stomachs, appears to have been a design of Providence: in its operation it resembles castor oil. A very sovereign remedy is extracted from the bark of a tree, which may be used to great advantage in the diseases incident to this climate. Every climate, some believe, has its peculiar disease, and every disease its peculiar antidote under the same climate. In addition to the above is another species of bark, of a sweet and nauseous taste; the tree grows contiguous to a very powerful chalybeate spring; the bark, when sufficiently masticated, operates as a very potential purge and emetic, and in the hands of a skilful chymist may be rendered very serviceable. In this country is a tree which bears a large pod, inclosing a kind of mucilage, the juice of which is very sharp; the bark smells like tanned leather, and when prepared like hemp, makes the very best of cordage. Also another tree, which bears an ear like a corn-cob, covered with berries, containing a large proportion of oil. There is likewise a very singular tree, which affords a most superb shade; it produces a round ball, which, in the heat of summer, opens and enlarges a number of male insects, which become very troublesome wherever they lodge; this happens generally some distance from their parent tree. The hand of nature never formed a country with more natural advantages, or blessed it with a more serene or healthful climate. It abounds with game of all kinds, is a very fine fruit country, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of vines, the olive, silk, and coffee trees, and the production of cotton. It is a perfect garden of medical herbs, and its medicinal springs are not inferior to any in Europe. The iron-works, known by the name of the *Æra Ætna iron-works*, are situated in York county, within two miles of the Catawba river. Within the compass of two miles from the furnace, there is an in-

exhaustible quantity of ore, which works easy and well in the furnace. The metal is good for hammers, gudgeons, or any kind of machinery and hollow ware, and will make good bar-iron. Some trial has been made of it in steel, and it promises well. Nothing is necessary for preparing the ore for use, but burning. The ore consists of large rocks above the surface; the depth not yet known. In the cavities between, lie an ochre and seed ore. It is said there will be no occasion to sink shafts or drive levers for 50 years to come. The *Æra* furnace was built in 1787—the *Ætna* in 1788. The nearest landing at present (1795) is Camden, 70 miles from the furnace. The proprietors of the works, and seven others have obtained a charter to open the Catawba to the N. Carolina line, and a charter from N. Carolina to open the river 80 miles higher in that State, and it is expected that boats will come within 40 miles of the works this summer, (1795) as there are boats already built for the purpose which are to carry 30 tons, and in the course of another summer will be brought within two miles of the works. The works are within two miles of the river, and the creek can be made navigable to the works. Mr. William Hill, one of the principal proprietors of these works, has contrived a method, by means of a fall of water, of blowing all the fires both of the forges and furnaces, so as to render unnecessary the use of wheels, cylinders, or any other kind of bellows. The machinery is simple and cheap, and not liable to the accident of freezing. In the middle, and especially in the upper country, the people are obliged to manufacture their own cotton and woollen cloths, and most of their husbandry tools; but in the lower country, the inhabitants, for these articles, depend almost entirely on their merchants. Late accounts from the interior parts of this State inform, that cotton, hemp and flax are plenty; that they have a considerable stock of good sheep; that great exertions are made, and much done in the household way; that they have long been in the habit of doing something in family manufactures, but within a few years past great improvements have been made. The women do the weaving, and leave the men to attend to agriculture. This State furnishes all the materials, and of the

the best kind, for ship building. The live oak, and the pitch and yellow pines, are of a superior quality. Ships might be built here with more ease, and to much greater advantage, than in the middle and eastern States. A want of seamen, is one reason why this business is not more generally attended to. So much attention is now paid to the manufacture of indigo, in this State, that it bids fair to rival that of the French. It is to be regretted, that it is still the practice of the merchants concerned in the Carolina trade, to sell at foreign markets the Carolina indigo of the first quality, as French. The society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from other countries, in a printed paper, which bears their signature, say that "A monied capital may be profitably employed, 1. In erecting mills, for making paper, for sawing lumber, and especially for manufacturing wheat flour. There are hundreds of valuable mill seats unimproved, and the woods abound with pine trees. A bushel of wheat may be purchased in South-Carolina for half a dollar, which will make as good flour as that which in the vicinity of proper mills sells for double that price. Such is the cheapness and fertility of the soil, that half a dollar a bushel for wheat would afford a great profit to the cultivators thereof. 2. In tanning and manufacturing leather—Cattle are raised with so much ease, in a country where the winters are both mild and short, that hides are remarkably cheap. The profits of tanners and shoe-makers must be considerable, when it is a well known fact, that the hides of full grown cattle, and a single pair of shoes sell for nearly the same price. 3. In making bricks—These now sell for 9 dollars a thousand, and the call for them is so great, that the bricklayers are not fully supplied. 4. In making pot-ash—The ashes that might be collected in Charleston, and from the woods burnt in clearing new lands in the country, would furnish the means of carrying on the manufacture of pot-ash to great advantage." Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, sent their sons to Europe for education. During the war and since, they have generally sent them to the middle and northern States. Those who have been at this expense in educating their sons, have been but comparatively few

in number, so that the literature of the State is at a low ebb. Since the peace, however, it has begun to flourish. There are several respectable academies in Charleston, one at Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, and several others in different parts of the State. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law, one at Charleston, one at Winnsborough, in the district of Camden, the other at Cambridge, in the district of Ninety-Six. The public and private donations for the support of these three colleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and supporting of one respectable college. The division of these donations has frustrated this design. Part of the old barracks in Charleston has been handsomely fitted up, and converted into a college, and there are a number of students; but it does not yet merit a more dignified name than that of a respectable academy. The Mount Sion college, at Winnsborough, is supported by a respectable society of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This institution flourishes and bids fair for usefulness. The college at Cambridge is no more than a grammar school. That the literature of this State might be put upon a respectable footing, nothing is wanting but a spirit of enterprise among its wealthy inhabitants. The legislature, in their session in January, 1795, appointed a committee, to inquire into the practicability of, and to report a plan for, the establishment of schools in the different parts of the State. Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no disputes between different religious sects. They all agree to differ. The upper parts of this State are settled chiefly by Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. From the most probable calculations, it is supposed that the religious denominations of this State, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Presbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, &c. The little attention that has been paid to manufactures, occasions a vast consumption of foreign imported articles; but the quantity and value of their exports generally leave a balance in favour of the State, except when there have been large importations of negroes. The amount of exports from the port of Charleston,



Drawn & Engraved for Morse's American Gazetteer

MAP
of the
Southern Parts
of the
UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA
By
Abraham Bradley jun.

Longitude calculated from Washington

Charleston, in the year ending Nov. 1787, was then estimated, from authentic documents, at £505,279 : 19 : 5 sterling money. The number of vessels cleared from the custom-house the same year, was 947, measuring 62,118 tons; 735 of these, measuring 41,531 tons, were American; the others belonged to Great-Britain, Spain, France, the United Netherlands, and Ireland. The principal articles exported from this State, are rice, indigo, tobacco, skins of various kinds, beef, pork, cotton, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, myrtle wax, lumber, naval stores, cork, leather, pink root, snake root, ginseng, &c. In the most successful seasons, there have been as many as 140,000 barrels of rice, and 1,300,000 pounds of indigo exported in a year. From the 15th Dec. 1791, to Sept. 1792, 108,567 tierces of rice, averaging 55 lb. nett weight each, were exported from Charleston. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, the amount of exports from this State was 2,693,267 dolls. 97 cents, and the year ending September, 1795, to 5,998,492 dollars 49 cents. Charleston is by far the most considerable city on the sea-coast, for an extent of 600 miles. From it are annually exported about the value of two millions and a half of dollars, in native commodities; and it supplies, with imported goods, a great part of the inhabitants of North-Carolina and Georgia, as well as those of S. Carolina. The harbour thereof is open all the winter, and its contiguity to the West-India islands gives the merchants superior advantages for carrying on a peculiarly lucrative commerce. A waggon road of fifteen miles only is all that is wanted, to open a communication with the inhabitants of Tennessee. Knoxville, the capital of that State, is 100 miles nearer to Charleston than to any other considerable sea-port town on the Atlantic Ocean. The reformation in France occasioned a civil war between the Protestant and Catholic parties in that kingdom. During these domestic troubles, Jasper de Coligni, a principal commander of the protestant army, fitted out 2 ships, and sent them with a colony to America, under the command of Jean Ribaud, for the purpose of securing a retreat from prosecution. Ribaud landed at what is now called Albemarle river, in North-Carolina. This colony, after enduring incredible hardships, were extirpated by the Span-

iards. No further attempts were made to plant a colony in this quarter, till the reign of Charles II. of England.

SOUTHERN STATES; the States of *Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North-Carolina, Tennessee, South-Carolina,* and *Georgia*, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, are thus denominated. This district of the Union contains upwards of 1,900,000 inhabitants, of whom 648,439 are slaves, which is *thirteen fourteenths* of the whole number of slaves in the United States. The influence of slavery has produced a very distinguishing feature in the general character of the inhabitants, which, though now discernible to their disadvantage, has been softened and meliorated by the benign effects of the revolution, and the progress of liberty and humanity. The following may be considered as the principal productions of this division—tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, tar, pitch, turpentine and lumber. In this district is fixed the permanent seat of the general government, viz. the city of Washington.

SOUTHFIELD, a township of New-York, Richmond co. bounded northerly by the N. side of the road leading from Van-Duerson's Ferry to Richmond-Town and the Fish-Kill; easterly by Hudson's river. It contains 855 inhabitants.

SOUTH Georgia, a cluster of barren islands, in the S. Atlantic Ocean to the east of Cape Horn, the southern point of S. America; in lat. about 54 30 south, and long. 36 30 west. One of these is said to be between 50 and 60 leagues in length.

SOUTH Hadley, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the east bank of Connecticut river, 12 miles northerly of Springfield, 6 south-east of Northampton, and 90 west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 759 inhabitants. The locks and canals in South Hadley, on the east side of Connecticut river, made for the purpose of navigating round the falls in the river, were begun in 1793, and completed in 1795. The falls are about 3 miles in length; and since the completion of these locks and canals, there has been a considerable increase of transportation up and down the river. Some mills are already erected on these canals, and a great variety of water works may, and doubtless will, soon be erected here, as nature and art have made it one of the most

most advantageous places for these purposes, in the United States. Canals are also opening by the same Company, at Miller's Falls, in Montgomery, about 25 miles above these, and on the same side of the river.

SOUTH Hampton, a county of Virginia, between James's river, and the State of N. Carolina. It contains 12,864 inhabitants, including 5,993 slaves. The court-house is 36 miles from Norfolk, 25 from Greenville, and 399 from Philadelphia.

SOUTH Hampton, a township of New-Hampshire, Rockingham co. on the southern line of the State, which separates it from Massachusetts; 16 miles south-west of Portsmouth, and 6 north-west of Newbury-Port. It was taken from Hampton, and incorporated in 1742; and contains 448 inhabitants.

SOUTH Hampton, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. and separated from East Hampton by Pawtucket river. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 829 inhabitants; about 9 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 109 S. W. by W. of Boston.

SOUTH Hampton, a township of New-York, Suffolk co. Long Island. It includes Bridgehampton, formerly called Saggaboneck, and Mecoxe; and, by means of Sagg Harbour, carries on a small trade. It contains 3,408 inhabitants, of whom 431 are electors, and 146 slaves. It is 12 miles from Sagg Harbour, 18 from Suffolk court-house, and 95 east of New-York.

SOUTH Hampton, two townships of Pennsylvania, the one in Buck's co. the other in that of Franklin.

SOUTH Hampton, a township in the eastern part of Nova-Scotia, and in Halifax co. It was formerly called Tatmagouche, and is 35 miles from Onslow.

SOUTH Hempstead, a township of New-York, Queen's co. Long Island, had its name altered in 1796 by the legislature into Hempstead. The inhabitants, 3,826 in number, have the privilege of oystering, fishing, and clamming, in the creeks, bays, and harbours of North Hempstead, and they in return have the same right in South Hempstead. Of the inhabitants, 575 are electors, and 326 slaves.

SOUTH Hero, or *Grand Island*, in Lake Champlain. See *Hero*.

SOUTHOLD, or *Southold*, a township of New-York, Suffolk co. Long Island.

It includes Fisher's Island, Plumb Island, Robin's Island, Gull Islands, and all that part of the manor of St. George on the north side of Peaconock, extending westward to the east line of Brook Haven. It contains a number of parishes, and houses for public worship, and 3,219 inhabitants; of whom 339 are electors, and 182 slaves. It was settled in 1640, by the Rev. John Young and his adherents, originally from England, but last from Salem in Massachusetts.

SOUTH Huntington, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania.

SOUTHINGTON, the south-westernmost township of Hartford co. Connecticut, 20 miles south-west of Hartford, and 22 north of New-Haven.

SOUTH Kingston, a township of Rhode-Island, Washington co. on the western side of Narraganset Bay. It contains 4,131 inhabitants, including 135 slaves.

SOUTH Mountain, in New-Jersey. See *New-Jersey*.

SOUTH Mountain, a part of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania. Near this mountain, about 14 miles from the town of Carlisle, a valuable copper mine was discovered in Sept. 1795.

SOUTH KEY, a small island, one of the Bahamas, in the West-Indies. N. lat. 22 21, W. long. 74 6.

SOUTH SEA, now more usually distinguished by the name of *Pacific Ocean*, was so named by the Spaniards, after they had passed over the mountains of the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, from north to south. It might properly be named the Western Ocean, with regard to America in general; but from the Isthmus it appeared to them in a southern direction. In the beautiful islands in this ocean, the cold of winter is never known; the trees hardly ever lose their leaves through the constant succession of vegetation, and the trees bear fruit through the greatest part of the year. The heat is always alleviated by alternate breezes, whilst the inhabitants sit under the shadow of groves, odoriferous, and loaded with abundance. The sky is serene; the nights beautiful; and the sea, ever offering its inexhaustible stores of food, and an easy and pleasing conveyance.

SOUTH THULE, or *Southern Thule*, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is the most southern land which has at any time been

been discovered by navigators. S. lat. 59 34, W. long. 27 45.

SOUTHWICK, a township of Massachusetts, in the S. W. part of Hampshire co. 110 miles S. W. by W. of Bolton, and 12 S. W. of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 841 inhabitants.

SOUTH WEST Point, in Tennessee, is formed by the confluence of Clinch with Tennessee river, where a block-house is erected.

SOUTH WASHINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, which is navigable thus far for boats. It is 23 miles from Cross Roads near Duplin court-house, and 36 from Wilmington.

SOUTROUX, an Indian village in Louisiana, on the west side of Mississippi river, opposite to the Nine Mile Rapids, 22 miles below Wiefpincan river, and 28 above Riviere a la Roche. N. lat. 41 50.

Sow and Pigs, a number of large rocks lying off the south-west end of Catahunk Island, one of the Elizabeth Islands, on the coast of Massachusetts.

SPAIN, *New*. See *Mexico*.

SPANIARDS' Bay, on the east coast of Cape Breton Island, is round the point of the south entrance into Port Dauphin, to the southward of which is Cape Charbon. Its mouth is narrow, but it is wider within till it branches into two arms, both of which are navigable 3 leagues, and afford secure harbouring. N. lat. 46 20, W. long. 58 29.

SPANISH AMERICA contains immense provinces, most of which are very fertile. 1. In *North-America*, Louisiana, California, Old Mexico or New Spain, New Mexico, both the Floridas. 2. In the *West-Indies*, the island of Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margareta, Tortuga, &c. 3. In *South-America*, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Tucuman, Paraguay, and Patagonia. These extensive countries are described under their proper heads. All the exports of Spain, most articles of which no other European country can supply, are estimated at only 80,000,000 livres, or 3,333,333 l. sterl. The most important trade of Spain is that which it carries on with its American provinces. The chief imports from these extensive countries consist of gold, silver, precious stones, pearls, cotton, cocoa, cochineal, red-wood, skins, rice, medicinal herbs

and barks, as saffras, Peruvian bark, &c. Vanilla, Vicunna wool, sugar, and tobacco. In 1784, the total amount of the value of Spanish goods exported to America, was 195,000,000 reales de vellon; foreign commodities, 238,000,000 r. d. v. The imports from America were valued at 900,000,000 r. d. v. in gold, silver, and precious stones; and upwards of 300,000,000 in goods. In the *Gazeta de Madrid*, 1787, (Feb. 20) it was stated, that the exports to America (the Indies) from the following 12 harbours, Cadiz, Corunna, Malaga, Seville, St. Lucar, Santander, Canaries, Alicante, Barcelona, Tortosa, Giron, St. Sebastian, amounted, in 1785, to 767,249,787 r. d. v. the duties paid on these exports amounted to 28,543,702 r. d. v. The imports, both in goods and money, from America and the W. India islands, amounted in the same year to 1,266,071,067 r. d. v. and the duties to 65,472,195 r. d. v. The profits of the merchants from the whole American trade was valued at 5,000,000 dollars.

SPANISH Creek, is at the head of St. Mary's river in Florida.

SPANISH Main, that part of the coast of America, which extends from the Mosquito shore, along the northern coast of Darien, Carthagen, and Venezuela, to the Leeward Isles.

SPANISH River, a river and settlement in Cape Breton Island, and the present seat of government.

SPANISHTOWN, or *St. Jago de la Vega*, in the county of Middlesex, is the capital of the island of Jamaica. It is situated on the banks of the river Cobre, about 6 miles from the sea, and contains about 5 or 600 houses, and about 5,000 inhabitants, including free people of colour. It is the residence of the governor or commander in chief, who is accommodated with a magnificent palace. Here the legislature sits, and the court of chancery and the supreme judicial courts are held. See *Jago de la Vega*.

SPARHAWK'S Point, on the northern shore of Piscataqua river, abreast of which ships can anchor in 9 fathoms.

SPARTA, a post-town of New-Jersey, Sussex co. 117 miles from Philadelphia.

SPARTANBURGH, a county of Pinckney district, formerly in that of Ninety-Six, S. Carolina, containing 8,800 inhabitants, of whom 7,907 are whites, and

and 866 slaves. It sends two representatives, and one senator, to the State legislature. The court-house is 30 miles from Pinckney, 35 from Greenville, and 746 from Philadelphia.

SPEAR, Cape, on the E. side of Newfoundland Island, is about 3 or 4 miles S. E. by S. from St. John's. The extreme breadth of the island extends from this Cape to Anguille, on the W. side. N. lat. 47 32, W. long. 52 15.

SPEIGHT'S-TOWN, on the W. shore of the island of Barbadoes, towards the N. part; formerly much resorted to by ships from Bristol, and from thence called Little Bristol; but most of the trade is now removed to Bridgetown. It is in St. Peter's parish, having Sandy Fort, and Margaret's Fort, about a mile S. and Haywood's Fort on the N. at half the distance. N. lat. 10 9, W. long. 59 21.

SPENCER, a flourishing township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, taken from Leicester, and incorporated in 1753, and contains 1322 inhabitants, and lies 11 miles south-westward of Worcester, on the post-road to Springfield, and 58 S. W. of Boston.

SPESUTIE, a small island at the head of Chesapeake Bay.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town on the S. side of the island of Cuba, opposite to the N. W. part of the cluster of isles and rocks called Jardin de la Reyna, and about 45 miles north-westerly of La Trinidad.

SPIRITU SANTO, or *Tampay Bay*, called also Hillsborough Bay, lies on the W. coast of the peninsula of East-Florida; has a number of shoals and keys at its mouth, and is 9 leagues N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Charlotte Harbour, and 56 S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of the bay of Apalache. N. lat. 27 36, W. long. 82 54.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of Brazil, in S. America. It is situated on the sea-coast in a very fertile country, and has a small castle and harbour. S. lat. 20 10, W. long. 41.

SPIRITU SANTO, a lake towards the extremity of the peninsula of E. Florida; southward from the chain of lakes which communicate with St. John's river.

SPLIT ROCK, a rocky point which projects into Lake Champlain, on the W. side, about 56 miles N. of Skeensborough, bears this name. The lake is narrow, and no where exceeding two

miles from Skeensborough to this rock, but here it suddenly widens to 5 or 6 miles, and the waters become pure and clear.

SPORTSWOOD, a small town of New-Jersey, Middlesex co. near the W. side of South river, which empties into the Rariton in a S. E. direction. The situation is good for extensive manufactures, and there is already a paper-mill here. It is on the Amboy stage-road, 9 miles south-east of Brunswick, and 10 west by south of Middleton Point.

SPOTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Stafford, and east by Caroline county. It contains 11,252 inhabitants, of whom 5,933 are slaves.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Vermont, Windfor co. on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite to Charlestown, in New-Hampshire. It has Wethersfield N. and Rockingham on the S. and contains 1,097 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-town of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the east side of Connecticut river; 20 miles S. by E. of Northampton, 97 west-south-west of Boston, 28 north of Hartford, and 250 north-east of Philadelphia. The township of Springfield was incorporated in 1635 or 1645. It contains 1574 inhabitants: a Congregational church, a court-house, and a number of dwelling-houses, many of which are both commodious and elegant. The town lies chiefly on one long spacious street, which runs parallel with the river. A stream from the hills at the eastward of the town, falls into this street, and forms two branches, which take their course in opposite directions, one of them running northerly and the other southerly along the eastern side of the street, and afford the inhabitants, from one end to the other, an easy supply of water for domestic uses. Here a considerable inland trade is carried on; and there is also a paper-mill. The superintendent and some of the principal workmen now in the armoury here, were originally manufacturers in Bridgewater, which is famous for its iron-works.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of New-York, Otsego co. 11 miles N. of Otsego, and between it and the lake of that name. It is 61 miles W. of Albany, has a good soil, and increases in population.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of New-Jersey, Burlington co. of a good soil and

and famed for excellent cheese, some farmers make 10,000 lbs in a season. The inhabitants are principally Quakers, who have 3 meeting-houses. The chief place of the township, where business is transacted, is a village called Job's-town, 10 miles from Burlington, and 18 from Trenton. In this township is a hill, 3 miles in length, called Mount Pisgah, which furnishes stone for building. Here is also a grammar school.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in Essex co. New-Jersey, on Rahway river, which furnishes fine mill-seats; 8 or 10 miles N. W. of Elizabeth-Town. Turf for firing is found here.

SPRINGFIELD, the name of 4 townships of Pennsylvania, viz. in Buck's, Fayette, Delaware, and Montgomery counties.

SPRUCE Creek, urges its winding course through the marshes, from the mouth of Piscataqua river, 5 or 6 miles up into Kittery, in York co. District of Maine.

SPURWING, a river of the District of Maine, which runs through Scarborough, to the westward of Cape Elizabeth, and is navigable a few miles for vessels of 100 tons.

SQUAM, a lake, part of which is in the township of Holderness, in Grafton co. New-Hampshire; but the one half of it is in Strafford co. It is about 5 miles long, and 4 broad.

SQUAM, a short river of New-Hampshire, the outlet of the above lake, which runs a south-western course, and joins the Pemigewasset at the town of New-Chester, and 10 miles above the mouth of the Winnepiseogee branch.

SQUAM Beach, on the sea-coast of New-Jersey, between Barnegat Inlet and Cranbury New-Inlet.

SQUAM Harbour, on the N. E. side of Cape Ann, Massachusetts. When a vessel at anchor off Newbury-Port Bar, parts a cable and loses an anchor with the wind at N. E. or E. N. E. if she can carry double-reefed sails, she may run S. S. E. 5 leagues, which course if made good, will carry her a little to the eastward of Squam Bay. Squam (*Pidgeon Hill*) lies in lat. 42 40 N. and long. 70 36.

SQUARE HANDKERCHIEF, (Monchoir Quarre) an island of some extent in the West-Indies, which lies between lat. 21 5 and 21 24 N. and between long. 70 19 and 70 49 W.

C c c

SQUEAUGHETA Creek, in New-York, a N. head water of Alleghany river. Its mouth is 19 miles N. W. of the *Ichua-Town*.

STAATESBURGH, in New-York State, lies on the east side of Hudson's river, between Rhyneck and Poughkeepsie; about 31 miles south of Hudson, and 80 northward of New-York city.

STAEBROECK, a town of Dutch Guiana, in South-America, on the east side of Demarara river, a mile and a half above the post which commands its entrance. It is the seat of government and the depository of the records. The station for the shipping extends from the fort to about 2 miles above the town. They anchor in a line from 2 to 4 abreast.

STAFFORD, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Prince William co. and east by the Patowmac. It contains 9,588 inhabitants, including 4,036 slaves.

STAFFORD, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland co. on the south line of Massachusetts, 12 or 15 miles north-east of Tolland. In this town is a furnace for casting hollow ware, and a medicinal spring, which is the resort of valetudinarians.

STAFFORD, New, a township of New-Jersey, in Monmouth co. and adjoining Dover on the south-west. It consists chiefly of pine barren land, and contains 883 inhabitants.

STAGE Island, in the District of Maine, lies south of Parker's and Arrowlike islands, on the N. side of Small Point, consisting of 3 acres not capable of much improvement; and is only remarkable for being the first land inhabited in New-England, by a civilized people. It is not now inhabited.

STAMFORD, a township of Vermont, in Bennington co. it corners on Bennington to the south-east, and contains 272 inhabitants, and has good intervale land.

STAMFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, Fairfield co. on a small stream called Mill river, which empties into Long-Island Sound. It contains a Congregational and Episcopal church, and about 45 compact dwelling-houses. It is 10 miles south-west of Norwalk; 44 south-west of New-Haven; 44 N. E. of New-York; and 139 N. E. of Philadelphia. The township was formerly called *Rippon*, and was settled in 1641.

STAMFORD,

STAMFORD, a township of N. York, in Ulster co. taken from Woodstock, and incorporated in 1792. Of its inhabitants, 127 are electors.

STANDISH, a township of the District of Maine, on the west line of Cumberland co. between Presumpscot and Saco rivers. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 716 inhabitants; 18 miles N. W. of Portland, and 163 N. of Boston.

STANFORD, a township of New-York, Dutchess co. taken from Washington, and incorporated in 1793.

STANFORD, the capital of Lincoln co. Kentucky; situated on a fertile plain, about 10 miles south-south-east of Danville, 40 south by west of Lexington, and 52 south-south-east of Frankfort. It contains a stone court-house, a gaol, and about 40 houses.

STANVIX, *Old Fort*, in the State of New-York, is situated in the township of Rome, at the head of the navigable waters of Mohawk river. Its foundation was laid in 1759, by Gen. Broadstreet, and built upon, by the troops of the United States, during the late war. The British made an unsuccessful attempt to take it in 1777.

STARKS, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, situated on the W. side of Kennebeck river, near Norridgewalk.

STARKSBOROUGH, a township in Addison co. Vermont, 12 miles E. of Ferrisburg. It contains 40 inhabitants.

STATEN Island, lies 9 miles S. W. of the city of New-York, and constitutes Richmond county. The island is about 18 miles in length, and at a medium 6 or 7 in breadth, and contains 3,835 inhabitants. On the S. side, is a considerable tract of level, good land; but the island in general, is rough and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note, and that is an inconsiderable place. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of the Dutch and French; and are noted for their hospitality to strangers, and love of their native spot.

STATEN Land, an island at the extremity of S. America, about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth. It lies to the eastward of the E. point of Terra del Fuego, and from which it is separated by Strait le Maire. The centre of the island is in lat. 54 30 S. and long. 64 30 W.

STATESBURG, a post-town of S. Carolina, and the capital of Clermont constituted on the E. side of Beech Creek, which unites with Shanks Creek, and empties into the Wateree, a few miles below the town. It contains 10 or 12 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 20 miles S. by E. of Camden, 100 N. by W. of Charleston, and 663 S. W. of Philadelphia.

STAUNTON, a post-town of Virginia, and the capital of Augusta co. It is situated on the S. E. side of Middle river, a water of Patowmack, a little to the N. of Maddison's Cave. It contains about 160 houses, mostly built of stone, a court-house and gaol. It is 93 miles from the Sweet Springs, 100 miles S. W. by S. of Winchester, 126 W. N. W. of Richmond, and 287 from Philadelphia.

STAUNTON, a small river of Virginia, which rises on the W. side of the Blue Ridge, and breaks through that mountain in lat. about 37 8 N. and uniting with Dan river forms the Roanoke, above the Occoneachy Islands, about 100 miles from its source. It is also called Smith's river.

STAUSEE, *Fort*, just above the Falls of Niagara, and 8 miles above Queens-Town.

STEADMAN's Creek, in the State of New-York. The main fork of this creek empties into Niagara river, above Fort Schloffer.

STEEP ROCKS, a curious ledge of perpendicular shelly rocks, which form the W. bank of Hudson's river, with some interruptions, for 12 or 13 miles from the Tappan Sea, to within 11 miles of New-York city. Some of these ledges are from 150 to 200 feet high. As you pass down the river from the Tappan Sea, by these rocks, the prospect on every side is enchanting. On the N. the Tappan Sea, a fine broad bay opens to view, skirted with high hills; on the S. the river lies under the eye as far as it distinguishes objects; on the W. are the Steep Rocks, before described; and on the E. a fine cultivated country.

STEPHENS, a cape, S. W. of Cape Denbigh, on the N. W. coast of North-America, and is at the S. E. part of Norton Sound. Stuart's Island is opposite to it. N. lat. 63 33, W. long. 162 19. Between this and Shoal Nefs is shoal water.

STEPHENS,

STEPHENS, a short river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut river, from the N. W. in the town of Barre.

STEPHENS, *Sz.* a parish of Charleston district, S. Carolina; containing 2,733 inhabitants, of whom 226 are whites.

STERLING, a plantation in Lincoln co. District of Maine; N. W. of Hallowell, and at no great distance. It contains 166 inhabitants.

STERLING, in Worcester co. Massachusetts, was formerly a parish of Lancaster, called *Chocksit*, incorporated in 1781; situated 12 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 46 W. of Boston, and contains 1,428 inhabitants. Near the neck of land which divides Wauwhacum Ponds, on the S. side, was formerly an Indian fort, of which the vestiges are nearly disappeared. On this spot was the palace and royal seat of Sholan, sachem of the Nashaways, proprietor of Nashawogg.

STUBEN, a small fort in the N. W. Territory, situated at the Rapids of the Ohio, a short distance above Clarksville.

STUBEN, a new county of New-York, taken from that of Ontario; being that part of Ontario county, bounded by the Pennsylvania line on the S. by the N. bounds of the six range of townships on the N. by the pre-emption line on the E. and by the Indian line on the west.

STUBEN, a township of New-York, in Herkemer county; taken from Whitestown, and incorporated in 1792. In 1796, the towns of Floyd and Rome were taken off of this township. Of its inhabitants 417 are electors. The N. western branch of Mohawk river rises here; and the centre of the town is about 12 miles N. E. of Fort Schuyler, and 32 N. W. of the mouth of Canada Creek.

STEVENS, a short navigable river of the District of Maine. It rises within a mile of Merry Meeting Bay, with which it is connected by a canal lately opened. See *Georgetown*.

STEVENSBERG, a post-town of Virginia, situated on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton. It contains about 60 houses; the inhabitants are mostly of Dutch extraction. It is 10 miles N. by E. of Strasburg, 27 N. E. by N. of Staunton, 45 S. W. by S. of Williamsport, and 200 S. W. of Philadelphia.

STEVENTOWN, West-Chester co. New-York is bounded westerly by York-Town, and northerly by Dutchess co. It contains 1,297 inhabitants, of whom 178 are electors.

STREPHENTOWN a township of good land in New-York, in Rensselaer co. between Lebanon and Scoodack. It is about 14 miles square, and lies 20 miles E. of Albany. Of its inhabitants 624 are electors. The timber on the low land is pine, hemlock, beech, birch, ash, maple. On the hills, pine, hemlock, black and white oak, walnut and poplar.

STEWART'S Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, a cluster of 5 islands discovered by Capt. Hunter, in 1791; and so named in honour of Admiral Keith Stewart. S. lat. 8 26, W. long. 163 18.

STEX Point, on the Labrador coast, and N. Atlantic Ocean. N. lat. 58, W. long. 61 40.

STILL WATER, a township of New-York, Albany co. bounded easterly by Cambridge, and southerly by Schackeloke and Anthony's Kill. It contains 3,071 inhabitants; of whom 459 are electors, and 61 slaves. The village of *Stillwater*, in this township, is situated on the W. bank of Hudson's river; 12 miles from Cohoez Bridge, 12 from Saratoga, 25 N. of Albany, and 12 from Ballstown Springs. A canal is begun at this place to lead the water of the Hudson to the mouth of the Mohawk, 14 miles below.

STINKING Islands, on the east coast of Newfoundland Island. N. lat. 49 28, west long. 52 50.

STISSIK Mountain, lies between the State of Connecticut and Hudson's river, and near it the Mahikander Indians formerly resided.

STOCKBRIDGE, a township in Windfor co. Vermont, on White river, and contains 100 inhabitants.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-town of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 44 miles W. by N. of Springfield, 141 west of Boston, 249 north-east of Philadelphia, and 25 miles east-by-south of Kinderhook, in New-York. The township is the chief of the county; was incorporated in 1739, and contains 1,336 inhabitants.

STOCKBRIDGE, *New*, a tract of land 6 miles square, lying in the south-east part of the Oneida Reservation, in the State

State of New-York, inhabited by the Indians, 300 in number, who, some years since, removed from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and from this circumstance are called the *Stockbridge Indians*. This tract was given to these Indians by the Oneidas, as an inducement to them to settle in their neighbourhood; and is 7 miles south-east of Kahnawolohale, the principal village of the Oneidas. These Indians are under the pastoral care of a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Sarjeant, whose pious labours have been attended with considerable success. They are generally industrious, especially the women, and employ themselves in agriculture, and breeding of cattle and swine. Their farms are generally inclosed with pretty good fences, and under tolerable cultivation. In the fall of 1796, almost every family sowed wheat; and there was a single instance this year, of one of the Indian women, named *Fisher*, who wove 16 yards of woollen cloth; who is here mentioned as an example of industry, and as having led the way to improvements of this kind. There is little doubt but her example will be followed by others. Their dividend of monies from the United States, amounting to about 300 dollars, has hitherto been expended in erecting a saw-mill, and supporting an English school.

Srock Creek, a branch of Peleson river. See *Washington County*, Virginia.

Strockport, a village in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, on the west side of the Popaxtunk branch of Delaware river. From this place is a portage of about 12 miles to Harmony, on the east branch of the river Susquehannah.

Stoddard, a township of New-Hampshire, Cheshire co. about 15 or 18 miles east of Walpole on Connecticut river. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 701 inhabitants.

Stodhart Bay, near the north-west point of the island of Jamaica, is to the east of Sandy Bay, and between it and Lucca harbour.

Stokes, a county of Salisbury district, North-Carolina; bounded east by Rockingham, and west by Surry, and contains 8,528 inhabitants, including 787 slaves. Iron ore is found here in considerable quantities, and works have been erected on Iron Creek, which manufacture considerable quantities. Chief town, Germantown.

Stokes, the chief town of Montgom-

ery co. N. Carolina, near Yadkin river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 20 houses.

STONE Arabia, a village and fine tract of country so called, in Montgomery co. New-York, on the north side of Mohawk river, between 50 and 60 miles westward of Albany. This settlement was begun by the Germans in 1709. The land from the river rises on a beautiful and gradual ascent for 4 miles, and the principal settlement is on a wide spreading hill, at that distance from the river. The soil is excellent, and the people industrious and thriving. It suffered much from the Indians in the late war, peculiarly in 1780.

STONEHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. which was incorporated in 1725, and contains 381 inhabitants. It is about 10 miles north of Boston.

STONE Indians, inhabit south of Fire Fort, on Assenebayne river, N. America.

STONE Mountain, between the States of Tennessee and Virginia. The Virginia line intersects it in lat. 36 30 N. from thence to the place where Watauga river breaks through it. See *Tennessee*.

STONE Island, on the east coast of Newfoundland, is near Cape Broyle, and is one of the 3 islands which lie off Caplin Bay.

STONES, is a boatable water of Tennessee, which runs north-westerly into Cumberland river, 6 miles north-east of Nashville.

STONES Fort Gut, on the south-west side of the island of St. Christopher's; eastward of Old Road Bay, and between that and Bloody Point. There is a fort on a point of land, on the west side.

STONEY Hill, in Baltimore co. Maryland, is 5 or 6 miles north-westerly of Wheelone Fort, at the mouth of Baltimore harbour, and 2 miles south-east of Hooks-Town.

STONEY Point, in Orange co. New-York, a small peninsula, projecting in a considerable bluff from the west bank of Hudson's river into Haverstraw bay; about 40 miles north of New-York city, just at the southern entrance of the high lands. In the capture of this fortress, the brave Gen. Wayne distinguished himself.

STONEY Mountains, in the north-west part of N. America, extend from the southward to the northward, and
in

in a north-western direction, from lat. 48 to 68 north. The northern part of this range is called the Mountains of Bright Stones.

STONE River, called by the French *Bayouk Pierre*, empties into the Mississippi 4 miles from Petit Goufre, and 10 from Louisa Chitto. From the mouth of what is called the fork of this river, is computed to be 21 miles. In this distance there are several quarries of stone, and the land has a clayey soil, with gravel on the surface of the ground. On the north side of this river the land, in general, is low and rich; that on the south side is much higher, but broken into hills and vales; but here the low lands are not often overflowed: both sides are shaded with a variety of useful timber.

STONINGTON, a post-town and port in New-London co. Connecticut; 14 miles east by south of New-London city, and 251 N. E. of Philadelphia. The harbour sets up from the Sound, opposite to Fisher's Island. The town is separated from Rhode-Island by the E. line of the State; and was settled in 1658. Here are 6 places of public worship; and the number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 5,648.

Stono Inlet, on the coast of South-Carolina, is to the southward of the channel of Charleston, at the N. E. corner of John's Island, which is bounded by Stono river on the westward. It is 6 miles from the S. channel of Charleston, and from this inlet to that of North Edisto, the course is south-west by west $\frac{1}{2}$ west, distant 11 miles.

Storm Cape, in the straits of Northumberland, is the northern limit of the mouth of Bay Verte, and forms the south-east corner of the province of New-Brunswick.

STOUENUCK, a township in Cumberland co. New-Jersey.

STOUGHTON, called by the Indians, *Pakenitt*, or *Pontipog*, or *Punkapaog*, (that is taken from a spring that ariseth out of red earth) a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1726. It is bounded E. by Braintree, W. by Sharon, and is 15 miles southwardly of Boston. It contains 16,000 acres of land, and 1,994 inhabitants. Iron ore is found here of an excellent quality, and there is a rolling and sitting mill, which manufacture considerable quantities of steel and iron. Great quanti-

ties of chareoal, baskets and brooms, are sent from thence to Boston. Early in the war a large quantity of gun-powder, of an excellent quality, was made in this town, for the American army, from salt-petre, the produce of the towns in its vicinity.

STOW, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. incorporated in 1683, and contains 801 inhabitants, and is 25 miles N. W. of Boston.

STOW, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. about 25 or 30 miles east of Burlington.

STRABANE, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York co. the other in that of Washington.

STRAFFORD, a township in Orange co. Vermont, west of Thetford, adjoining, having 845 inhabitants.

STRAFFORD, a county of New-Hampshire, bounded N. and N. W. by Grafton; S. E. by Rockingham, and east by the District of Maine. It contains 25 townships, almost wholly agricultural, and has no sea-port. The branches of the Piscataqua and Merrimack, and other streams water this county; besides the lakes Winnipiseogee and Ossipee. It contains 23,601 inhabitants, of whom 22 are slaves. Chief towns, Dover and Durham.

STRAITS of Beering, or *Bbering*, separate the N. W. part of N. America from the N. E. coast of Asia. Beering's Island lies in lat. 55 N. and long. 164 35 E.

STRASBURG, a post-town of Virginia, Shenandoah co. on the north-west branch of the north fork of Shenandoah river, and contains a handsome German Lutheran church, and about 60 or 70 houses. It is 77 miles N. E. by N. of Staunton, 18 south-south-west of Winchester, and 210 south-west of Philadelphia.

STRASBURG, a town of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania; situated on an eminence, and in the centre of a fertile and well cultivated country, and contains about 60 houses, several of which are built of brick. It is about 7 miles west from Strasburg Gap, where the road leads through the mountains, 8 miles east of Lancaster, and 58 west of Philadelphia.

STRASBURG, a settlement in Kentucky, near the Bullit Lick.

STRATFORD, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire; situated on the east bank of Connecticut river, between Cockburn township N. and Northumberland

berland on the mouth of the Upper Ammonoosuck on the south. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 146 inhabitants. It is 58 miles above Hanover.

STRATFORD, a pleasant post-town of Connecticut, in Fairfield co. on the W. side of Stratford river, which contains 2 places for public worship, and several neat and commodious houses. It is 14 miles south-west of New-Haven, 20 N. E. of Norwalk, and 169 N. E. of Philadelphia. The township of Stratford, the *Cupheag* of the Indians, was settled in 1638, principally from Massachusetts.

STRATFORD River. See *Housatonic*.

STRATHAM or *Streatham*, a township of New-Hampshire; situated in Rockingham county. Incorporated in 1693, and contains 382 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Portsmouth to Exeter; 10 miles west of the former, and 4 east of the latter.

STRATTON, a township of Vermont, Windham co. about 15 miles N. E. of Bennington, having 95 inhabitants.

STRAWBERRY Gap, a pass in the mountains on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster; 42 miles west of the former, and 16 south-east of the latter.

STRAWBERRY River, falls into Lake Ontario; and is thus named from the great quantity of large fruit of that name growing on its banks.

STROUDS, a stage on the new road from Lexington in Kentucky, to Virginia. It is 17 miles N. E. of Lexington, and 9 from Holden.

STROUDWATER. See *Casco Bay*.

STUART'S Island, on the N. W. coast of N. America, is about 6 or 7 leagues in circuit, about 17 leagues from Cape Denbigh on the continent. N. lat. 63 35.

STUART TOWN, in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, is situated on the eastern bank of Connecticut river, between Colebrook on the south, and a tract of 2,000 acres on the north, belonging to Dartmouth college.

STUMSTOWN, a small town of Pennsylvania, Dauphin co. on a branch of Little Swatara. It contains about 20 houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 24 miles E. N. E. of Harrisburg, and 29 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

STURBRIDGE, a township in the S. W. corner of Worcester co. Massachu-

setts, containing 28,929 acres, divided from Woodstock and Union on the south, in Connecticut by the State line, and on the north by Brookfield. It was incorporated in 1738, and contains 1704 inhabitants. The butter and cheese made here have obtained high credit in the markets. It is 70 miles south-west by west of Boston, and 22 south-west of Worcester.

STURGEON Creek. See *Kittery*.

STYX, a small branch of Patowmac river, where it is called Cohogoronto. It rises in the Laurel Thickets, in the Alleghany Mountains; runs north, and empties opposite to Laurel Creek.

SUCCESS, a bay, also called *Good Success*, on Terra del Fuego, or the western shore of Strait le Maire. S. lat. 54 50, W. long. 65 25. Cape Success, on the point of this bay, lies in lat. 55 1 S. and long. 65 27 W.

SUCCESS, a township of New-Hampshire, in Grafton co. N. E. of the White Mountains on the east line of the State, incorporated in 1773.

SUCK Creek empties into Tennessee river from the south-south-east, at the *Suck*, or *Whirl*, where the river is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards. It is a few miles north from the Georgia north line. See *Tennessee*, and *Shallow Ford*.

SUCKLING Cape, on the N. W. part of N. America; off which, and to the N. E. end of Kaye's Island, is a muddy bottom with from 43 to 27 fathoms water. The south-west point of Kaye's Island is in lat. 59 49 N. and long. 143 2 W.

SUDBURY, a county of New-Brunswick, on the W. side of St. John's river, towards its mouth.

SUDEBURY, a township of Vermont, in Rutland co. having Orwell on the west. It contains 258 inhabitants.

SUDBURY, East, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. on the post-road 19 miles west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1780, and contains 801 inhabitants.

SUDEBURY, West, or *Sudbury*, a township west of East-Sudbury, and 25 miles west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1639, and contains 1,290 inhabitants.

SUDBURY Canada, in York co. District of Maine, is situated on the south side of Androscoggin river, and southward of Andover. In 1796, it was erected

rected into a township called Bethel, and has two parishes.

SUE, La, a powerful nation of Indians inhabiting westward of Lake Superior, and the Mississippi. Warriors 10,000.

SUER, Fort le, in Louisiana, is on the western bank of the Mississippi, and eastward of Fort L'Huillier, on St. Peter's river.

SUFFIELD, a pleasant post-town of Connecticut, Hartford county, having a handsome church and some respectable dwelling-houses. It is on the west bank of Connecticut river on the great post-road from Bolton to New-York, 10 miles south of Springfield, 17 N. of Hartford, and 232 N. E. of Philadelphia. This township was purchased of two Indian sachems for £30, and in 1670, was granted to Major John Pyncheon, by the assembly of Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK, a county of Massachusetts, so named from that in England, in which governor Winthrop lived, before he emigrated to America. It contained in 1790, 23 townships, 6,335 houses, 13,038 families, 44,875 inhabitants. In 1793, the county was divided; and now the new county, Norfolk, comprehends all the towns except Boston, Chelsea, Hull, and Hingham. Suffolk was constituted a county, May 10, 1643. See *Massachusetts* and *Boston*.

SUFFOLK, a co. of N. York, L. Island, is about 100 miles long, and 10 broad, & comprehends all that part of the State bounded easterly and southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, northerly by the Sound, and westerly by Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, Cold Spring harbour, and the east bounds of the township of Oyster Bay; the line continued south to the Atlantic Ocean, including the Isle of Wight, now called Gardner's Island, Shelter Island, Plumb Islands, Robin's Island, and the Gull Islands. Fisher's Island also belongs to it. It contains 16,440 inhabitants, of whom 1,098 are slaves. There are 9 townships, and 2,609 of the inhabitants are electors. Suffolk county court-house, is 15 miles from Southampton, 27 from Sagg Harbour, and 20 from New-York city.

SUFFOLK, a post-town of Virginia, in Nansemond co. on the east side of the river Nansemond. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 40 houses. The river is thus far navigable for vessels of 250 tons. It is 28 miles west

by south of Portsmouth, 83 E. S. E. of Petersburg, 110 south-east of Richmond, and 386 from Philadelphia.

SUFFRAGE, a township of N. York, situated in Otsego co. on the north side of Susquehannah river; taken from Unadilla, and incorporated in 1796.

SUGAR Creek, or *Cesar's Creek*, a considerable branch of Little Miami river.

SUGAR Hill, a ragged eminence the top of which overlooks and commands the whole works of Ticonderoga, where the waters of Lake George empty into Lake Champlain, and opposite to Fort Independence, in the State of Vermont. Gen. Burgoyne made a lodgement on this hill, which the Americans esteemed inaccessible; and thus forced Gen. St. Clair to abandon the fort in June, 1777.

SUGAR River, in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, rises in Sunapee lake, and, after a short course westerly, empties into Connecticut river, at Clermont, and opposite to Athcutney mountain in Vermont. There is a strong expectation of uniting this river, by a short canal, with Contocook, which falls into Merrimack river at Boscawen.

SUGAR-LOAF Bay, on the north-east side of Juan Fernandes Island; 100 leagues to the west of the coast of Chili.

SUGAR, a river of Veragua, which empties into the Bay of Honduras.

SULLIVAN, a township of Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, containing 220 inhabitants.

SULLIVAN, a post-town of the District of Maine, Hancock co. and on Frenchman's Bay, 12 miles north-west of Goldsborough, 38 W. S. W. of Penobscot, 310 north-east of Boston, and 645 north-east of Philadelphia. The township contains 504 inhabitants. See *Waukeague*.

SULLIVAN, a county of Tennessee, in Washington district. In 1795, it contained according to the State census, 8,457 inhabitants, of whom 777 were slaves.

SULLIVAN's Island, one of the three islands which form the north part of Charleston harbour, in S. Carolina. It is about 7 miles south-east of Charleston.

SULPHUR Creek, Little, one of the southern upper branches of Green river in Kentucky; and lies south-west of another branch called Bryant's Lick creek. Near this is a sulphur spring.

SULPHUR Islands. See *Margaret's Isles*

SULPHUR Mountain, a noted mountain in the island of Guadalupe, famous for exhalations of sulphur, and eruptions of ashes. On the E. side are 2 mouths of an enormous sulphur pit; one of these mouths is 100 feet in diameter; the depth is unknown.

SUMANYSTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery co. situated on the E. side of Great Swamp creek, which empties into the Schuylkill above Norriton. It is 33 miles N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

SUMNER, a county of Tennessee, in Mero district. According to the State census of 1795, it contained 6,370 inhabitants, of whom 1,076 were slaves.

SUNAPEE, a lake and mountain in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire. The lake is about 8 or 9 miles long, and 3 broad, and sends its waters through Sugar river west, 14 miles to Connecticut river. The mountain stands at the south end of the lake.

SUNBURY, a county of the British province of New-Brunswick. It is situated on the river St. John, at the head of the Bay of Fundy; and contains 8 townships, viz. Conway, Gage-Town, Burton, Sunbury, St. Annes, Wilmot, Newton, and Mangerville. The 3 last of these were settled from Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c. The lands are generally pretty level, and tolerably fertile, abounding with variety of timber.

SUNBURY, the chief town of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania; situated near where Fort Augusta was erected, on the E. side of Susquehannah river, just below the junction of the E. and W. branches of that river, in lat. about 40 52 N. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, brick gaol, a Presbyterian and German Lutheran church, and about 100 dwelling-houses. Here the river is about half a mile broad, and at the ferry opposite Northumberland, about a mile higher, is $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile. It is about 76 miles above Reading, and 120 N. W. of Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, a port of entry and post-town of Georgia, beautifully situated in Liberty co. at the head of St. Catherine's Sound, on the main, between Medway and Newport rivers, about 15 miles S. of Great Ogeeche river. The town and harbour are defended from the fury of the sea by the N. and S. points of St.

Helena and St. Catherine's Islands; between is the bar and entrance into the sound: the harbour is capacious and safe, and has water enough for ships of great burden. It is a very pleasant healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country, during the sickly months. It was burnt during the late war, but has since been rebuilt. An academy was established here in 1788, which has been under an able instructor, and proved a very useful institution. It is 40 miles S. of Savannah, and 974 from Philadelphia.

SUNCOOK, a small plantation in York co. District of Maine, which with Bromfield contains 250 inhabitants.

SUNDERLAND, a township of Vermont, Bennington co. 16 miles N. E. of Bennington, and contains 414 inhabitants. A lead mine has been lately discovered in this township.

SUNDERLAND, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Hampshire co. on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 10 miles N. of Hadley and 100 W. of Boston. There is here a handsome Congregational church, and 73 houses, lying chiefly on one street. It was incorporated in 1718, and contains 462 inhabitants.

SUPAY URCO, or *Devil's Hill*, a remarkable eminence in the province of Quito, in Peru, between the vallies of Chugui-pata, and those of Paute. It has its name from a fabulous story of enchantment, propagated by a superstitious Spaniard. It is thought to contain rich mines.

SUPERIOR, Lake, formerly termed the Upper Lake, from its northern situation. It may justly be termed the Caspian Sea of America, and is supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. According to the French charts it is 1,500 miles in circumference. A great part of the coast is bounded by rocks and uneven ground. It is situated between 46 and 50 N. lat. and between 84 30 and 92 W. long. The water is very clear, and transparent. If the sun shines bright, it is impossible through this medium to look at the rocks at the bottom, above a minute or two. Although the water, at the surface, is much warmed by the heat of the sun, yet, when drawn up at about a fathom depth, it is very cold. Storms are more dreadful here than on the ocean. There are many islands in this lake;

lake; two of them have each land enough, if proper for cultivation, to form a considerable province; especially the Royal, which is not less than 100 miles long, and in many places 40 broad. The natives suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit. Many rivers empty their waters into this mighty reservoir; of these, one is called *Nipigon*, another *Michipicooton*; which are described under their respective heads. This lake discharges its waters from the S. E. corner through the Straits of St. Marie, which are about 40 miles long, into Lake Huron. Lake Superior, although about 40 rivers empty into it, many of which are large, yet it does not appear that one-tenth part of the waters which it receives, is discharged by the above mentioned strait: Great part of the waters evaporate; and Providence doubtless makes use of this inland sea to furnish the interior parts of the country with that supply of vapours, without which, like the interior parts of Africa, they must have been a mere desert. A number of tribes live around Lake Superior, but little is known respecting them. The following extract from the journal of a late traveller will be acceptable to the curious.

“Mr. M— about the year 1790, departed from Montreal with a company of about 100 men, under his direction, for the purpose of making a tour through the Indian country, to collect furs, and to make such remarks on its soil, waters, lakes, mountains, manners and customs of its inhabitants as might come within his knowledge and observation. He pursued his route from Montreal, entered the Indian country, and coasted about 300 leagues along the banks of Lake Superior, from thence to the *Lake of the Woods*, of which he took an actual survey, and found it to be 36 leagues in length; from thence to the lake *Ouinipique*, of which he has also a description. The tribes of the Indians which he passed through, were called the *Maskago* tribe, *Shewewyan*, *Citbinistimes*, *Great Belly Indians*, *Beaver Indians*, *Blood Indians*, the *Black-foot Tribe*, the *Snake Indians*, *Ossnobiens*, *Shicvetoan Tribe*, *Mandon Tribe*, *Pau-neer*, and several others, who in general were very pacific and friendly towards him, and are great admirers of the best hunting horses, in which the

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country abounds. The horses prepared by them for hunters, have large holes cut above their natural nostrils, for which they give as a reason, that those prepared in this manner will keep their breath longer than the others, which are not thus prepared: From experience, knowledge is gained, and the long practice of this custom, consequent on these trials, must have convinced them of the truth and utility of the experiment; otherwise we can hardly suppose they would torture their best horses in this manner, if some advantage was not derived from the measure. In pursuing his route, he found no difficulty in obtaining a guide to accompany him from one nation to the other, until he came to the *Shining Mountains*, or *Mountains of Bright Stones*, where, in attempting to pass, he was frustrated by the hostile appearance of the Indians who inhabit that part of the country. The consequence of which was, he was disappointed in his intention and obliged to turn his back upon them. Having collected a number of Indians he went forward again, with an intention to force his way over those mountains, if necessary and practicable, and to make his way to Cook's river, on the N. W. coast of America, supposed by him to be about 300 leagues from the mountains; but the inhabitants of the mountains again met him with their bows and arrows, and so superior were they in numbers to his little force, that he was obliged to flee before them. Finding himself thus totally disappointed in the information he was in hopes to obtain, he was obliged to turn his back upon that part of the country for which his thirsting heart had long panted. Cold weather coming on, he built huts for himself and party in the *Ossnobiens* country, and near to the source of a large river, called the *Ossnobiens river*, where they tarried during the continuance of the cold season, and until some time in the warmer months. Previous to his departure from Montreal, he had supplied himself with several kinds of seeds, and before his huts he laid out a small garden, which the natives observing, called them slaves, for digging up the ground, nothing of that kind being done by them, they living wholly on animal food; bread is unknown to them: to some he gave some remnants of hard bread, which they chewed and spit out

again,

again, calling it rotten wood. When his onions, &c. were somewhat advanced in their growth, he was often surprized to find them pulled up; determining therefore to know from what cause it proceeded, he directed his men to keep watch, who found that the Indian children, induced by motives of curiosity, came with sticks, thrust them through the poles of his fence, to ascertain and satisfy themselves, what the things of the white men were, and in what manner they grew, &c. The natives of this country have no fixed or permanent place of abode, but live wholly in tents made of buffaloe and other hides, and with which they travel from one place to another like the Arabs; and so soon as the feed for their horses is expended, they remove their tents to another fertile spot, and so on continually, scarcely ever returning to the same spots again."

SURINAM, a province or district in South-America, belonging to the Dutch. See *Dutch Guiana*.

SURINAM, a beautiful river of South-America, and in Dutch Guiana; three-quarters of a mile wide at its mouth; navigable for the largest vessels 12 miles, and for smaller vessels 60 or 70 miles further. Its banks, quite to the water's edge, are covered with evergreen mangrove trees, which render the prospect very delightful. The entrance is guarded by a fort and two redoubts, but not of any great strength. At 6 miles up, the Commanwine falls into it, and on the point of land between the two rivers are the forts. The town of Surinam is in lat. 6 10 N. and long. 55 22 W. The best anchorage is under Zealandia Fort.

SURRY, a county of N. Carolina, in Salisbury district; bounded east by Stokes, and west by Wilkes. It contains 7,191 inhabitants, including 698 slaves. The Moravian settlements of Wachovia are in this county. Near the river Yadkin is a forge, which manufactures bar-iron. The Ararat or Pilot Mountain, about 16 miles north-west of Salem, draws the attention of every curious traveller in this part of the State. It is discernible at the distance of 60 or 70 miles, overlooking the country below. It was anciently called the Pilot, by the Indians, as it served them for a beacon, to conduct their routes in the northern and southern wars. On ap-

proaching it, a grand display of nature's workmanship, in rude dress, is exhibited. From its broad base, the mountain rises in easy ascent, like a pyramid, near a mile high, to where it is not more than the area of an acre broad; when, on a sudden, a vast stupendous rock, having the appearance of a large castle, with its battlements, erects its perpendicular height to upwards of 300 feet, and terminates in a flat, which is generally as level as a floor. To ascend this precipice, there is only one way, which, through cavities and fissures of the rock, is with some difficulty and danger effected. When on the summit, the eye is entertained with a vast, delightful prospect of the Apalachian mountains, on the north, and a wide, extended level country below, on the south; while the streams of the Yadkin and Dan, on the right and left hand, are discovered at several distant places, winding their way, through the fertile low grounds, towards the ocean.

SURRY, a county of Virginia, bounded north by James river which separates it from Charles City county, east by Isle of Wight, and west by Prince George's county. It contains 6,227 inhabitants, of whom 3,097 are slaves.

SURRY, a township of New-Hampshire, in Cheshire co. containing 448 inhabitants. It lies east of Walpole, adjoining, and was incorporated in 1769.

SUSQUEHANNAH River, rises in Lake Utahyantho, in the State of New-York, and runs in such a serpentine course that it crosses the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and New-York, three times. It receives the Tyoga river in N. lat. 41 57. Afterwards it proceeds south-east to Wyoming, without any obstruction by falls, and then south-west over Wyoming falls, till, at Sunbury, in lat. 41 it meets the west branch of Susquehannah, which is navigable 90 miles from its mouth. From Sunbury the river is passable with boats to Harrisburg and Middleton on the Swatara. About 15 miles above Harrisburg, it receives the Juniatta, from the north-west, proceeding from the Alleghany mountains and flowing through a broken country. Hence it takes its course about south-east, until it falls into the head of Chesapeake Bay, just below Havre de Grace. It is about a mile wide at its mouth, and navigable only 20 miles, the navigation being obstructed beyond that

that by the Rapids. The inland navigation between Schuylkill and Susquehannah, will bring by water to Philadelphia, the trade of a most fertile country of about 1000 miles square, or 6,000,000 acres of land. If this can be accomplished, an inland navigation may be easily made to the Ohio and to Lake Erie, which would at once open a communication with above 2,000 miles extent of western country, viz. with all the great lakes, together with the countries which lie on the waters of Mississippi, Missouri, and all their branches. The water communication between Schuylkill and Susquehannah, which is the soul of all this, will be about 60 miles, as the navigation must go, although the distance on a line is only 40 miles. This tract is cut by two creeks, the Quatapahilla and the Tulpehocken. These two creeks lead within 4 miles of each other; the level of their head waters is nearly the same, and the space between them makes the height of land, or, as it is commonly called, the *crown land* between the two rivers which is nearly on a plain, and the bottom of the canal, through which the navigation must pass, will no where rise more than 30 feet above the level of the head waters of the two creeks above mentioned, nor so much as 200 feet above the level of the waters of Susquehannah or Schuylkill. The Company, instituted the 29th of Sept. 1791, has a capital of 1000 shares at 400 dollars each, payable at such time as the Company shall direct. The work is already commenced. Coal of an excellent quality is found on several parts of this river, particularly at Wyoming.

SUSSEX, the north-westernmost co. of New-Jersey. It is mountainous and healthy, and has several iron mines; and works have been erected for the manufacture of bar and pig iron. It produces excellent crops of wheat; and in no part of the State are greater herds of cattle. The produce is floated down the Delaware in boats and rafts. Here are 5 Presbyterian churches, 2 for Anabaptists, 1 for German Lutherans, and 1 for Quakers. It contains 12 townships; the chief of which are Newton, Greenwich, Hardyton, Knowlton, and Oxford. The population is 19,500 including 439 slaves. It is bounded N. E. by the State of New-York, N. W. by Delaware river, which sepa-

rates it from Northampton co. in Pennsylvania, and south-east and south by Morris and Hunterdon counties. Paulin's Kill is here navigable for small craft 15 miles. The Musconetcong, which divides the county from Hunterdon, is capable of beneficial improvements, as is the Pequett or Pequasset, between the above-mentioned rivers. The courthouse in this county is 13 miles south-west of Hamburg; 38 N. E. of Easton, in Pennsylvania; 41 south-west of Goshen, in New-York; and 108 N. by E. of Philadelphia. The village at this place is called Newton.

SUSSEX, a county of Virginia; bounded N. E. by Surry, and south-west by Dinwiddie. It contains 10,554 inhabitants, including 5,387 slaves.

SUSSEX, a maritime county of Delaware State, bounded west and south by the State of Maryland, north-east by Delaware Bay, east by the Atlantic Ocean, and north by Kent co. It contains 20,488 inhabitants, including 4,025 slaves. Cape Henlopen is in the north-eastern part of the county. Chief town, Georgetown.

SUTTON, a township of New-Hampshire, Hillsborough co. containing 520 inhabitants. It was first called Perrystown, and was incorporated in 1784.

SUTTON, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 46 miles W. S. W. of Boston, and 10 miles S. by E. of Worcester. It was incorporated in 1718, and contains 2,642 inhabitants. Here are 10 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, and 7 trip-hammers. There are 5 scythe and ax-makers, one hoe-maker, several who work at nail-making, and 6 works for making pot-ash. Here are found ginseng and the cohush-root. The cavern, commonly called *Purgatory*, in the south-eastern part of the town, is a natural curiosity. Bodies of ice are found here in June, although the descent is to the south.

SWALLOW *Island*, in the Pacific Ocean, S. lat. 10, E. long. from Paris, 162 30; discovered by Roggewins, 1722.

SWAMSCOT, or *Great River*, to distinguish it from another much less, also called *Exeter River*, rises in Chester, in New-Hampshire, and after running through Sandown, Poplin, Brentwood, and a considerable part of Exeter, affording many excellent mill-seats, tumbles over a fall 26 or 30 rods in length, and meets the tide from Piscataqua

aqua harbour, in the centre of the township of Exeter. The smaller river rises in Brentwood and joins Great river about a third of a mile above Exeter. Here are caught plenty of alewives and some oysters. Swamscot is the Indian name of Exeter.

SWAN *Island*, in the District of Maine, divides the waters of Kennebeck river, three miles from the Chops of Merry-Meeting Bay. It is 7 miles long, and has a navigable channel on both sides, but that to the east is mostly used. It was the seat of the sachem *Kenebis*. The river itself probably took its name from the race of Sagamores of the name of Kenebis.

SWANNANO, the east head water of French Broad river, in Tennessee. Also the name of a settlement within about 60 miles of the Cherokee nation.

SWANNSBOROUGH, the chief town of Onslow co. Wilmington district, N. Carolina.

SWANSEY, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, adjoining Chesterfield on the E. 97 miles westerly of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1157 inhabitants.

SWANSEY, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, containing 1784 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1667, and lies 51 miles southerly of Boston.

SWANTON, a township of Vermont, Franklin co. on the E. bank of Lake Champlain, on the south side of Mitchellscoui river. This township has a cedar swamp in the N. W. part of it, towards Hog Island. The Mitchellscoui is navigable for the largest boats 7 miles, to the falls in this town.

SWANTOWN, in Kent co. Maryland, is about 3 miles S. easterly of Georgetown.

SWEDENSBOROUGH, a small port-town of New-Jersey, Gloucester co. on Raccoon Creek, 3 miles from its mouth, in Delaware river, 11 S. by W. of Woodbury, 17 N. by E. of Salem, and 20 southerly of Philadelphia.

SWEDISH AMERICA. The Swedes had anciently settlements on Delaware river, and the Swedish church in Philadelphia is the oldest in that city. The only Amer. can settlement they have now, is the small island of *Bartholomew*, or *Bartheleni*, in the West-Indies, which is about 30 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It was obtained from France in 1785, and gave rise to the Swedish West-India Company.

SWEET SPRINGS, in Virginia, 30 miles E. by N. of Greenbriar, 93 west of Staunton, and 380 S. W. of Philadelphia. In the settlement around these springs, a post-office is kept.

SWETARA, or *Swatara*, a river of Pennsylvania, which falls into the Susquehannah from the N. E. about 7 miles S. E. of Harrisburg.

SYDNEY, or *Cape Breton Island*; which see.

SYDNEY, in Lincoln co. District of Maine, is 37 miles from Pownalborough, 98 from Hallowell, and 203 from Boston.

SYMSBURY. See *Simsbury*.

SYPMBA, an island on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, about 7 leagues N. E. of St. John's Island, and N. W. from a range of islands which form the great Bay of Para.

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TAAWIRRY, one of the two small islands within the reef of the island of Otaheite, in the South Pacific Ocean. These islands have anchorage within the reef that surrounds them.

TABAGO, an island in the Bay of Panama, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. It is mountainous, and abounds with fruit trees. N. lat. 7 50, W. long. 60 16.

TABASCO, an island in the S. W. part of the Gulf of Mexico, and at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, is about 36 miles long, and about 7 broad; and on it is built the town of Tabasco, in lat. 17 40 N. and long. 93 39 W. It is the capital of a rich province of its name, and is situated at the mouth of the river Grijalva, 90 miles E. of Espirito Santo, and 160 S. E. of Mexico. It is not large, but is well built, and is considerably enriched by a constant resort of merchants and tradesmen at Christmas. The river Grijalva divides itself near the sea into two branches, of which the western falls into the river Tabasco, which rises in the mountains of Chiapa, and the other continues its course till within 4 leagues of the sea, where it subdivides, and separates the island from the continent. Near it are plains which abound with cattle and other animals, particularly the mountain cow, so called from its resembling that creature, and feeding on a sort of moss found on the trees near great rivers.

TABOQUILLA,

TABOGUILLA, or *Little Tabago*, in the bay of Panama, a smaller island than Tabago, and near it. The channel between them is narrow but good, through which ships pass to Point Chama or Nata.

TABOOYAMANOO, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, subject to Huaheine, one of the Society Islands.

TACAMES, a bay on the coast of Peru, in lat. about 16 N. and 3 leagues to the N. E. of Point Galera.

TACHIFI Point, on the coast of New Mexico, is 18 miles from the town of Pomaro.

TACONNET Fall. See *Fort Halifax*.

TACUNGA. See *Latacunga*.

TADOUSAC, a small place in Lower Canada, at the mouth of the river Saguenay, or Saguenai, on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence. Here a considerable trade has been carried on with the Indians, they bringing their furs and exchanging them for European cloths, utensils and trinkets. It is 98 miles below Quebec. N. lat. 48, W. long. 67 35. See *Saguenay River*.

TAENSA, a settlement in West-Florida, on the eastern channel of the great Mobile river, on a high bluff, and on the site of an ancient Indian town, which is apparent from many artificial mounds of earth and other ruins. It is about 30 miles above Fort Conde, or city of Mobile, at the head of the bay. Here is a delightful and extensive prospect of some flourishing plantations. The inhabitants are mostly of French extraction, and are chiefly tenants. The *myrica inodora*, or wax-tree, grows here to the height of 9 or 10 feet, and produces excellent wax for candles.

TAGAPIPE, a castle erected on a point of land in the Bay of All Saints, in Brazil. It is pretty considerable, and adds greatly to the strength of St. Salvador.

TAGO, Sant, or *Tiago Point*, on the west coast of New Mexico, is between, Sahagua and the White Rock.

TAHOORA, or *Taboroowa*, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, 3 leagues from the south-west part of Mowee. N. lat. 20 38, W. long. 156 33.

TALAKASOCHTE, a considerable town of the Seminole Indians, situated on the elevated east banks of the Little river St. John, near the bay of Apalache, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 75 miles

from the Alachua savanna. Here are near 30 habitations constructed of frame-work, and covered with the bark of the cypress tree, after the mode of Cudcawilla, and a spacious and neat council-house. These Indians have large handsome canoes, which they form out of the trunks of cypress trees, some capacious enough to hold 20 or 30 warriors. In these they descend the river on trading and hunting expeditions on the sea-coast, islands, and keys, quite to the Point of Florida; and sometimes cross the Gulf and go to the Bahama Islands, and even to Cuba, and bring returns of spirituous liquors, coffee, sugar, and tobacco.

TALAPOOSEE, or *Tallapoossee*, the great north-east branch of the Alabama or Mobile river, in Florida. It rises in the high lands near the Cherokees, and runs through the high country of the Ockfuskee tribes in a westwardly direction, and is full of rocks, falls, and shoals, until it reaches the Tuckabatchees, where it becomes deep and quiet; from thence the course is west about 30 miles to Little Tallassee, where it unites with the Coosa, or Coosa Hatcha. At Coofsone, near Otasie, a Muscogulgee town, this river is 300 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep. The water is clear and salubrious. In most maps the lower part of this river is called *Oakfuskie*.

TALASSEE, or *Tallassee*, a county consisting of a tract of land bounded by East-Florida on the south, from which the head water of St. Mary's river partly separates it; north by Alatomaha river, east by Glynn and Camden counties, and westerly by a line which extends from the western part of Ekanafoka Swamp, in a N. E. direction till it strikes the Alatomaha river, at the mouth of the Oakmulgee. It is said that the State of Georgia had extinguished the Indian claim to this tract of land, but it has been given up to the Indians as the price of peace; for which that State makes a claim for 50,000. with interest, since the treaty, upon the United States.

TALASSEE, a town of the Upper Creeks, in the Georgia western territory, on the south side of Talapoossee river, distant about 3 days journey from Apalachicola on Chata Uche river. It is also called Big Talassee.

ALBERT'S Island, on the coast of Georgia, the north point of which is in lat.

lat. about 30 44 N. where St. Mary's river empties into the ocean between this island and Amelia Island on the N.

TALBOT, an island on the coast of East-Florida. The sands at the entrance of Nassau lie three miles off the south-east point of Amelia Island, and from the N. E. point of Talbot Island.

TALBOT, a county of Maryland, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, bounded E. by Choptank river, which divides it from Caroline county, and south by the same river, which separates it from Dorchester. It contains 13,084 inhabitants, of whom 4,777 are slaves. The soil is rich and fertile.

TALCAGUAMA, a cape on the coast of Chili, 11 leagues N. E. of the island of St. Mary, and 2 northward of Port St. Vincent.

TALCAGUAMA Port, is 6 miles within the above point of its name, and is one of two good roads in the bay of Concepcion.

TALLOW Point, a mark for anchoring in the harbour of Port Royal, on the south coast of the island of Jamaica.

TALOO Harbour, on the N. side of the island of Eimeo, in the South Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 17 30, W. long. 150.

TAMALEQUE, an inland city, in the province of St. Martha, on the coast of Terra Firma. It is situated on the banks of Magdalena river, and carries on a trade on that river from New Granada to Carthagená, from whence it is distant above 150 miles.

TAMAR, Cape, is the N. W. point of a large bay and harbour on the N. shore of the Straits of Magellan, within the cape. The south-east point of the bay is named Providence. S. lat. 52 51, W. long. 75 40.

TAMARIKA, an island on the coast of Brazil, northward of Pernambuco, and about 24 miles in length. It is 2 miles N. of Pornovello, and has a harbour and good fresh water. S. lat. 7 56, W. long. 35 5.

TAMATAMQUE, called by the Spaniards, *Villa de las Puñnas*, a town of Santa Martha, in Terra Firma, S. America; situated on the eastern bank of Santa Martha river, about 28 miles above Teneriffe.

TAMBO Land, on the coast of Peru, extends about 9 miles from Cape Remate to Playa de los Perdrices, or the Partridge Strand, about 9 miles. There is clear and good anchorage upon this

strand, under a row of high, ridgy, and sandy hills. On making them from the sea, they resemble a covey of partridges just rising; hence the name of the coast.

TAMMANY'S, St. a village on Dan river, in Virginia, 15 miles from Gill's Bridge, 7 from Mecklenburg court-house, 42 from Halifax court-house, in North-Carolina, and 398 from Philadelphia.

TAMMANY, Fort St. or *St. Mary's*, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, on the S. line of Georgia. See *St. Mary's*.

TAMMATA-PAPPA, a low island of the N. Pacific Ocean, said to be near the Sandwich Islands.

TAMOU Island, one of the small islets which form part of the reef on the E. side of Ulietea Island, one of the Society Islands.

TAMPA. See *Spiritu Santo*.

TAMWORTH, a township in the northern part of Strafford co. New-Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1766, and contains 266 inhabitants.

TANBANTY Bay, on the coast of Brazil, has a good road, sheltered by the sands that lie off within 3 miles of the shore. It is one of those places between Point Negro and Point Luena.

TANEYTOWN, a small post-town of Maryland, in Frederick co. between Piney Run and Pine Creek, on which are a number of mills and some iron-works. It lies 27 miles N. by E. of Fredericktown, and 121 W. S. W. of Philadelphia.

TANELA, or *Tanelu*, a tract of shore on the west coast of Mexico, on the N. Pacific Ocean, commencing near the Sugar Loaf Hill, about 6 miles within the land, bearing N. E. and S. W. with the burning mountain of Lacatecolula, about 18 miles up the river Limpá.

TANGOLA, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, and on the west coast of New Mexico; affording good anchorage and plenty of wood and water. It is about 60 miles westward of Guatimala. It is also named *Tangolatango*.

TANGUEY, or *Tonguey*, on the coast of Chili, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 30 miles from Limari, and in lat. 30 30 N.

TANSA, a branch of the river Mobile, 3 leagues below the Alabama branch.

TAOO, the most southerly of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, is about 10 leagues in circuit, and so elevated as to be seen at the distance of 12 leagues.

TAOUKA, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean,

Ocean, one of the Society Islands. S. lat. 14 30, W. long. 145 9.

TAPANATEPEQUE, a town of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico. It stands at the foot of the mountains Quelenos, at the bottom of a bay in the South Sea; and is represented as one of the pleasantest places in this country, and the best furnished with flesh, fowl and fish, being contiguous both to the sea and a river, amidst rich farms, each of which being stocked with between 1000 and 4000 head of cattle. Here are delightful walks of orange, lemon, citron, fig and other fruit trees.

TAPARICA, a long island on the west side of the entrance into the Bay of All Saints, in Brazil. See *Bahia*.

TAPAYO, a town of S. America, on the south bank of Amazon river, easterly from the mouth of Madeira river.

TAPPAHANNOCK, a post-town and port of entry of Virginia, in Essex co. between Dangerfield on the north and Hoskin's creek on the south, and on the south-west bank of Rappahannock river, 54 miles from Richmond, 67 from Williamsburg, and 263 from Philadelphia. It is also called *Hobbes' Hole*; which see. It is laid out regularly, on a rich plain, and contains about 100 houses, an episcopal church, a court-house, and gaol; but is rather unhealthy. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 160,673 dollars.

TAPAYOS. See *Tapuyes*.

TAPPAN, a town of New-York, in the south-east part of Orange co. about 4 miles from the north bank of Hudson's river, and at the south end of the Tappan sea. Here is a reformed Protestant Dutch church. Major Andre, adjutant-general of the British army suffered here as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780; having been taken on his way to New-York, after concerting a plan with major-general Arnold for the delivering up West Point to the British.

TAPPAN Sea, or *Bay*, a dilatation of Hudson's river, in the State of New-York, opposite the town of Tappan, and 35 miles north of New-York city; immediately south of and adjoining Haverstraw Bay. It is 10 miles long and 4 wide; and has on the north side fine quarries of a reddish free-stone, used for buildings and grave-stones; which are a source of great wealth to the proprietors. See *Sleep Rocks*.

TAPUYES, or *Tapayos*, the most considerable nation of the native Brazilians, in S. America, that have not yet been conquered by the Portuguese. They spread themselves a great way inland to the west, and are divided into a great number of tribes or cantons, all governed by their own kings.

TARAHUMARY, a province of New Spain, 1200 miles distant from the capital.

TARBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Carolina; situated on the west side of Tar River, about 83 miles from its mouth, 140 from Ocrecock Inlet, 110 north by east of Fayetteville, 37 south of Halifax, 112 south by west of Petersburg in Virginia, and 420 south-west of Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houses, a court-house and gaol. Large quantities of tobacco, of the Petersburg quality, pork, beef, and Indian corn are collected here for exportation.

TARIJA, or *Chichas*, one of the fourteen jurisdictions belonging to the archbishopric of Plata, in Peru. It lies about 90 miles south of Plata, and its greatest extent being about 105 miles. The temperature of the air is various; in some parts hot, and in others cold; so that it has the advantage of corn, fruits and cattle. This country abounds every where in mines of gold and silver; but especially that part called Chocayas. Between this province and the country inhabited by the wild Indians, runs the large river Tipuanys, the sands of which being mixed with gold, are washed, in order to separate the grains of that metal.

TAR, or *Pamlico River*, a considerable river of N. Carolina, which pursues a south-east course, and passing by Washington, Tarborough and Greenville, enters Pamlico Sound in lat. 35 22 N. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water to the town of Washington, 40 miles from its mouth; and for scows or flats carrying 30 or 40 bhds. 50 miles farther to the town of Tarborough. According to the report of a committee, appointed by the legislature of N. Carolina, to inquire into the practicability of improving the inland navigation of the State, it is supposed that this river, and Fishy Creek, a branch of it, may be made navigable 40 miles above Tarborough.

TARPAULIN Cove, on the coast of Massachusetts, lies about 3 leagues N. N. W. of

W. of Holmes's Hole, in Martha's Vineyard. It is high water here, at full and change, two minutes after 10 o'clock; 5 fathoms water.

TARRYTOWN, a considerable village in Phillips's Manor, New-York, on the east side of Hudson's river, 30 miles N. of New-York city. Under a large tree, which is shewn to travellers as they pass the river, is the spot where the unfortunate Major Andre was taken; who was afterwards executed at Tappan.

TARSTOWN. See *Lewisburg*, Pennsylvania.

TARTE'S Rapids, *La*, on the river Ohio, lie 40 miles above the mouth of the Great Kanaway. See *Ohio*.

TATMAGOUCHE, or *Tatamagouche*, a place in Nova-Scotia, on a short bay which sets up southerly from the Straits of Northumberland; about 25 miles from Onslow, and 21 from the island of St. John's. See *Southampton*. It has a very good road for vessels, and is known also under the names *Tatamaganabou*.

TATNAM Cape, the eastern point of Haye's river, in Hudson's Bay. N. lat. 57 35, W. long. 91 30.

TATOO-E-TEE, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Ingraham Isles, called by Capt. Ingraham, *Franklin*, and by Capt. Roberts, *Blake*. It lies 7 or 8 leagues W. by N. of Nooheeva.

TAUMACO, an island about 1250 leagues from Mexico, where De Quiros stayed ten days. One of the natives named above 60 islands round it. Some of the names follow, viz. Manicola, Chicayano, larger than Taumaco, and about 300 miles from it; Guntopo, 150 miles from Taumaco; Tucopia, at 100, where the country of Manicola lay. The natives had, in general, lank hair; some were white, with red hair; some mulattoes, with curled hair; and some woolly like negroes. De Quiros observes that in the bay of Philip and James, were many black stones, very heavy, some of which he carried to Mexico, and upon assaying them, they found silver.

TAUNTON, a river which empties into Narraganset Bay, at Tiverton, opposite the N. end of Rhode-Island. It is formed by several streams which rise in Plymouth county, Massachusetts. Its course is about 50 miles from N. E. to S. W. and it is navigable for small vessels to Taunton.

TAUNTON, a post-town of Massachusetts, and the capital of Bristol county, situated on the W. side of Taunton river, and contains 40 or 50 houses, compactly built, a church, court-house, gaol, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1792. It is 36 miles S. by E. of Boston, 21 E. of Providence, 21 northerly of Bedford, and 312 N. E. of Philadelphia. The township of Taunton was taken from Raynham, and incorporated in 1639, and contains 3,804 inhabitants. A flitting-mill was erected here in 1776, and for a considerable time the only one in Massachusetts, and was then the best ever built in America. The annual production of 3 mills now in this township is not less than 800 tons of iron; about 50 tons are cut, and 300 hammered into nails, and the remainder is wrought into spades and hovels; of which last article 200 dozen are rolled annually. Mr. Samuel Leonard rolled the first shovel ever done in America. This invention reduces the price one half. Wire-drawing, and rolling sheet-iron for the tin manufacture, are executed here. There is also a manufactory of a species of ochre, found here, into a pigment of a dark yellow colour.

TAUNTON Bay, in the District of Maine, is six miles from Frenchman's Bay.

TAVERNIER Key, a small isle, one of the Tortugas, 2 miles from the S. W. end of Key Largo, and 5 N. E. of Old Matamoras. To the northward of this last island is a very good road.

TAWANDEE Creek, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, runs N. E. into the E. branch of Susquehannah, 12 miles south-east of Tioga Point.

TAWAS, an Indian tribe in the N. W. Territory, 18 miles up the Miami of the Lake. Another tribe of this name, inhabit higher up the same river, at a place called the Rapids.

TAWIXTWI, *The English*, or *Picquet Town*, in the N. W. Territory, is situated on the N. W. bank of the Great Miami, 35 miles below the 5 mile portage, to the Miami of the Lake, and 68 S. W. by S. of Miami Fort. It was taken in 1752, by the French. N. lat. 40 41, W. long. 84 48.

TEACHES, a small island close to the east shore of Northampton co. Virginia, and N. by E. of Paramore Island.

TECOANTEPEC, or *Tecuanitepec*, or *Teguanitepec*,

Teguatepeque, a large bay on the west coast of New-Mexico, on the south side of the Isthmus from the Bay or Gulf of Campeachy, in the S. W. part of the Gulf of Mexico; and bounded west by Point Angelos. The port town of its name, lies in lat. 15 28 N. and long. 96 15 W.

TEHUACAN, a city of New-Spain, 120 miles S. E. of Mexico.

Teky Sound, on the coast of Georgia, to the south of Savannah river, is a capacious road, where a large fleet may anchor in from 10 to 14 fathoms water, and be land-locked, and have a safe entrance over the bar of the river. The flood tide is generally 7 feet.

TELICA, a burning mountain on the west coast of New-Mexico, seen at N. N. E. over the ridge of Tosta. It is one of the range of volcanoes which are seen along the coast from Fort St. John's to Tecaantepeck, and is 18 miles from Volcano del Vejo, or Old Man's Burning Mountain; and there are two others between them, but not so easily discerned, as they do not often emit smoke.

Tellico Block-House, in Tennessee, stands on the north bank of Tennessee river, immediately opposite the remains of Fort Loudon; and is computed to be 900 miles, according to the course of the river, from its mouth, and 32 miles south of Knoxville in Tennessee. It was erected in 1794, and has proved a very advantageous military post. It has lately been established, by the United States, as a trading post with the Indians.

TELLIGUO, *Great*, in the State of Tennessee, was situated on the east side of the Chota branch of Tennessee river, about 25 miles N. E. of the mouth of Holston river, and 5 south of the line which marked Lord Granville's limits of Carolina. This was a British factory, established after the treaty of Westminster, in 1729.

TELLIGUO Mountains, lie south of the above place, and seem to be part of what are now called the Great Iron Mountains, in the latest maps.

TEMPLE, a place in New Galicia, 200 leagues N. W. of the city of Mexico.

TEMPLE, a township of New-Hampshire, Hillsborough co. north of New-Ipswich, and 70 miles westerly of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 520 inhabitants.

TEMPLE Bay, on the Labrador coast, opposite Belle Isle. A British settlement

of this name was destroyed by the French, in October, 1796.

TEMPLETON, a township in the N. W. part of Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 950 inhabitants. It was granted as a bounty to the soldiers in king Philip's war, and was called Naraganset N° 6, until its incorporation in 1762. It is 63 miles W. by N. W. of Boston, and 28 N. by W. of Worcester.

TENCH's Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, was discovered in 1790, by Lieut. Ball, and lies in lat. 1 39 S. and long. 151 31 W. It is low, and only about 2 miles in circuit, but is entirely covered with trees, including many of the cocoa-nut kind. It abounds with inhabitants, and the men appear to be remarkably stout and healthy.

TENERIFFE, a town of Santa Martha and Terra Firma, in S. America, situated on the eastern bank of the great river Santa Martha, below its confluence with Madalena, about 135 miles from the city of Santa Martha, towards the south, the road from which capital to Teneriffe is very difficult by land, but one may go very easily and agreeably from one to the other partly by sea, and partly by the above mentioned river.

TENNANT's Harbour, on the coast of the District of Maine, lies about three leagues from George's Islands.

TENNESSEE, a large, beautiful, and navigable river of the State of Tennessee, called by the French *Cherckee*, and absurdly by others, Hogohegee river, is the largest branch of the Ohio. It rises in the mountains of S. Carolina, in about lat. 37, and pursues a course of about 1000 miles, south and south-west nearly to lat. 34, receiving from both sides a number of large tributary streams. It then wheels about to the north in a circuitous course, and mingles with the Ohio, nearly 60 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for vessels of great burden to the *Muscle Shoals*, 250 miles from its mouth. It is there about three miles broad, full of small isles, and only passable in small boats or bateaux. From these shoals to the *Whirl*, or *Suck*, the place where the river is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards, and breaks through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain, is 250 miles, and the navigation for large boats all the way excellent. The highest point of navigation upon this river is Tellico Block-House, 500 miles from its mouth according

ing to its meanders. It receives Holston river 22 miles below Knoxville, and then running west 15 miles receives the Clinch. The other waters which empty into Tennessee, are Duck and Elk rivers, and Crow Creek, on the one side; and the Occachappo, Chickamauga and Hiwassee rivers on the south and south-eastern sides. In the Tennessee and its upper branches are great numbers of fish, some of which are very large and of an excellent flavour. The river to which the name Tennessee was formerly confined, is that part of it which runs northerly, and receives Holston river 20 miles below Knoxville. The Coyeta, Chota, and Chilhawee Indian towns are on the west side of the river; and the Talaife town on the east side.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States of America, and, until 1796, called the *Tennessee Government*, or *Territory of the United States South of the Ohio*. It is in length 400 miles, and in breadth 104; between lat. 35 and 36 30 N. and long. 81 28 and 91 38 W. It is bounded N. by Kentucky and part of Virginia; E. by North-Carolina; S. by Georgia; W. by the Mississippi. It is divided into 3 districts, viz. Washington, Hamilton, and Mero, which are subdivided into 13 counties, viz. Washington, Sullivan, Greene, Carter, Hawkins, Knox, Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Grainger, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, and Montgomery. The first four belong to Washington district, the next five to that of Hamilton, and the four latter to Mero district. The two former districts are divided from the latter, by an uninhabited country of 91 miles in extent; that is, from the block-houses, at the point formed by the junction of the river Clinch with the Tennessee, called South-West Point, to Fort Blount upon Cumberland river, through which there is a waggon road, opened in the summer of 1795. There are few countries so well watered with rivers and creeks. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, and Clinch. The tract called the Broken Ground, sends immediately into the Mississippi, the Wolf, Hatchee, Forked-Deer, Obian or Obean, and Keelfoot; which are from 30 to 80 yards wide at their mouths; most of the rivers have exceedingly rich low grounds, at the extremity of which is a second

bank, as on most of the lands of the Mississippi. Besides these rivers, there are several smaller ones, and innumerable creeks, some of which are navigable. In short, there is hardly a spot in this country, which is upwards of 20 miles distant from a navigable stream. The chief mountains are Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, and Unaka, adjoining to one another, from the eastern boundary of the State, and separate it from N. Carolina; their direction is nearly from N. E. to S. W. The other mountains are Clinch and Cumberland. It would require a volume to describe the mountains of this State, above half of which is covered with those that are uninhabitable. Some of these mountains, particularly the Cumberland, or Great-Laurel Ridge, are the most stupendous piles in the United States. They abound with ginseng and coal. The caverns and calcades in these mountains are innumerable. The *Enchanted Mountain*, about two miles south of Brass-Town, is famed for the curiosities on its rocks. There are on several rocks a number of impressions resembling the tracks of turkies, bears, horses, and human beings, as visible and perfect as they could be made on snow or sand. The latter were remarkable for having uniformly six toes each; one only excepted, which appeared to be the print of a negro's foot. By this we must suppose the originals to have been the progeny of Titan or Anak. One of these tracks was very large, the length of the foot 16 inches, the distance of the extremes of the outer toes 13 inches, the proximate breadth behind the toes 7 inches, the diameter of the heel-ball 5. One of the horse tracks was likewise of an uncommon size, the transverse and conjugate diameters, were 8 by 10 inches; perhaps the horse which the Great Warrior rode. What appears the most in favour of their being the real tracks of the animals they represent, is the circumstance of a horse's foot having apparently slipped several inches, and recovered again, and the figures having all the same direction, like the trail of a company on a journey. If it be a *lusus nature*, the old dame never sported more seriously. If the operation of chance, perhaps there was never more apparent design. If it were done by art, it might be to perpetuate the remembrance of some remarkable event.

of war, or engagement fought on the ground. The vast heaps of stones near the place, said to be tombs of warriors slain in battle, seem to favour the supposition. The texture of the rocks is soft. The part on which the sun had the greatest influence, and which was the most indurated, could easily be cut with a knife, and appeared to be of the nature of the pipe stone. Some of the Cherokees entertain an opinion that it always rains when any person visits the place, as if sympathetic nature wept at the recollection of the dreadful catastrophe which those figures were intended to commemorate. The principal towns are Knoxville, the seat of government, Nashville, and Jonesborough, besides 8 other towns, which are as yet of little importance. In 1791, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 35,691. In November, 1795, the number had increased to 77,262 persons. The soil is luxuriant, and will afford every production, the growth of any of the United States. The usual crop of cotton is 800 lbs. to the acre, of a long and fine staple; and of corn, from 60 to 80 bushels. It is asserted, however, that the lands on the small rivers, that empty into the Mississippi, have a decided preference to those on Cumberland river, for the production of cotton, rice, and indigo. Of trees, the general growth is poplar, hickory, black and white walnut, all kind of oaks, buckeye, beech, sycamore, black and honey locust, ash, horn-beam, elm, mulberry, cherry, dogwood, sassafras, popaw, cucumber-tree, and the sugar-tree. The undergrowth, especially on low lands, is cane; some of which are upwards of 20 feet high, and so thick as to prevent any other plant from growing. Of herbs, roots, and shrubs, there are Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, ginseng, angelica, spice-wood, wild plum, crab-apple, sweet annise, red-bud, ginger, spikenard, wild hop and grape vines. The glades are covered with wild rye, wild oats, clover, buffalo grass, strawberries and pea-vines. On the hills, at the head of rivers, and in some high cliffs of Cumberland, are found majestic red cedars; many of these are four feet in diameter, and 40 feet clear of limbs. The animals are such as are found in the neighbouring States. The rivers are well stocked with all kinds of fresh water fish;

among which are trout, perch, cat-fish, buffalo-fish, red-horse, eels, &c. Some cat-fish have been caught which weighed upwards of 100 pounds: the western waters being more clear and pure than the eastern rivers, the fish are in the same degree more firm and savory to the taste. The climate is temperate and healthful; the summers are very cool and pleasant in that part which is contiguous to the mountains that divide this State from N. Carolina; but on the western side of the Cumberland Mountain the heat is more intense, which renders that part better calculated for the production of tobacco, cotton and indigo. Lime-stone is common on both sides of Cumberland Mountain. There are no stagnant waters; and this is certainly one of the reasons why the inhabitants are not afflicted with those bilious and intermitting fevers, which are so frequent, and often fatal, near the same latitude on the coast of the southern States. Whatever may be the causes, the inhabitants have been remarkably healthy since they settled on the waters of Cumberland river. The country abounds with mineral springs. Salt licks are found in many parts of the country. [See *Campbell's Salines*.] Iron ore abounds in the districts of Washington and Hamilton, and fine streams to put iron-works in operation. Iron ore was lately discovered upon the south of Cumberland river, about 30 miles below Nashville, and a furnace is now erecting. Several lead mines have been discovered, and one on French Broad has been worked; the ore produced 75 per cent. in pure lead. The Indians say that there are rich silver mines in Cumberland Mountain, but cannot be tempted to discover any of them to the white people. It is said that gold has been found here; but the mine from which that metal was extracted is now unknown to the white people. Ores and springs strongly impregnated with sulphur are found in various parts. Saltpetre caves are numerous; and in the course of the year 1796, several tons of saltpetre were sent to the Atlantic markets. This country furnishes all the valuable articles of the southern States. Fine waggon and saddle horses, beef cattle, ginseng, deer-skins and furs, cotton, hemp, and flax, may be transported by land; also iron, lumber, pork and flour
may

maybe exported in great quantities, now that the navigation of the Mississippi is opened to the citizens of the United States. But few of the inhabitants understand commerce, or are possessed of proper capitals; of course it is as yet but badly managed. However, being now an independent State, it is to be hoped that the eyes of the people will soon be opened to their true interest, and agriculture, commerce and manufactures will each receive proper attention. The Presbyterians are the prevailing denomination of Christians; in 1788, they had 23 large congregations, who were then supplied by only 6 ministers. There are also some Baptists and Methodists. The inhabitants have paid great attention to the interests of science; besides private schools, there are 3 colleges established by law; Greenville in Green's co. Blount at Knoxville, and Washington in the county of that name. Here is likewise a "Society for promoting Useful Knowledge." A taste for literature is daily increasing. The inhabitants chiefly emigrated from Pennsylvania, and that part of Virginia that lies west of the Blue Ridge. The ancestors of these people were generally of the Scotch nation; some of whom emigrated first to Ireland, and from thence to America. A few Germans and English are intermixed. In 1788, it was thought there were 20 white persons to one negro; and the disproportion is thought to be far greater now. This country was included in the 2d charter of king Charles II. to the proprietors of Carolina. In a subsequent division, it made a part of N. Carolina. It was explored about the year 1745, and settled by about 50 families in 1754; who were soon after driven off or destroyed by the Indians. Its settlement re-commenced in 1765. The first permanent settlement took place near Long-Island of Holston, and upon Watauga, about 1774; and the first appearance of any persons from it, in the public councils of N. Carolina, was in the convention of that State in 1776. In the year 1780, a party of about 40 families, under the guidance and direction of James Robertson, (since Brig. Gen. Robertson of Meio district) passed through a wilderness of at least 300 miles to the French Lick, and there founded Nashville. Their nearest neighbours were the settlers of the infant State of Kentucky, between whom and them,

was a wilderness of 200 miles. From the year 1784, to 1788, the government of N. Carolina over this country was interrupted by the assumed State of Frankland; but in the year 1789, the people returned to their allegiance. In 1789, N. Carolina ceded this territory to the United States, on certain conditions, and Congress provided for its government. A convention was held at Knoxville, in 1796, and on the 6th of Feb. the constitution of the State of Tennessee was signed by every member of it. Its principles promise to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the people. The following are the distances on the new road from Nashville in Davidson co. to Fort Campbell, near the junction of Holston with the Tennessee.

	Miles.
From Nashville to Stoney river	9
Big Spring	6
Cedar Lick	4
Little Spring	6
Barton's Creek	4
Spring Creek	5
Martin's Spring	5
Blair's Spring	5
Buck Spring	12
Fountaines	8
Smith's Creek	6
Coney River	11
Mine Lick	9
Falling Creek	9
War Path	7
Bear Creek	18
Camp Creek	8
King's Spring	16
Grovet's Creek	7
The foot of Cumberland Mountain	2
Through the mountain to Emmerly's river, a branch of the Peleson	11
To the Pappa Ford of the Peleson or Clinch river	12
To Campbell's Station, near Holstein	10
To the Great Island	100
To Abingdon in Washington county	35
To Richmond in Virginia	310
Total	635

By this new road, a pleasant passage may be had to the western country with carriages, as there will be only the Cumberland mountain to pass, and that is easy of ascent; and beyond it, the road is generally level and firm, abounding

ing with fine springs of water. The Indian tribes within and in the vicinity of this State are the Cherokees and Chickasaws.

TENSAW, a settlement near Mobile Bay, inhabited by 90 American families, that have been Spanish subjects since 1783.

T. OWENISTA *Creek*, runs southerly about 28 miles, then westerly 6 miles, and empties into Alleghany river about 18 miles from its mouth, and nearly 5 below the Hickory town.

TEPEASA, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

TIQUAJO, or *Tiquas*, a province of Mexico; according to some Spanish travellers, being about lat. 37, where they found 16 villages.

TEQUEPA, a part of the coast of New-Mexico, about 18 leagues N. W. of Acapulco.

TEQUERY Bay, on the south-east part of the coast of the island of Cuba, between Cape Cruiz, and Cape Maizi, at the east end. It affords good anchorage and shelter for ships, but is not much frequented.

TERMINA, *Laguna*, or *Lake of Tides*, lies at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the south-west part of the Gulf of Mexico. It is within Triefte and Beef Island, and Port Royal Island. The tide runs very hard in, at most of the channels between the islands; hence the name.

TERRA Blanca, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

TERRA de *Latraton*, that is, the *Ploughman* or *Labourer's Land*, the name given by the Spaniards to Labrador or New-Britain, inhabited by the Esquimaux.

TERRA del *Fuego Island*, or *Land of Fire*, at the south extremity of S. America, is separated from the main on the N. by the Straits of Magellan, and contains about 42,000 square miles. This is the largest of the islands south of the Straits, and they receive this name on account of the vast fires and smoke which the first discoverers of them perceived. The island of Staten Land lies on the east. They are all barren and mountainous; but there have been found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds on the lower grounds and islands that are sheltered by the hills. Here are found Winter's bark, and a species of arbutus which has a very well tasted red fruit of the size of

small cherries. Plenty of cellery is found in some places, and the rocks are covered with very fine muscles. A species of duck as large as a goose, and called the loggerhead duck at the Falkland Islands, is here met with, which beats the water with its wings and feet, and runs along the sea with inconceivable velocity; and there are also geese and falcons.

TERRA FIRMA, or *Cassile del Oro*, the most northern province of S. America, 1,400 miles in length, and 700 in breadth; situated between the equator and 12 N. lat. and between 60 and 82 W. long. bounded N. by the N. Atlantic Ocean, here called the North Sea, E. by the same ocean and Surinam, S. by Amazonia and Peru, and W. by the N. Pacific Ocean. It is called Terra Firma from being the first part of the continent discovered by the Spaniards, and is divided into Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Venezuela, Comana, Paria, New Granada, and Popayan. The chief towns are Porto Bello, Panama, Carthagena, and Popayan. The principal bays of this province in the Pacific Ocean, are those of Panama and St. Michael, in the North Sea, Porto Bello, Sino, Guaira, &c. The chief rivers are the Darien, Chagre, Santa Maria, Conception, and Oronoko. The climate here, especially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and sultry during the whole year. From the month of May, to the end of Nov. the season called winter by the inhabitants, is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain and tempests, the clouds precipitating the rain with such impetuosity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is consequently flooded; and this, together with the excessive heat, so impregnates the earth with vapours, that in many provinces, particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, the air is extremely unwholesome. The soil of this country is very different, the inland parts being very rich and fertile, and the coasts sandy and barren. It is impossible to view without admiration, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriance of the plains, and the towering height of the mountains. This country produces corn, sugar, tobacco, &c. and fruits of all kinds. This part of S. America was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage to America. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards

iards about the year 1514, after destroying, with great inhumanity, several millions of the natives.

TERRA FIRMA *Proper*, or *Darien*, a subdivision of Terra Firma. Chief towns, Porto Bello, and Panama. See *Darien*.

TERRA MAGELLANICA. See *Patagonia*.

TERRA NIEVA, near Hudson's Straits, is in lat. 62 4 N. and long. 67 W. high water, at full and change, a little before 20 o'clock.

TERRITORY *North-West of the Ohio*, or *North-Western Territory*, a large part of the United States, is situated between 37 and 50 N. lat. and between 81 8 and 98 8 W. long. Its greatest length is about 900 miles, and its breadth 700. This extensive tract of country is bounded north by part of the northern boundary line of the United States; east by the lakes and Pennsylvania; south by the Ohio river; west by the Mississippi. Mr. Hutchins, the late geographer of the United States, estimates that this tract contains 263,040,000 acres, of which 43,040,000 are water; this deducted, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres, belonging to the Federal Government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt; except a narrow strip of land bordering on the south of Lake Erie, and stretching 120 miles west of the western limit of Pennsylvania, which belongs to Connecticut. But a small portion of these lands is yet purchased of the natives, and to be disposed of by Congress. Beginning on the meridian line, which forms the western boundary of Pennsylvania, seven ranges of townships have been surveyed and laid off by order of Congress. As a north and south line strikes the Ohio in an oblique direction, the termination of the 7th range falls upon that river, 9 miles above the Muskingum, which is the first large river that falls into the Ohio. It forms this junction 172 miles below Fort Pitt, including the windings of the Ohio, though, in a direct line, it is but 90 miles. That part of this territory in which the Indian title is extinguished, and which is settling under the government of the United States, is divided into five counties as follows:

Counties.	When erected.
Washington,	1788 July 26th.
Hamilton,	1790 Jan. 2d.
St. Clair,	1790 April 27th.
Knox,	1790 June 20th.
Wayne,	1796.

These counties have been organized with the proper civil and military officers. The county of St. Clair is divided into three districts, viz. the district of Cahokia, the district of Prairie-du-rochers, and the district of Kaskaskias. Courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, county courts of common pleas, and courts of probate, to be held in each of these districts, as if each was a distinct county; the officers of the county to act by deputy, except in the district where they reside. The principal rivers in this territory are Muskingum, Hockhocking, Sciota, Great and Little Miami, Blue and Wabash, which empty into the Ohio; Au Vase, Illinois, Ouiskonsing, and Chippe-way, which pay tribute to the Mississippi, besides a number of smaller ones. St. Lewis, Kennomic, St. Joseph's, Barbue, Grand, Miami of the Lakes, Sandulky, Cayahoga, and many others which pass to the lakes. Between the Kaskaskias and Illinois rivers, which are 84 miles apart, is an extensive tract of level, rich land, which terminates in a high ridge, about 15 miles before you reach the Illinois river. In this delightful vale, are a number of French villages, which, together with those of St. Genevieve, and St. Louis, on the western side of the Mississippi, contained, in 1771, 1273 fencible men. The number of souls in this large tract of country, has not been ascertained. From the best data the author has received, the population may be estimated, five years ago, as follows:

Indians, (suppose)	65,000	1792.
Ohio Company purchase,	2,500	do.
Col. Symmes' settlements,	2,000	do.
Gallipolis, (French settlements) opposite the Kanaway river,	1,000	do.
Vincennes and its vicinity, on the Wabash,	1,500	do.
Kaskaskias and Cahokia,	680	1790.
At Grand Ruisseau, village of St. Philip, and Prairie-du-rochers,	240	do.
Total	72,820	

In 1790, there were in the town of Vincennes, about 40 American families and 31 slaves, and on the Mississippi, 40 American families and 73 slaves, all included in the above estimate. On the Spanish or western side of the Mississippi, there were, in 1790, about 1800 souls,

souls, principally at Genevieve, and St. Louis. The lands on the various rivers which water this territory, are interspersed with all the variety of soil which conduces to pleasantness of situation, and lays the foundation for the wealth of an agricultural and manufacturing people. Large level bottoms, or natural meadows, from 20 to 50 miles in circuit, are found bordering the rivers, and variegating the country in the interior parts. These afford as rich a soil as can be imagined, and may be reduced to proper cultivation with very little labour. The prevailing growth of timber, and the more useful trees, are maple or sugar-tree, sycamore, black and white mulberry, black and white walnut, butternut, chestnut; white, black, Spanish, and chestnut oaks, hickory, cherry, buckwood or horse chestnut, honey-locust, elm, cucumber tree, lynn tree, gum tree, iron wood, ash, aspen, fastastras, crab-apple tree, paupaw or custard apple, a variety of plum trees, nine bark spice, and leather wood bushes. White and black oak, and chestnut, with most of the above-mentioned timbers, grow large and plenty upon the high grounds. Both the high and low lands produce great quantities of natural grapes of various kinds, of which the settlers universally make a sufficiency for their own consumption, of rich red wine. It is asserted in the old settlement of St. Vincent, where they have had opportunity to try it, that age will render this wine preferable to most of the European wines. Cotton is said to be the natural production of this country, and to grow in great perfection. The sugar-maple is the most valuable tree, for an inland country. Any number of inhabitants may be forever supplied with a sufficiency of sugar, by preserving a few trees for the use of each family. A tree will yield about ten pounds of sugar a year, and the labour is very trifling. Springs of excellent water abound in this territory; and small and large streams, for mills and other purposes, are actually interspersed, as if by art, that there be no deficiency in any of the conveniencies of life. Very little waste land is to be found in any part of this tract of country. There are no swamps but such as may be readily drained, and made into arable and meadow land; and though the hills are frequent, they are gentle, and swelling

no where high or incapable of tillage. They are of a deep rich soil, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indigo, tobacco, &c. The communication between this country and the sea, will be principally in the 4 following directions: 1. The routethrough the Scioto and Muskingum to Lake Erie, and so to the river Hudson; described under New-York head. 2. The passage up the Ohio and Monongahela to the portage above mentioned, which leads to the navigable waters of the Patowmack. This portage is 30 miles, and will probably be rendered much less by the execution of the plans now on foot for opening the navigation of those waters. 3. The Great Kanaway, which falls into the Ohio from the Virginia shore, between the Hockhocking and the Scioto, opens an extensive navigation from the south-east, and leaves but 18 miles portage from the navigable waters of James' river, in Virginia. This communication, for the country between Muskingum and Scioto, will probably be more used than any other for the exportation of manufactures, and other light and valuable articles, and especially, for the importation of foreign commodities, which may be brought from the Chesapeake to the Ohio much cheaper than they are now carried from Philadelphia to Carlisle, and the other thick settled back counties of Pennsylvania.* 4. But the current down the Ohio and Mississippi, for heavy articles that suit the Florida and West-India markets, such as corn, flour, beef, lumber, &c. will be more frequently loaded than any streams on earth. The distance from the Scioto to the Mississippi, is 800 miles; from thence to the sea, is 900. This whole course is easily run in 15 days; and the passage up those rivers is not so difficult as has usually been represented. It is found, by late experiments, that sails are used to great advantage against the current of the Ohio; and it is worthy of observation, that in all probability steam boats will be found to do infinite service in all our extensive river navigation. No country is better stocked with wild game of every kind. The rivers are well stored with fish of various kinds, and many

* A gentleman of much observation, and a great traveller in this country, is of opinion that this communication, or route, is chimerical.

many of them are of an excellent quality. They are generally large, though of different sizes; the cat-fish, which is the largest, and of a delicious flavour, weighs from 6 to 80 pounds. The number of old forts, found in this western country, are the admiration of the curious, and a matter of much speculation. They are mostly of an oblong form, situated on strong, well chosen ground, and contiguous to water. When, by whom, and for what purpose, these were thrown up, is uncertain. They are undoubtedly very ancient, as there is not the least visible difference in the age or size of the timber growing on or within these forts, and that which grows without; and the oldest natives have lost all tradition respecting them. The posts established for the protection of the frontiers, and their situation, may be seen on the map. By an ordinance of Congress, passed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, for the purposes of temporary government, was erected into one district, subject, however, to a division, when circumstances shall make it expedient. The ordinance of Congress, of July 13th, 1787, article 5th, provides that there shall be formed in this territory, not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States shall become fixed and established as follows, viz. the western State in the said territory shall be bounded on the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio; by the Ohio by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line. and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these 3 States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress hereafter shall find it expedient, they shall have authority to form 1 or 2 States, in that part of the said territory which lies N. of an E. and W. line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Mi-

chigan; and when any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government; provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State, than 60,000. See the Map. The settlement of this country has been checked, for several years past, by the unhappy Indian war, an amicable termination of which took place on the 3d of August, 1795, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, between Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs of the following tribes of Indians, viz. the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel river, Weeas, Kickapoos, Pian-Kahaws and Kaskaskias. By the third article of this treaty, the Indians cede to the United States, for a valuable consideration, all lands lying eastward and southward of a line "beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and running thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the great Miami river, running into the Ohio, where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami of the lake; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash, then southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Catawa river." Sixteen tracts of land of 6 and 12 miles square, interspersed at convenient distances in the Indian country, were, by the same treaty, ceded to the United States, for the convenience of keeping up a friendly and beneficial intercourse between the parties. The United States, on their part, "relinquish their claims to all other Indians lands northward of the river

river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary line agreed on by the United States and the king of Great-Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1783. But from this relinquishment, by the United States, the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted. 1st. The tract of 150,000 acres near the rapids of the Ohio river, which has been assigned to Gen. Clark, for the use of himself and his warriors. 2d. The post of St. Vincents on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent; of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3d. The land at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished, as mentioned in the third article; and 4th. The post of Fort Massac, towards the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and claim which they or any of them may have." Goods to the value of 20,000 dolls. were delivered the Indians at the time this treaty was made; and goods to the amount of 9,500 dolls. at first cost in the U. States, are to be delivered annually to the Indians at some convenient place northward of the Ohio. A trade has been opened, since this treaty, by a law of Congress, with the forementioned tribes of Indians, on a liberal footing, which promises to give permanency to this treaty, and security to the frontier inhabitants.

TESTIGOS, islands near the coast of New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, on the south coast of the Caribbean Sea, in the West-Indies. Several small islands at the east end of the island of Margarita lie between that island and those called Testigos. N. lat. 11 6, W. long. 61 48.

TERESA Harbour, on the W. side of the island of Ouletta, one of the Society Islands. S. lat. 16 51, W. long. 151 27.

TETHUROA, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 24 miles from Point Venus in the island of Otaheite. S. lat. 17 4, W. long. 149 30.

TETZEUCO, a brackish lake in Mexico. See *Mexico*.

TEUSHANUSHONG-GOGHTA, an Indian village on the northern bank of Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania, 5 miles north of the south line of the State, and 14 E. S. E. of Charoughque Lake.

FFF

TEWKSBURY, called by the Indians, *Wamegit*, or *Pawtucket*, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. on Concord river, near its junction with Merrimack river, 24 miles northerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1734, and contains 958 inhabitants.

TEWKSBURY, a township of New-Jersey, Hunterdon co. The townships of Lebanon, Readington, and Tewksbury contain 4,370 inhabitants, including 268 slaves.

THAMES River, in Connecticut, is formed by the union of Shetucket and Little, or Norwich rivers, at Norwich Landing, to which place it is navigable for vessels of considerable burden; and thus far the tide flows. From this place the Thames pursues a southerly course 14 miles, passing by New-London on its west bank, and empties into Long-Island Sound; forming the fine harbour of New-London.

THATCHER'S Island, lies about a mile east of the south-east point of Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts, and forms the northern limit of Massachusetts Bay; and has 2 light houses. Cape Ann light-house lies in lat. 43 36 north, and long. 70 47 west.

THEAKIKI, the eastern head water of Illinois river, rises about 8 miles S. of Fort St. Joseph. After running three rich and level lands, about 112 miles, it receives Plein river in lat. 41 48 N. and from thence the confluent stream assumes the name of Illinois. In some maps it is called *Huakita*.

THEYFORD, a township in the south-east corner of Orange co. Vermont on the western bank of Connecticut river, about 10 miles north of Dartmouth College, and contains 862 inhabitants.

THOMAS'S Bay, on the W. coast of the island of Antigua. It affords some shelter from the S. and S. E. winds.

THOMAS Island, St. or the *Danes Island*, is the largest and most northerly of the Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies, and is about 9 miles long and 3 broad. It has a sandy soil and is badly watered, but enjoys a considerable trade, especially in time of peace, in the contraband way; and privateers in time of war sell their prizes here. A large battery has been erected for its defence, mounted with 20 pieces of cannon. N. lat. 18 22, W. long. 64 51. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and lies about 30 miles east of the island of Porto Rico.

THOMAS

THOMAS Island, St. on the west coast of New-Mexico. N. lat. 20 10, west long. 113 5.

THOMAS, St. a town of Guiana in S. America, situated on the banks of the Oroonoko. N. lat. 75, west long. 62 36.

THOMAS, Port St. a harbour in the bay of Honduras, on the Spanish Main; from which goods are shipped to Europe.

THOMAS, St. the chief town of New-Andalusia, or Paria, in the northern division of Terra Firma.

THOMAS, St. a parish of Charleston district, in S. Carolina. It contains 3,836 inhabitants; of whom 397 are whites, and 3,405 slaves.

THOMASTOWN, a post-town of the District of Maine, Lincoln co. on the west side of Penobscot Bay, and about 4 leagues from Franklin Island, at the mouth of the river St. George, which divides this town from Warren and Cushing, to the westward. A considerable river in the south-east part of the township is called Westowessgeeg. From the hill of Madambetocks may be seen islands and lands to a great distance; and near it there is thought to be plenty of iron ore; but no attempts have been made to ascertain its quality. The grand staples of Thomastown are lime and lumber. Limestone is very common, and spots of land, or rather rock, of six rods square, are frequently sold for 100 dollars. There are now about 35 kilns erected, each of which, on an average, will produce 200 fifty gallon casks. These kilns, if burned only three times a year, (though many are 5 or 6 times) will furnish about 21,000 casks; which neat, after all expenses, about 6 shillings a cask. Too much attention being paid to this business, prevents a due cultivation of the lands. There are now owned on the river 12 brigs, schooners, and sloops, equal to about 1,100 tons, employed in foreign and coasting voyages. On the river, and its several streams, are a number of tide and other grist and saw mills, which afford great profit to their owners. A fort with a number of cannon, and a regular garrison of provincials, was formerly stationed about 5 miles below the head of the tide. Few vestiges of the fort now remain; but in place of it an elegant building was erected in 1794, by the Hon. Henry Knox, Esq.

The settlement of Thomastown began about 1720, in 1777 it was incorporated, in 1790 it contained 801 inhabitants; and it was computed to contain in 1796 above 1,200. There are here no public schools constantly kept, tho' there are several private ones throughout the year. There are two churches, the one for Baptists, who are the most numerous, and the other for Congregationalists. Here is also a social library. The compact part of the town is 7 miles southerly of Camden, 7 east of Warren, 39 N. E. by E. of Wiscasset, 215 N. E. of Boston, and 564 N. E. of Philadelphia.

THOME, St. or St. Thomas, a plain in the centre of the island of St. Domingo, in the West-Indies, on the south side of the first chain of the mountains of Cibao, near which Artibonite river takes its rise. It is contiguous to the north of that of St. John of Maguana. The fort of St. Thomas was erected here, near the head of the Artibonite, by Christopher Columbus to protect the mines against the Indians. There is now no vestige of the fort remaining.

THOMPSON, a township of Windham co. in the north-east corner of Connecticut; having the town of Killingly on the south, the State of Rhode-Island east, and that of Massachusetts on the north; from which last it receives Quinabaug and Five-mile rivers.

THOPICANOS, a small river of the N. W. Territory, which runs southward to Wabash river, into which it enters a few miles eastward of Ouixtanon.

THORNTON, a township of New-Hampshire, in Grafton co. at the head of Merrimack river, which contains 38; inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1781.

THOULOUSE, Port, on the south coast of the island of Cape Breton, near the entrance of the Strait of Frontac or Canso, lies between the gulf called Little St. Peter and the islands of St. Peter. It was formerly called Port St. Peter, and is 60 miles west of Gabaron Bay.

THOUSAND Isles are situated in St. Lawrence, or Iroquois river, a little north of Lake Ontario.

THOUSAND Lakes, a name given to a great number of small lakes near the Mississippi, a little to the N. E. of St. Francis river, which is about 60 miles above St. Anthony's Falls. The country about these lakes, though but little frequented,

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-column list or ledger, possibly containing names, dates, and numerical entries. The text is mirrored across the center fold of the page.]



frequented, is the best within many miles for hunting; as the hunter seldom fails returning loaded beyond his expectation. Here the river Mississippi is not above 90 yards wide.

THREE Brothers, 3 islands within the river Essequibo on the east coast of S. America.

THREE Islands Bay, or *Harbour*, on the east coast of the Island of St. Lucia, in the West-Indies.

THREE Points, Cape, on the coast of Guiana, in S. America. N. lat. 10 38, W. long. 61 57.

THREE Rivers, in Canada. See *Trois Rivières*.

THREE Sisters, three small isles on the west shore of Chesapeake Bay, which lie between West river and Parker's Island.

THRUM Cap, in the S. Pacific Ocean, a small circular isle, not more than a mile in circumference, 7 leagues N. 62° W. from Lagoon Island. High water, at full and change, between 11 and 12 o'clock. S. lat. 18 35, W. long. 139 48.

THULE, Southern, an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, the most southerly land ever discovered; hence the name. S. lat. 59 34, W. long. 27 45.

THURMAN, a township in Washington county, New-York; taken from Queensburg, and incorporated in 1792.

THUNDER Bay, in Lake Huron, lies about half way between Sagana Bay and the N. W. corner of the lake. It is about 9 miles across either way; and is thus called from the thunder frequently heard there.

TROGA Point, or *Cape*, on the west coast of New-Mexico, is a rough head land, 8 leagues from the valley of Colima.

TIANADERHA River. See *Unadilla River*.

TIAGU, an ancient Indian town, about 150 miles up the Susquehannah river.

TIBER Creek, a small stream which runs southerly through the city of Washington, and empties into Patowmac river. Its source is 236 feet above the level of the tide in the creek; the waters of which and those of Reedy Branch may be conveyed to the President's house, and to the capitol.

TIBERON, Cape, a round black rock on the S. W. part of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and

forms the N. W. limit of the bay of Tiberon.

TIBERON, or *Tiburón*, a bay and village on the S. W. part of the island of St. Domingo. The bay is formed by the cape of its name on the N. W. and Point Burgau on the S. E. a league and three-fourths apart. The stream, called a river, falls in at the head of the bay, on the western side of the village; which stands on the high-road, and, according to its course along the sea-shore, 10 leagues south of Cape Dame Marie, 20 from Jeremie, and 32 by the winding of the road from Les Cayes. The cape is in lat. 18 20 30 N. and in long. 76 52 40 W. The exports from Cape Tiberon, from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 1000lbs white sugar—377,800lbs brown sugar—600,002lbs coffee—13,672lbs cotton—1,088lbs indigo—and small articles to a considerable amount. Total value of duties on exportation, 2,465 dollars 76 cents.

TIBERON, a fort, near the town or village above mentioned; taken by the French, the 21st March, 1795.

TICKLE Harbour, on the east coast of Newfoundland, fifteen leagues from Bonaventura Port.

TICKLE Me Quickly, a name given by British seamen to a fine, little, sandy bay of Terra Firma, on the Isthmus of Darien, at the N. W. end of a reef of rocks, having good anchorage and safe landing. The extremity of the rocks on one side, and the Samballas Islands (the range of which begins from hence) on the other side, guard it from the sea, and so form a very good harbour. It is much frequented by privateers.

TICONDEROGA, in the State of New-York, built by the French in the year 1756, on the north side of a peninsula formed by the confluence of the waters issuing from Lake George into Lake Champlain. It is now a heap of ruins, and forms an appendage to a farm. Its name signifies *Noisy*, in the Indian language, and was called by the French *Corillon*. Mount Independence, in Addison co. Vermont is about 2 miles S. E. of it, and separated from it by the narrow strait which conveys the waters of Lake George and South river into Lake Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it, being defended on 3 sides by water surrounded by rocks, and on half of the fourth by a swamp, and where that fails, the French

French erected a breast-work 9 feet high. This was the first fortress attacked by the Americans during the revolutionary war. The troops under Gen. Abercrombie were defeated here in the year 1758, but it was taken the year following by Gen. Amherst. It was surprised by Cols. Allen and Arnold, May 10, 1775, and was retaken by Gen. Burgoyne in July, 1777.

TIERRA Austral del Espiritu Santo, called by Bougainville, *The Archipelago of the Great Cyclades*, and by Capt. Cook, *The New Hebrides*, may be considered as the eastern extremity of the vast Archipelago of *New Guinea*. These islands are situated between the latitudes of 14 29 and 20 4 S. and between 169 41 and 170 21 E. long. from Greenwich, and consist of the following islands, some of which have received names from the different European navigators, and others retain the names which they bear among the natives; viz. *Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Mallicollo*, *Pic de l'Etoile*, *Aurora*, *Isle of Lepers*, *Whitfuntide*, *Anibrym*, *Paoon*, *Shepherds Isles*, *Sandwich*, *Erromango*, *Immer*, *Tanna*, *Erroonan*, *Annatom*, *Apee*, *Three Hills*, *Montagu*, *Hinchinbrook*, and *Erromanga*. Quiros, who first discovered these islands, in 1606, describes them, as "richer and more fertile than Spain, and as populous as they are fertile; watered with fine rivers, and producing silver, pearls, nutmegs, mace, pepper, ginger, ebony of the first quality, wood for the construction of vessels, and plants which might be fabricated into sail-cloth and cordages, one sort of which is not unlike the hemp of Europe." The inhabitants of these islands, he describes, as of several different races of men; black, white, mulatto, tawny, and copper-coloured; a proof, he supposes, of their intercourse with various people. They use no fire-arms, are employed in no mines, nor have they any of those means of destruction which the genius of Europe has invented. Industry and policy seem to have made but little progress among them; they build neither towns nor fortresses; acknowledge neither king nor laws, and are divided only into tribes, among which there does not always subsist a perfect harmony. Their arms are the bow and arrows, the spear and the dart, all made of wood. Their only covering

is a garment round the waist, which reaches to the middle of the thigh. They are cleanly, of a lively and grateful disposition, capable of friendship and instruction. Their houses are of wood, covered with palm leaves. They have places of worship and burial. They work in stone, and polish marble, of which there are many quarries. They make flutes, drums, wooden spoons, and from the mother of pearl, form chisels, scissars, knives, hooks, saws, hatchets, and small round plates for necklaces. Their canoes are well built and neatly finished. Hogs, goats, cows, buffaloes, and various fowls and fish, for food are found in abundance on and about these islands. Added to all these and many other excellencies these islands are represented as having a remarkably salubrious air, which is evinced by the healthy, robust appearance of the inhabitants, who live to a great age, and yet have no other bed than the earth. Such is the description which Quiros gives of these islands in and about which he spent some months, and which he represents to the King of Spain as "the most delicious country in the world; the garden of Eden, the inexhaustible source of glory, riches, and power to Spain." On the north side of the largest of these islands, called *Espiritu Santo*, is a bay, called *San Felipe* and *Sant-Yago*, which, says Quiros, "penetrates 20 leagues into the country; the inner part is all safe, and may be entered with security, by night as well as by day. On every side, in its vicinity, many villages may be distinguished, and if we may judge by the smoke which rises by day, and the fires that are seen by night, there are many more in the interior parts." The harbour in this bay, was named by Quiros, *La Vera Cruz*, and is a part of this bay, and large enough to admit 1000 vessels. The anchorage is on an excellent bottom of black sand, in water of different depths, from 6 to 40 fathoms, between two fine rivers.

TIGNARES, the chief town of the captainship of Rio Grande in Brazil.

TIMMISKAMAIN Lake, in Lower-Canada, is about 30 miles long and 10 broad, having several small islands. Its waters empty into Uawas river, by a short and narrow channel, 30 miles N. of the N. part of Nepissing lake. The Indians named Timmiskamaings reside round this lake.

TINICUM,

TINICUM, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Buck's county, the other in that of Delaware.

TINKER'S Island, one of the Elizabeth Islands, on the coast of Massachusetts, off Buzzard's Bay, 8 miles from the main land of Barnstable county. It is the second in magnitude, and the middle one of the 3 largest. It is about 3 miles long from north to south, and about a mile and a half broad from east to west; and between this and Nashawt Island is a channel for sloops and small vessels, as there is also between it and Slocum's Island, about a mile farther to the westward.

TINMOUTH, a township of Nova-Scotia on the eastern coast. It was formerly called Pistou, and lies about 40 miles from Truro. See *Pistou*.

TINMOUTH, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. and contains 935 inhabitants.

TINSIGNAL, a rich silver mine in the province of Costa Rica; which see.

TINTA, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru; wherein is the famous silver mine called Condonoma. See *Cancas*.

TINTAMARE, a river of Nova-Scotia, which is navigable 3 or 4 miles up for small vessels.

TINTO, a river of Terra Firma, 20 leagues to the east of Cape Honduras.

TIOGA, a township of Pennsylvania, in Luzern co.

TIOGA, a county of New-York, bounded east by Otsego, west by Ontario, north by Onondago, and south by the State of Pennsylvania. It contains the towns of Newtown, Union, Chemung, Owego, Norwich, Jerico, and Chenengo, in which are 1,165 electors, according to the State census of 1796. The courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace for the county are held on the first Tuesdays in May, October, and February, in every year, alternately, at Chenengo, in the town of Union, and at Newtown Point, in the town of Chemung. Some curious bones have been dug up in this county. About 12 miles from Tioga Point, the bone or horn of an animal was found, 6 feet 9 inches long; 21 inches round, at the long end, and 15 inches at the small end. It is incurvated nearly to an arch of a large circle. By the present state of both the ends, much of it must have perished; probably 2 or 3 feet from each end.

TIOGA Point, the point of land formed by the confluence of Tioga river with the east branch of Susquehannah river. It is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southerly from the line which divides New-York State from Pennsylvania, and is about 150 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, and 20 S. E. of Newtown. The town of Athens stands on this point of land.

TIOGA River, a branch of the Susquehannah, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains in about lat. 42, and running eastwardly, empties into the Susquehannah at Tioga Point, in lat. 41.57. It is navigable for boats about 50 miles. There is said to be a practicable communication between the southern branch of the Tioga, and a branch of the Alleghany, the head waters of which are near each other. The Seneca Indians say they can walk 4 times in a day, from the boatable waters of the Alleghany, to those of the Tioga, at the place now mentioned.

TIOUGHNIOGA River. See *Chenengo River*.

TIOOKEA, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, one of those called George's Islands. S. lat. 14 27, W. long. 144 56.

TIPUANY'S River. See *Tarija*.

TISEBURY, a small fishing town on the south side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 9 miles from Chilmark, and 97 from Boston. The township was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1142 inhabitants. It is in Duke's county, Massachusetts, and in 1796 the easterly part was incorporated into a separate township.

TISCAN, a village of Ouenca, and department of Alanlis, in Quito, in South-America, which was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, but the inhabitants escaped, and removed to a safer situation. The marks of this dreadful convulsion of nature are still visible.

TITICACA, an island of S. America, in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru.

TITICACA, or *Chucuito*, a lake of Charcas, in Peru; and is the largest of all the known lakes in S. America. It is of an oval figure, with an inclination from N. W. to S. E. and about 80 leagues in circuit. The water is, in some parts, 70 or 80 fathoms deep. Ten or twelve large, besides a greater number of smaller streams fall into it. The water of this lake, though neither salt nor brackish,

brackish, is muddy, and has something so nauseous in its taste, as not to be drank. One of the most splendid temples in the empire was erected on an island in this lake, by the Yncas. The Indians, on seeing the violent rapacity of the Spaniards, are thought to have thrown the immense collection of riches in the temple, into this lake. But these valuable effects were thrown into another lake, in the valley of Orcos, 6 leagues S. of Cusco, in water 23 or 24 fathoms deep. Towards the S. part of Titicaca Lake, the banks approach one another, so as to form a kind of bay, terminating in a river, called El Defaguadero, or the drain; and afterwards forms the Lake of Paria, which has no visible outlet. Over the river El Defaguadero still remains the bridge of rushes, invented by Capac-Yupanqui, the fifth Ynca, for transporting his army to the other side, in order to conquer the provinces of Collasuyo. The Defaguadero is here between 80 and 100 yards in breadth, flowing with a very impetuous current, under a smooth, and, as it were, sleeping surface. The Ynca, to overcome this difficulty, ordered 4 very large cables to be made of a kind of grais, which covers the lofty heaths and mountains of that country, and by the Indians called Ichu: so that these cables were the foundation of the whole structure. Two of these being laid across the water, fascines of dry juncos, and totora, two species of rushes, were fastened together, and laid across the cables. On this again the two other cables were laid, and covered with similar fascines securely fastened on, but of a smaller size than the first, and arranged so as to form a level surface. And by this means the Ynca procured a safe passage for his army. This bridge of rushes, which is about five yards broad, and one yard and a half above the surface of the water, is carefully repaired, or rebuilt, every six months by the neighbouring provinces, in pursuance of a law made by that Ynca; and since often confirmed by the kings of Spain, on account of its vast use, it being the channel of intercourse between those provinces on each side the Defaguadero.

TIVERTON, a township of Rhode-Island, in Newport co. having the eastern Passage and part of Mount Hope Bay on the W. and N. W. the State of Massachusetts on the N. and E. and Little-

Compton township on the south. It contains 2,453 inhabitants, including 25 slaves. It is about 13 miles N. N. E. of Newport.

TIZON, a river in the N. W. part of S. America, 600 miles from New-Spain. In a journey made thus far, in 1606, the Spaniards found some large edifices, and met with some Indians who spoke the Mexican language, and who told them, that a few days journey from that river, towards the N. was the kingdom of Tolan, and many other inhabited places whence the Mexicans migrated. It is, indeed, confirmed by Mr. Stewart, in his late travels, that there are civilized Indians in the interior parts of America. Beyond the Missouri, he met with powerful nations who were courteous and hospitable, and appeared to be a polished and civilized people, having regularly built towns, and enjoying a state of society not far removed from the European; and indeed to be perfectly equal wanted only iron and steel.

TLASCALA, or *Los Angeles*, a province of New-Spain. See *Angeles*.

TOA, one of the two rivers, Bajamond being the other, which empty into the harbour of Porto Rico, in the island of that name in the West-Indies.

TOAHOURU, one of the two small islands to the N. eastward of the S. end of Otaha Island, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

TOAMENSING, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Montgomery co. the other in that of Northampton.

TORAGO, an island in the West-Indies, which, when in the hands of the Dutch, was called *New Valcheren*, is about 10 leagues to the N. of Trinidad, and 40 S. of Barbadoes. Its length is about 32 miles, but its breadth only about 12, and its circumference about 80 miles. The climate is not so hot as might be expected so near the equator; and it is said that it lies out of the course of those hurricanes that have sometimes proved so fatal to the other West-India Islands. It has a fruitful soil, capable of producing sugar, and indeed every thing else that is raised in the West-India Islands, with the addition (if we may believe the Dutch) of the cinnamon, nutmeg, and gum copal. It is well watered with numerous springs; and its bays and rivers are so disposed as to be very commodious for all kinds of shipping. The value and importance

ance of this island, appears from the extensive and formidable armaments sent thither in support of their different claims. It seems to have been chiefly possessed by the Dutch, who defended their pretensions against both England and France, with the most obstinate perseverance. By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared neutral; though by the treaty of 1763, it was yielded up to Great-Britain; but in June, 1781, it was taken by the French, and ceded to them by the treaty of 1783; and captured by the British in 1793. N. lat. 11 16, W. long. 60 30.

TOBAGO Island, Little, near the N. E. extremity of Tobago Island, in the West-Indies. It is about two miles long, and one broad.

TOBY'S Creek, an eastern branch of Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania: its southern head water is called Little Toby's Creek. It runs about 55 miles in a W. S. W. and W. course, and enters the Alleghany about 20 miles below Fort Franklin. It is deep enough for batteaux for a considerable way up, thence by a short portage to the W. branch of Susquehannah, by which a good communication is formed between Ohio, and the eastern parts of Pennsylvania.

TOCAYMA, a city of Terra Firma, and in New Granada.

TOGOSAHATCHEE Creek, a water of Oakmulgee river, in Georgia.

TOLLAND, a county of Connecticut, bounded N. by the State of Massachusetts, S. by New-London co. E. by Windham, and W. by Hartford co. It is subdivided into 9 townships, and contains 13,106 inhabitants, including 47 slaves. A great proportion of the county is hilly, but the soil is generally strong and good for grazing.

TOLLAND, the chief town of the above county, was incorporated in 1715, and is about 18 miles N. E. of Hartford. It has a Congregational church, courthouse, gaol, and 20 or 30 houses, compactly built, in the centre of the town.

TOLU, a town of Terra Firma, S. America, with a harbour on a bay of the N. Sea. The famous balsam of the same name comes from this place; 114 miles S. W. of Carthagen. N. lat. 9 36, W. long. 75 22.

TOMACO, a large river of Popayan, and Terra Firma, S. America, about 9

miles N. E. of Galla Isle. About a league and a half within the river is an Indian town of the same name, and but small, the inhabitants of which commonly supply small vessels with provisions, when they sit in here for refreshment.

TOMAHAWK Island, on the east coast of Patagonia, is 24 miles N. E. of Seal's Bay.

TOMBA River, on the coast of Peru, is between the port of Hilo and the river of Xuly or Chuly. There is anchorage against this river in 20 fathoms, and clean ground. Lat. 17 50 S.

TOMBIGBEE River, is the dividing line between the Creeks and Chactaws. Above the junction of Alabama and Mobile rivers, the latter is called the Tombigbee river, from the fort of Tombigbee, situated on the west side of it, about 96 miles above the town of Mobile. The source of this river is reckoned to be 40 leagues higher up, in the country of the Chickasaws. The fort of Tombigbee was captured by the British, but abandoned by them in 1767. The river is navigable for sloops and schooners about 35 leagues above the town of Mobile: 130 American families are settled on this river, that have been Spanish subjects since 1783.

TOMINA, a jurisdiction in the archbishopric of La Plata in Peru. It begins about 18 leagues S. E. from the city of Plata; on its eastern confines dwell a nation of wild Indians, called Chiriguanos. It abounds with wine, sugar and cattle.

TOMISCANING, a lake of N. America, which sends its waters south-eastward through Ottawas river, into Lake St. Francis in St. Lawrence river. The line which separates Upper from Lower Canada, runs up to this lake by a line drawn due north, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, or New-Britain.

TOMPSONTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania, in Mifflin co. containing about a dozen houses. It is 22 miles from Lewistown.

TOM'S Creek, in New-Jersey, which separates the towns of Dover and Shrewsbury.

TONDELO, a river at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the S. W. part of the Gulf of Mexico; 15 miles due west of St. Annes, and 24 east of Guasickwalp. It is navigable for barges and other vessels of from 50 to 60 tons.

TONEWANTO,

TONEWANTO, the name of a creek and Indian town, in the north-western part of New-York. The creek runs a westward course and enters Niagara river opposite Grand Island, 8 miles N. of Fort Erie. It runs about 40 miles, and is navigable 28 miles from its mouth. The town stands on its S. side, 18 miles from Niagara river. Also the Indian name of Fishing Bay, on Lake Ontario.

TONGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in circuit, but rather oblong, and widest at the E. end. It has a rocky coast, except to the N. side, which is full of shoals and islands, and the shore is low and sandy. It furnishes the best harbour or anchorage to be found in these islands. The island is all laid out in plantations, between which are roads and lanes for travelling, drawn in a very judicious manner for opening an easy communication from one part of the island to another. S. lat. 21 9, W. long. 174 46. Variation of the needle, in 1777, was 9 53 E.

TONICAS. See *Point Coupee*.

TONTI, an island at the mouth of Lake D'Urfe, at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, is within the British territories; 11 miles N. E. of Point au Goelans, and 12 W. of Grand Island, having several isles between it and the latter.

TONTI, or *Tonty*, a river which empties through the N. shore of Lake Erie; 22 miles W. by N. of Riviere a la Barbuë.

TONTORAL, Cape, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, 15 leagues to the N. of Guafca, and in lat. 27 30 S.

TOOBAUAI, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, not more than 5 or 6 miles across in any part. S. lat. 23 25, W. long. 149 23.

TOOSCHCONDOLCH, an Indian village on the N. W. coast of N. America, of considerable importance in the fur-trade; situated on a point of land between two deep sounds. N. lat. 53 2, W. long. 131 30.

TOOROOCH, a small low island in Nootka Sound, on the N. W. coast of North-America, on the eastern side of which is a considerable Indian village; the inhabitants of which wear a garment apparently composed of wool and hair, mostly white, well fabricated, and probably by themselves.

TOPIA, a mountainous, barren part

of New-Biscay province in Mexico, North-America; yet most of the neighbouring parts are pleasant, abounding with all manner of provisions.

TOPSFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, Essex co. containing 780 inhabitants. It is 8 miles westerly of Ipswich, and 39 N. by E. of Boston.

TOPSHAM, a township of Vermont, in Orange co. west of Newbury, adjoining. It is watered by some branches of Wait's river, and contains 162 inhabitants.

TOPSHAM, a township of the District of Maine, in Lincoln co. 32 miles in circumference, and more than 25 miles is washed by water. It is bounded on the N. W. by Little river; N. by Bowdoin and Bowdoinham; E. by Cathance and Merry Meeting Bay; S. and S. W. by Amariscoggin river, which separates it from Brunswick in Cumberland county. The inhabitants amount to 826 souls, and they live in such easy circumstances, that none have ever been so poor as to solicit help from the parish. It was incorporated in 1764. A few English attempted to settle here in the end of the last, or beginning of the present century. These were cut off by the natives. Some families ventured to settle in this hazardous situation in 1730; from which period, until the peace of 1763, the inhabitants never felt wholly secure from the natives. It is 37 miles S. by W. of Hallowell, and 156 N. by E. of Boston; and is nearly in lat. 44 N. and long. 70 W.

TORBAY, a town on the eastern coast of Nova-Scotia; 22 miles S. W. of Roaring Bull Island, and 100 N. E. of Halifax.

TORBEK, a village on the south side of the south peninsula of the island of St. Domingo; 3 leagues N. W. of Avache Island.

TORMENTIN Cape, on the W. side of the Straits of Northumberland, or Sound, between the island of St. John's and the E. coast of Nova-Scotia, is the N. point of the entrance to Bay Vert. It is due west from Governor's Island, on the S. E. coast of the island of St. John's. In some maps this point is called *Cape Storm*.

TORONTO, a British settlement on the north-western bank of Lake Ontario, 53 miles N. by W. of Fort Niagara. N. lat. 44 1, W. long. 79 10.

TORRINGTON, or *Balford's Bay*, on the

the southern coast of Nova-Scotia, and its entrance is at America Point, about 3 miles N. of the town of Halifax. It has from 10 to 13 fathoms at its mouth, but the bay is almost circular, and has from 14 to 50 fathoms water in it. A prodigious sea sets into it in winter.

TORRINGTON, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 8 miles N. of Litchfield.

TORTOISES, *the River of*, lies 10 miles above a lake 20 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad, which is formed by the Mississippi in Louisiana and Florida. It is a large fine river, which runs into the country a good way to the N. E. and is navigable 40 miles by the largest boats.

TORTUE, an island on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo, towards the N. W. part, about 9 leagues long from E. to W. and 2 broad. The W. end is nearly 6 leagues from the head of the bay of Mouffique. The freebooters and buccaniers drove the Spaniards from this island in 1632; in 1638, the Spaniards massacred all the French colony; and in 1639, the buccaniers retook Tortue. In 1676, the French took possession of it again.

TORTUGAS, *Dry*, shoals to the westward, a little southerly from Cape Florida, or the S. Point of Florida, in South-America. They are 134 leagues from the bar of Pensacola, and in lat. 24 32 N. and long. 83 40 W. They consist of 10 small islands or keys, and extend E. N. E. and W. S. W. 10 or 11 miles; most of them are covered with bushes, and may be seen at the distance of four leagues. The south-west key is one of the smallest, but the most material to be known, is in lat. 24 32 N. and long. 83 40 W. From the S. W. part of this key, a reef of coral rocks extends about a quarter of a mile; the water upon it is visibly discoloured.

TORTUGAS HARBOUR, *Turtle's Harbour*, or *Barracco de Tortugas*, on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, is 60 leagues at E. S. E. from the point or cape of Arbrafec, or Des Arbres Sec, and the shore is flat all the way from the gulf of Maranhao.

TORTUGAS, an island so named from the great number of turtle found near it, is near the N. W. part of the island of St. Domingo. See *Tortue*.

TORTUGAS, or *Sal Tortuga*, is near the W. end of New-Andalulia and Terra Firma. It is uninhabited, although

about 30 miles in circumference, and abounding with salt. N. lat. 11 36, W. long. 65. It is 14 leagues to the west of Margaritta Island, and 17 or 18 from Cape Blanco on the main. There are many islands of this name on the north coast of South-America.

TORTUGAS *Point*, on the coast of Chili, and in the South Pacific Ocean, is the fourth point of the port of Coquimbo, and 7 or 8 leagues from the Pajaros Islands. Tortugas road is round the point of the same name, where ships may ride in from 6 to 10 fathoms, over a bottom of black sand, near a rock called the Tortugas. The road is well sheltered, but will not contain above 20 or 30 ships safely. Ships not more than 200 tons burden may careen on the Tortugas rock.

TOSQUATROSSY *Creek*, a north head water of Alleghany river, whose mouth is east of Squeaghta Creek, and 17 miles north-westerly of the *Ichua Town*; which see.

TOTOWA, a place or village at the Great Falls in Passaic river, New-Jersey.

TOTTERTY, a river which empties through the south-eastern bank of the Ohio, and is navigable with batteaux to the Occasioto Mountains. It is a long river, and has few branches, and interlocks with Red Creek, or Clinche's river, a branch of the Tennessee. It has below the mountains, especially for 15 miles from its mouth, very good land.

TOULON, a township of New-York, in Ontario co. In 1796, 93 of the inhabitants were electors.

TOWERHILL, a village in the township of South-Kingstown, Rhode-Island, where a post-office is kept. It is 10 miles west of Newport, and 282 from Philadelphia.

TOWNSHEND, a township of Windham co. Vermont, west of Westminster and Putney, containing 676 inhabitants.

TOWNSHEND, a township of Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 993 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1732, and lies 45 miles northward of Boston.

TOWNSHEND, a harbour on the coast of the District of Maine, where is a bold harbour, having 9 fathoms water, sheltered from all winds. High water, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock.

TRACADUCHE, now *Carleton*, a settlement on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, about 5 leagues from the great riv-

er Casquipibiac, in a south-west direction. It is a place of considerable trade in cod-fish, &c.

TRANQUILLITY, a place in Sussex co. New-Jersey, 8 miles southerly of Newtown.

TRAP, a village in Talbot co. Maryland; about 6 miles S. E. of Oxford.

TRAP, The, a village of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery co. having about a dozen houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 9 miles from Morristown, 11 from Pottsgrove, and 26 from Philadelphia.

TRAP, a village of Maryland, in Somerset co. situated at the head of Wicomico Creek, a branch of the river Wicomico, 7 miles south-west of Salisbury, and 6 north of Prince's Ann.

TRAPTOWN, a village of Maryland, in Frederick co. situated on Cotochtin Creek, between the South and Cotochtin Mountains, and 7 miles south-westerly of Fredericktown.

TRAVERSE Bay, Great, lies on the N. E. corner of Lake Michigan. It has a narrow entrance, and sets up into the land south-eastward, and receives Traverse river from the E.

TREADHAVEN Creek, a small branch of Choptank river.

TREASURY Islands, form a part of Mr. Shortland's *New-Georgia*, (Surville's Archipelago of the Ariacides) lying from 6 38 to 7 30 S. lat. and from 155 34 to 156 E. long. from Greenwich. See *Ariacides*, &c.

TRENCH MONT River, a small river of the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It empties into the sea 3 or 4 leagues to the westward of the eastern extremity of the island.

TREOTHIC, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1769.

TRENT, a small river of N. Carolina, which falls into Neus river, at Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels, 12 miles above the town, and for boats 20. See *Neus*.

TRENTON, is one of the largest towns in New-Jersey, and the metropolis of the State, situated in Hunterdon co. on the E. side of Delaware river, opposite the falls, and nearly in the centre of the State from N. to S. The river is not navigable above these falls, except for boats which will carry from 500 to 700 bushels of wheat. This town, with Lambertown, which joins it on the south,

contains between 200 and 300 houses, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Here the legislature stately meets, the supreme court sits, and most of the public offices are kept. The inhabitants have lately erected a handsome court-house, 100 feet by 30, with a semi-hexagon at each end, over which is a balustrade. Here are also a church for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, and a Quaker meeting-house. In the neighbourhood of this pleasant town, are a great many gentlemen's seats, finely situated on the banks of the Delaware, and ornamented with taste and elegance. Here is a flourishing academy. It is 12 miles S. W. of Princeton, 30 from Brunswick, and 30 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 15, W. long. 74 15.

TRENTON, a small post-town of the District of Maine, Hancock co. 12 miles W. by S. of Sullivan, 31 N. E. by E. of Penobscot, 286 N. E. of Boston, and 633 N. E. of Philadelphia. This town is near Desert Island; and in a part of it called *The Narrows* were about 49 families in 1796.

TRENTON, the chief town of Jones' county, N. Carolina, situated on the S. side of Trent river. It contains but few houses, besides the court-house and gaol. It is 521 miles from Philadelphia.

TREPASSI Bay, or *Trepasser Bay*, and *Harbour*, on the south side of Newfoundland Island, near the S. E. part, and about 21 miles to the N. westward of Cape Race, the S. E. point of the island. The harbour is large, well secured, and the ground good to anchor in.

TRIANGLE Island, a small island, one of the Bahamas. N. lat. 20 51, W. long. 69 53.

TRIANGLE Shoals, lie to the westward of the peninsula of Yucatan, near the E. shore of the Bay of Campeachy, nearly W. of Cape Concedo. N. lat. 17 5, W. long. 111 59.

TRIESTE Bay, on the coast of Terra Firma, is nearly due south from Bonair Island, one of the Little Antilles, to the east of Curassou Island.

TRIESTE Island, a small island at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, westward of Port-Royal Island, about 3 leagues from E. to W. The creek which separates it from Port-Royal Island is scarcely broad enough to admit a canoe. Good fresh water will be got by digging 5 or 6 feet deep in the salt sand; at a less depth it is brack-

fish and salt, and at a greater depth than 6 feet it is salt again.

TRINIDAD, a small island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, due E. off Spiritu Santo, in Brazil. S. lat. 20 30, W. long. 41 20. It is also called Trinity.

TRINIDAD, or *Trinidad Island*, near the coast of Terra Firma, at the north part of S. America. It partly forms the Gulf of Paria, or Bocca del Drago, and is much larger than any other upon the coast. It is 36 leagues in length, and 18 or 20 in breadth, but the climate is rather unhealthy, and little of it is cleared. The current sets so strong along the coast from E. to W. as to render most of its bays and harbours useless. It produces sugar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, a variety of fruit, some cotton, and Indian corn. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the island, and extorted money from the inhabitants. It was captured by the British in February, 1797. It is situated between 59 and 62 W. long. and in 10 N. lat. The N. E. point lies in lat. 10 28 N. and long. 59 37 W. The chief town is St. Joseph.

TRINIDAD, LA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on the banks of the river Belen, 12 miles from the sea; but the road is almost impassable by land. It is 70 miles S. E. of Guatimala, and 24 east of La Concepcion. N. lat. 13, W. long. 91 40.

TRINIDAD, LA, on the north coast of the Isthmus of Darien, lies eastward of Bocca del Toro, and some clusters of small islands, and S. W. of Porto Bello and Fort Chagre. N. lat. 8 30, W. long. 81 30.

TRINIDAD, or *La Sonsonate Port*, a town on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, about 65 miles S. E. of Petapa, and 162 from the town of Guatimala. All the goods that are sent from Peru and Mexico to Acaxatla, about 12 miles from it, are brought to this port. It is 9 miles from the town to the harbour which is much frequented, and is a place of great trade; being the nearest landing to Guatimala for ships that come from Peru, Panama, and Mexico.

TRINIDAD, LA, one of the sea-ports on the south part of the island of Cuba, in the West-Indies; situated N. W. from the west end of the groupe of islands called Jardin de la Reyna. N. lat. 21 40, W. long. 80 50.

TRINIDAD, LA, an open town of Veraagua, and audience of Mexico, in N. America.

TRINIDAD Channel, has the island of Tobago on the N. W. and that of Trinidad on the south.

TRINIDAD, or *Trinity*, a town of New-Granada, and Terra Firma, in S. America, about 23 miles N. E. of St. Fe.

TRINITY Bay, on the east side of Newfoundland Island, between lat. 47 53 30, and 48 37 N.

TRINITY Port, a large bay of Martinico Island, in the West-Indies, formed on the south-east by Point Caravelle.

TRINITY Isle lies near the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, eastward of York Islands. S. lat. 50 37.

TRINITY Isle, the north-easternmost of the small islands on the south-east coast of the peninsula of Alaska, on the N. W. coast of N. America, N. E. of Foggy Islands.

TRIO, a cape on the coast of Brazil, S. America.

TRISTO, a bay on the north coast of S. America, is W. S. W. of the river Turiano. It has good anchorage and is well sheltered from the swell of the sea.

TRIVIGILLO Bay, in the Gulf of Honduras, or south shore of the Gulf of Mexico, is within the Island of Pines. Dulce river lies a little to the west.

TROCADIE, a small island on the N. coast of the Island of St. John's, lying off the mouth of Shimene Port, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

TROIS RIVIERES, a bay at the east end of the above-mentioned Island of St. John's, and west of Cape Breton Island. Three streams fall into it from different directions; hence its name. N. lat. 46 5, W. long. 62 15.

TROIS RIVIERES, or the *Three Rivers*, or *Treble River*, a town of Lower Canada, settled by the French in 1610; and is so called from the junction of three waters a little below the town where they fall into the river St. Lawrence. The town stands on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, at that part of the river called Lake St. Pierre. It is but thinly inhabited; is commodiously situated for the fur trade, and was formerly the seat of the French government, and the grand mart to which the natives resorted. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, about 50 miles south-west of Quebec. The inhabitants are mostly rich,

rich, and have elegant, well furnished houses, and the country round wears a fine appearance. N. lat. 46 51, W. long. 75 15.

TROMPEAUR, Cape, del Enganna, or *False Cape*, is the easternmost point, of the island of St. Domingo. N. lat. 18 25, W. long. from Paris 71.

TROPIC Keys, are small islands or rocks, on the north of Crab Island, and off the east coast of Porto Rico Island. A number of tropic birds breed here, which are a species never seen but between the tropics.

TROQUES, a bay at the southern extremity of the eastern part of Lake Huron, separated from Matchudoch Bay on the N. E. by a broad promontory.

TROQUVA, an island on the north coast of S. America, in the mouth of a small bay near Cape Seco, a short way S. E. from the east point of the bay or river Taratura.

TROU JACOB, on the south side of the island of St. Domingo. From this to Cape Beate, or Cape a Foux, the shore is rocky.

TROU, LE, a settlement in the northern part of the French division of the island of St. Domingo. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E. of Ouanaminthe, and 2 S. E. of Limonade. N. lat. 19 35, W. long. from Paris 74 22.

TROY, a post-town of New-York, Renfelaer co. 6 miles north of Albany, 3 S. of Lansingburg city, and 271 from Philadelphia. The township of Troy is bounded E. by Peterburg, and was taken from Rensselaerwyck township, and incorporated in 1791. In 1796, 550 of the inhabitants were electors. Seven years ago, the site of the flourishing village of Troy was covered with flocks and herds, and the spot on which a school, containing 160 scholars, is now erected, was then probably a sheepfold. The school is under the direction of 3 schoolmasters, and is a very promising seminary.

TRURO, a town of Nova-Scotia, situated in Halifax co. at the head of the Basin of Minas, opposite to, and 3 miles southerly of, Onslow; 40 miles N. by W. of Halifax, and 40 from Pictou. It was settled by the North-Irish, some Scotch, and the descendants of North-Irish. Through this town runs the river called by the Indians Shubbenacadie, navigable for boats to within 9 miles of Fort Sackville.

TRURO, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Barnstable county, lies between lat. 41 57, and 42 4 N. and between long. 70 4 and 70 13 W. It is on the easternmost part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 57 miles S. E. of Boston, in a straight line, but as the road runs it is 112, and 40 from the court-house of Barnstable. It is the *Pamet* of the Indians, and after its settlement in 1700 was some time called *Dangerfield*; it was incorporated under its present name in 1709, and contains 1,193 inhabitants. Only one family of Indians remained a few years since, and lived on *Pamet Point*. In the valley called *Great-Hollow*, a creek sets up from the bay, at the mouth of which is a tide harbour. The other landing-places are of small note. *Pamet Harbour* is about 100 yards wide at the mouth, but is wider within; and if repaired would be of public utility. It lies above 3 leagues S. E. of Cape-Cod harbour. The hill on which the meeting-house stands branches from the high land of Cape-Cod, well known to seamen. The mountain of clay in Truro, in the midst of sandy hills, seems to have been placed there by the God of Nature, to serve as a foundation for a light-house, which if erected might save the lives of thousands, and millions of property. The soil of Truro is, in most places, sandy, like Provincetown; and the inhabitants derive their principal subsistence from the sea, which here abounds with vast variety of fish. Great part of their corn and vegetables are procured from Boston and the neighbouring towns. Two inhabitants of Truro, Captains David Smith and Gamaliel Collings, were the first who adventured to Falkland Islands in pursuit of whales. This voyage, which was crowned with success, was undertaken in 1774, by the advice of Admiral Montague of the British navy. The whalemens of Truro now visit the coast of Guinea and Brazil. Many of the masters of ships employed from Boston and other ports, are natives of Truro. The elderly men and small boys remain at home to cultivate the ground; the rest are at sea $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the year. The women are generally employed in spinning, weaving knitting, &c.

TRUXILLO, a bay, harbour, and town, at the bottom of St. Giles's Bay, on the coast of Honduras, in the gulf of that

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that name. The bay is about 6 miles broad, being deep and secure, and defended by a castle; but it has little trade. The town stands about a league from the North Sea, between two rivers, the mouths of which, with some islands before them, form the harbour. The country is exceedingly fruitful in corn and grapes, and notwithstanding the heat of the climate, very populous. The city is defended by a thick wall towards the sea, and is inaccessible but by a narrow, steep ascent. The castle joins to the wall, and stands on a hill. Behind the city are high mountains. It lies 300 miles N. E. of Amapalla. N. lat. 15 20, W. long. 85 56.

TRUXILLO, the first diocese in the audience of Lima, in Peru.

TRUXILLO, a bay or harbour, and one of the principal cities of the province of the same name in Peru, is 11 leagues from Chocope, and 80 N. W. of Lima; and according to Ulloa, the city lies in lat. 8 6 3 S. and long. 77 30 W. It stands in the valley of Chimo, on a small river, about half a league from the sea; is surrounded with a brick wall, and from its circuit may be classed among cities of the third order. Two leagues to the northward is the port of Guanchaco, the channel of its trade. The houses make an elegant appearance, being generally of brick, with stately balconies and superb porticos.

TRUXILLO, or *Nuestra Señora de la Paz*, a town of New-Granada (Venezuela) and Terra Firma, in S. America, 125 miles south of Maracaibo Lake; on the southernmost bank of which lake is a village, called Truxillo, dependent on this city. The city is in lat. 9 21 N. and long. 69 15 W.

TRYON Mountains, in N. Carolina, lie N. W. of the town of Salisbury, on the borders of the State of Tennessee.

TUAPE, the chief town of the division of Senora, in New-Mexico.

TUBAI, a small island, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 4 or 5 leagues to the N. by W. or N. N. W. from Bolabola. S. lat. 16 12, W. long. 151 44.

TUCAPE, on the coast of Chili, and the W. side of S. America, is on the S. Atlantic Ocean, 10 leagues N. N. E. from Rio Imperial, and 10 to the island of Santa Maria, or St. Mary.

TUCKABATCHEES, a town of the Creek nation of Indians.

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TUCKAHOE Creek, in Maryland, Talbot co. a branch of Choptank river.

TUCKERTON, the port of entry for the district of Little Egg Harbour, in the State of New-Jersey.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America, so called from a tribe of Indians, and in the S. W. division of Paraguay. It is bounded N. partly by Los Chicas, in Peru, and partly by Chaco; S. by Cayo and Pampas; E. by Paraguay Proper, and Rio de la Plata; and W. by St. Jago, in Chili, and the S. end of Chicas; extending itself from Rio Vermejo to Rio Quarto, almost from lat. 24 to 34 south, and from E. to W. where broadest, from the river Salado to the ridge of the Cordillera, separating it from Chili, almost from long. 62 to 69 30 W. The climate is healthy and temperate. The lands are rich and well cultivated, especially towards Chili, with some desert cantons towards the Magellanic side. Its two principal rivers are Dolce and Salado, that is, the sweet and salt ones; besides innumerable smaller streams. The natives are somewhat civilized by the Spaniards, and cover themselves with their woollen and cotton manufactures, and live in villages.

TUCUYO, a town of New-Granada, and Terra Firma, in N. America. It stands in a valley of the same name, every where surrounded by mountains. The air is very healthy, and the soil fruitful, and a river divides the place. It is 200 miles S. of Maracaibo city. N. lat. 7 10, W. long. 68 36.

TUFTONBOROUGH, a town of New-Hampshire, in Strafford co. situated on the N. E. side of Lake Winipiseogee, adjoining Wolfborough, containing 109 inhabitants.

TUGELO River, in Georgia, is the main branch of Savannah river. The other great branch is Keowee, which joining with the other, 15 miles N. W. of the northern boundary of Wilke's co. form the Savannah. Some branches of the Tugelo rise in the State of Tennessee. A respectable traveller relates that in ten minutes, having walked his horse moderately, he tasted of Tugelo, Apalachicola, and Hiwassee rivers.

TUICHTENOONA Creek, in the State of New-York, is 16 miles above Schenectady. E. of the creek is a curious Indian inscription.

TULLY, one of the military townships

ships of Onondago co. New-York, having Sempronius on the west, and Fabius on the east. It is within the jurisdiction of Pompey, and lies 29 miles S. E. of the ferry on Cayuga Lake.

TULPEHOCKEN, a branch of the Schuylkill, which empties into that river at Reading. Also, the name of a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster co. 6 miles west of Middletown, and 65 north-west of Philadelphia. Tulpehocken creek or river, and Quitapahilla, lead within 4 miles of each other. The water communication between Schuylkill and Susquehannah must be formed over a tract of country of about 40 miles in extent, from river to river, in a straight line; but about 60 miles as the navigation must go. This tract is cut by the above 2 creeks. The bottom of the canal, through which the navigation must pass, will not here rise more than 30 feet above the level of the head waters of the above 2 creeks; nor so much as 200 feet above the level of the waters of Susquehannah or Schuylkill.

TUMBEZ, a town in the road to Lima and Peru, in South-America, 7 leagues from Salto, a place for landing of goods consigned to this place, and in lat. 3 12 16 S. Near this town is a river of the same name, which empties into the bay of Guayaquil. It has near 70 cane houses.

TUMBLING Dam, on Delaware river, is about 22 miles above Trenton.

TUNBRIDGE, a township of Vermont, Orange co. 12 miles west of Thetford. It contains 487 inhabitants.

TUNIA, a city of New-Granada, in Terra Firma.

TUNJA, a town of New-Granada and Terra Firma, in South-America. Near it are mines of gold and emeralds. The air is temperate, and the soil fruitful. It is about 30 miles south-west of Truxillo. N. lat. 4 31, W. long. 72 10.

TUNKERS. See *Ephrata*.

TUNKHANNOCK, a township and creek in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania. The creek is a water of Susquehannah.

TUPINAMBAs, the name of a famous nation who inhabited Brazil on its first discovery by the Portuguese. They left their chief abode about Rio de Janeiro, and wandered up to the parts near the Amazon, where the Tapayos are now the descendants of that brave people. Their migration and history are fully described by Father Dacunha.

TURA Bamba, a spacious plain of Peru, in South-America, at the extremity of which stands the city of Quito. To this plain there is a road from Guayaquil.

TURBET, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehannah river. See *Northumberland County*.

TURIANO, a river on the north coast of South-America, 3 leagues to the east of the islands Barbarata. Near it is a salt pond which furnishes all the coast with salt, and there is harbour and road for ships to ride in.

TURKISH Islands, a group of little islands, called also *Ananus*, since they are the islands of *Don Diego Luengo*, thus called by him who discovered them. They are more than 30 leagues north of Point Isabelique, on the north coast of the island of St. Domingo.

TURKEY, a small town of New-Jersey, Essex co. 14 miles north-westerly of Elizabeth-Town, and 179 north-east of Philadelphia.

TURKEY Foot, in Youghiogany river, is the point of junction of the great S. Branch, Little Crofings from the south-east, and N. Branch from the northward. It is 35 miles from the mouth of the river, 22 miles S. S. W. of Berlin, in Pennsylvania, and 36 north-east of Morgantown. N. lat. 39 44.

TURKEY Point, a promontory on the north side of Lake Erie, lies opposite to Presque Isle, on the south side, about 50 miles across.

TURKEY Point, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, is a point of land formed by the waters of the bay on the north-west, and those of Elk river on the south-east. It is about 15½ miles south-west of Elkton, and 44 north-east of Annapolis. Here the British army landed, in August, 1777, before they advanced to Philadelphia.

TURKS Islands, several small islands in the West-Indies, about 35 leagues north-east of the island of St. Domingo, and about 60 to the south-east of Crooked Island. The Bermudians frequently come hither and make a great quantity of salt, and the ships which sail from St. Domingo commonly pass within sight of them. N. lat. 21 18, W. long. 71 5.

TURNER, a township of the District of Maine, Cumberland co. on the west bank of Androscoggin river, which divides it from Green in Lincoln co. It was incorporated in 1786, contains 349 inhabitants.

inhabitants; and lies 172 miles north of Boston, and 31 south-west of Hallowell.

TURTLE Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, is nearly a league long, and not half so broad. It is surrounded by a reef of coral rocks, that have no foundations without them. S. lat. 19 49, W. long. 177 57.

TURTLE Creek, in Pennsylvania, a small stream which empties through the E. bank of Monongahela river, about 12 miles from the mouth of that river, at Pittsburg. At the head of this creek, General Braddock engaged a party of Indians, the 9th of July, 1755, on his way to Fort du Quebec, now Pittsburg, where he was repulsed, himself killed, his army put to flight, and the remains of the army brought off the field by the address and courage of Colonel, afterwards General Washington.

TURTLE River, in Georgia, empties into St. Simon's Sound, and its bar has a sufficiency of water for the largest vessel that swims. At its mouth is the town of Brunswick, which has a noble and capacious harbour. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet built. The lands on the banks of this river are said to be excellent.

TURY, a river on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, 40 leagues E. S. E. of the river Cayta. The island of St. John lies just off the river's mouth, and makes a very good harbour on the inside of it. But the passage both in and out, is difficult, and no pilots are to be had.

TUSCALOMSA, a river of W. Florida. See *Pearl River*.

TUSCARORA Creek, a small stream of Pennsylvania, which empties through the S. W. bank of Juniatta river, 12 miles south-eastward of Lewistown.

TUSCARORA Villages, lie a mile from each other, 4 miles from Queensstown, in Upper Canada, containing together about 40 decayed houses. Vestiges of ancient fortifications are visible in this neighbourhood. The Indian houses are about 12 feet square; many of them are wholly covered with bark, others have the walls of logs, in the same manner as the first settlers among white people built their huts, having chimnies in which they keep comfortable fires. Many of them, however, retain the ancient custom of having the fire in the centre of the house. The lands in the vicinity are of a good quality.

TUSCARORAS, a tribe of Indians in

the State of New-York. They migrated from North-Carolina, about the year 1712, and were adopted by the Oneidas, with whom they have since lived, on the supposition that they were originally the same tribe, from an affinity which there is in their language. They now consist of about 400 souls, their village is between Kahnawolohale and New-Stockbridge, on Tuscarora or Oneida Creek. They receive an annuity of about 400 dollars from the United States.

TUSKARAWI, the ancient name of a head water of Muskingum river. It is also called Tuscarawas.

TUTAPAN, a large town on the W. coast of New-Mexico, in the N. Pacific Ocean. From the river Sacatulca, the high and rugged land extends N. W. 25 leagues.

TWELVE ISLES, or *Twelve Apostles*, lies on the S. side of Lake Superior, and on the S. side of the mouth of West Bay.

TWENTY MILE Creek, an eastern branch of Tombigbee river, in Georgia, which runs first a S. by E. course, then turns to the S. W. Its mouth lies in about lat. 33 33 N. and long. 88 W.

TWENTY FIVE MILE Pond, a settlement in Lincoln co. District of Maine. See *Titcomb*.

TWIGHTWEES, a tribe of Indians, in the N. W. Territory, inhabiting near Miami river and Fort. Warriors 200. See *Warwiachtones*.

TYBEE Island, on the coast of Georgia, lies at the mouth of Savannah river, to the southward of the bar. It is very pleasant, with a beautiful creek to the W. of it, where a ship of any burden may lie safe at anchor. A light-house stands on the island, 80 feet high, and in lat. 32 N. and long. 81 10 W. The light-house is 7 miles E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Savannah, and 6 S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. from Port Royal.

TYBOINE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county.

TYGART'S Valley, in Pennsylvania, lies on Monongahela river.

TYGER, a small river of S. Carolina, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and, taking a S. E. course nearly parallel to Enoree river, empties into Broad river, 5 miles above the Enoree.

TYNGBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. on Merrimack river, 31 miles north of Boston.

TYRINGHAM,

TYRINGHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. It contains 1397 inhabitants, lies 14 miles from the three town, and 140 west of Boston.

TYRONE, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York co. the other in that of Cumberland.

TYRREL, a maritime county of Edenton district, N. Carolina; bounded N. by Roanoke river and Albemarle Sound, and south by Beaufort. It is generally a low, flat, and swampy country, and contains 4744 inhabitants, including 1176 slaves.

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UCAH, *Port*, on the N. W. Coast of North-America, is situated on Washington's Island, south of Port Geyer, and north of Port Sturgis. At its mouth are Needham's Isles. The middle of the entrance of this bay is in lat. 52 25 N.

UCAYALA River, a south branch of Amazon river.

UCHE, an Indian town situated on the Chata Uche river. It is situated, according to Bartram, on a vast plain, and is the largest, most compact, and best situated Indian town he ever saw. The habitations are large, and neatly built; the walls of the houses are constructed of a wooden frame, then lathed and plastered inside and out with a reddish well tempered clay or mortar, which gives them the appearance of red brick walls; and the roofs are neatly covered with cypress bark, or shingles. The town appears populous and thriving, full of youth and young children; and is supposed to contain about 1500 inhabitants. They are able to muster 500 gun-men or warriors. Their national language is radically different from the Creek or Muscogulge tongue, and is called the Savanna or Savanuca tongue. It is said to be the same or a dialect of the Shawanese. Although in confederacy with the Creeks, they do not mix with them; and are of importance enough to excite the jealousy of the whole Muscogulge confederacy, and are usually at variance, yet are wise enough to unite against a common enemy to support the interest of the general Creek confederacy.

ULISTEA, one of the Society Islands

in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 7 or 8 leagues from the island of Huaheine, at S. W. by W. There are 9 uninhabited islands west of it. The south end lies in lat. 16 55 S. and long. 151 20 W.

ULLOA, or *St. John de Ulloa*, near the west shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

ULSTER, a mountainous and hilly county of New-York, containing all that part of the State bounded easterly by the middle of Hudson's river, southerly by the county of Orange, westerly by the State of Pennsylvania, and the west branch of Delaware river, and northerly by the county of Albany. In 1790, it contained 29,397 inhabitants, including 2,906 slaves. In 1796, there were 4,429 of the inhabitants qualified to be electors. It is divided into 16 townships. Chief town, Kingston. A part of this county and that of Otsego, were erected into a separate county, January, 1797.

ULYSSES, one of the military townships in Onondago co. New-York, situated at the southern end of Cayuga Lake, having Hector on the west, and Dryden on the east, which last township is included within the jurisdiction of Ulysses, which was incorporated in 1794. In 1796, 38 of the inhabitants were electors.

UMBAGOG, a large lake of New-Hampshire, next in size to Lake Winnipiseogee. It lies in Grafton co. and a small part of it in the District of Maine.

UNADILLA, a river of the State of New-York, called also *Tianaderha*, runs southward, and joining the Main Branch, forms Chenengo river.

UNADILLA, a township of New-York, Otsego co. on the northern side of the main branch of Chenengo river. It is about 110 miles south-west of Albany; and, in 1796, 502 of its inhabitants were electors. In the same year, the townships of Suffrage, Otsego, and Butternuts, were taken from this township, and incorporated.

UNAKA Mountain. See *Tennessee*.

UNAMI, a tribe of the Delaware Indians, considered to be the head of that nation.

UNDERHILL, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. 12 miles east of Colchester, and contains 65 inhabitants.

UNION, a county of South-Carolina, Pinckney district, containing 7,693 inhabitants, of whom 6,430 are whites, and 1,215 slaves. It sends two representatives

tentatives and one senator to the State legislature. Chief town, Pinckneyville.

UNION, a rocky township in Tolland co. Connecticut, west of Woodstock; and about 12 miles N. E. of Tolland.

UNION, a township of the District of Maine, Lincoln co. containing 200 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1786, and lies 290 miles from Boston.

UNION, a post-town of the State of New-York, Tioga co. on the N. side of Susquehannah river, and west of the mouth of the Chenengo, 122 miles S. E. by E. of Williamsburg, on Genessee river, 24 E. N. E. of Athens, or Tioga Point, 92 S. W. of Cooperstown, and 340 N. by W. of Philadelphia. In 1796, there were in the township, 284 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

UNION River, or *Plantation No. 6*, in the District of Maine, is situated in Hancock co. 25 miles N. E. of Penobscot.

UNION River, in the county of Hancock, District of Maine, empties into Blue Hill Bay, on the E. side of Penobscot Bay. Long-Island, in this bay, is in lat. 44 25, and long. 67 45.

UNION-TOWN, a post-town of Pennsylvania, Fayette co. on Redstone Creek. It contains a church, a stone gaol, and a brick court-house, and about 80 dwelling-houses. Near it are two valuable merchant mills. It is the seat of the county courts, and is 14 miles S. by E. of Brownville, where Redstone Creek enters the Monongahela, 58 miles S. of Pittsburg, 24 N. E. of Morgantown, in Virginia, and 327 W. of Philadelphia.

UNITAS, a village of N. Carolina, situated at the head of Gargal's Creek.

UNITED STATES. The United States of America occupy, perhaps, the 39th part of the habitable globe, and the 199th part of the whole. They are classed in 3 grand divisions.

I. *The New-England, or Eastern; or Northern States, viz.*

VERMONT,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
MASSACHUSETTS, including the
DISTRICT OF MAINE,
RHODE-ISLAND, and
CONNECTICUT.

II. *The Middle States.*

NEW-YORK,
NEW-JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE, and
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

II H h

III. *The Southern States.*

MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA,
KENTUCKY,
NORTH-CAROLINA,
TENNESSEE,
SOUTH-CAROLINA, and
GEORGIA.

These grand divisions, as also the different States, have been already described; to which we refer the reader. The territory of the United States is in length 1,250 miles, and in breadth 1040, lying between 31 and 46 N. lat. and between 64 and 96 W. long: from London; bounded north and east by British America, or the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and New-Brunswick; south-east by the Atlantic Ocean; south by East and West Florida, and west by the river Mississippi. According to Mr. Hetchins, it contains, by computation, a million of square miles, in which are

640,000,000 acres

Deduct for water 51,000,000

Acres of land in the }
United States } 589,000,000

The largest rivers that border upon, or pass through the United States, are Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee, on the west side of the Alleghany Mountains; and the Alatomaha, Savannah, Santee, Cape Fear, Roanoke, James, Patowmac, Susquehannah, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Androscoggin, Kennebeck, and Penobscot, whose general courses are from north-west and north, to S. E. and south, and which empty into the Atlantic Ocean. The United States embrace some of the largest lakes in the world. The most remarkable lie in a chain along their northern boundary upon the Canada line, and are lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Champlaine, George, Memphremagog, Winipisogee, and Unibagoo. The most remarkable swamps are Ouaquaphenogaw, or Eknanfanoka, nearly 300 miles in circumference in the State of Georgia; the two Dismals in North-Carolina, of immense extent, each containing a large lake in its centre; and Buffalo Swamp, in the north-western parts of Pennsylvania. The principal mountains in the United States are Agamenticus, in Maine; the White Mountains and Monadnock, in New-Hampshire; Wachusett, in Massachusetts; the Green Mountains,

tains,

tains, in Vermont; and the Alleghany Mountains, about 900 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth. The face of the country, generally speaking, is agreeably variegated with plains and mountains, vales and hills. New-England is an uneven, hilly and rocky country. A broad space, including all the branches of the Alleghany Mountains, commencing at Hudson's river in New-York, and extending circuitously south-westerly through all the States westward and southward, Delaware excepted, is mountainous. Eastward of these mountains, quite to the sea-coast, a border of from 60 to 100 miles, and sometimes more, in breadth, is a remarkably level country, and in the southern States free of stone. West of this range of mountains, is a fine, and charmingly diversified country, well watered, fertile, temperate, and increasing in population with unexampled rapidity. Every species of soil that the earth affords may be found in the United States; and all the various kinds of fruits, grain, pulse, and garden plants and roots which are found in Europe; besides a great variety of native vegetable productions. Tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax, and hemp, are among the principal productions of the United States. The United States constitute what may, with strict propriety, be called a REPUBLIC. It consists of 16 separate, independent States, having governors, constitutions and laws of their own, united under a general, federal constitution of government, administered by an elective head, and by a proportionate number of representatives of the people from all the States. The merchants of this country carry on an extensive foreign trade with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, United Netherlands, Great-Britain, Austrian Netherlands and Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, in Europe—with Morocco, and several other parts of Africa—with China, and various Asiatic countries, and the East-India Islands—with the West-Indies, and the N. W. coast of N. America. The principal articles exported are fish, lumber, live stock, beef, pork, flour, wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, rice, indigo, flax-seed, pot and pearl ashes, iron, &c. The exports of the year ending Sept. 30, 1796, amounted to 67,064,097 dollars. Six years before, the value of

exports was but about 18 millions of dollars. The tea imported into the United States in 1791, directly from China, was 2,601,852 lbs. and the price in Philadelphia 33 per cent. lower than in London, the drawback deducted. The export of salted beef and pork, in 1791, was 66,000 barrels. The fishing trade of the United States is rendered peculiarly important as a means of defence or of annoying the commerce of hostile nations, from the circumstance that the Republic has not yet adopted a naval establishment. The fishermen, while that continues to be the case, may be transmuted by war immediately into a corps of privateersmen, and their ships into private vessels of war; because the navy of any hostile nation will suspend the fisheries, as long as there is no naval force to oppose them. The amazing importance of the fisheries to the United States is evident from an inspection of the records of only the two counties of Suffolk and Essex, which comprise the sea-ports of Boston, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Ipswich, Newbury-Port, Gloucester, and Haverhill. It appears that there were taken, brought in, and labelled, in the maritime court of these two counties, during the late war, 1,095 vessels with their cargoes; and 13 cargoes taken from such ships as had been abandoned after capture; making in the whole 1108. It has been stated by a British premier, in the British House of Commons, that the number of vessels belonging to Great-Britain in 1774, was 6,219 sail; of which, 3,908 were British built, and 2,311 American built. Thus above a sixth part of all their vessels were brought in as prizes by them into the ports of the United States, with cargoes of great value, composed of every species of military and domestic supply, in a season of the utmost emergency. It is likewise conjectured by well informed persons that 55 per cent. of all the captures was made by the people of Massachusetts. The capital ports for large ships, in the United States stand thus ranked, Newport, in Rhode-Island; Portland, in the District of Maine; and New-York. Several important branches of manufactures have grown up and flourished with a rapidity which surprises; affording an encouraging assurance of success in future attempts. Of these the following are the most considerable, viz. of *Skins*—tanned and

and tawed leathers, dressed skins, shoes, boots, and slippers, harness and saddlery of all kinds, portmanteaus and trunks, leather breeches, gloves, muffs and tip-pets, parchment and glue. Of *Iron*—bar and sheet iron, steel, nail-rod, and nails, implements of husbandry, stoves, pots, and other household utensils, the steel and iron work of carriages and for ship-building, anchors, scale-beams and weights, and various tools of artificers; arms of all kinds. Of *Wood*—ships, cabinet wares, and turnery, wool and cotton cards, and other machinery for manufactures and husbandry, mathematical instruments, coopers' wares of every kind. Of *Flax and Hemp*—cables, sail-cloth, cordage, twine and pack-thread. Of *Clay*—bricks and coarse tiles, and potters' wares. Ardent spirits and malt liquors. Writing and printing paper, sheathing and wrapping paper, pasteboards, fullers' or press papers, and paper hangings. Books. Hats of fur and wool, and mixtures of both. Women's stuff and silk shoes. Refined sugars. Chocolate. Oil of animals and feeds. Soap, spermaceti and tallow candles; copper and brass wares; particularly utensils for distillers, sugar refiners, and brewers; andirons and other articles for household use; clocks, philosophical apparatus; tin wares of almost all kinds for ordinary use; carriages of all kinds; snuff, smoaking and chewing tobacco; starch, and hair-powder; lampblack, and other painters' colours; printers' ink, magnesia, gunpowder. Besides the manufactures of these articles, which are carried on as regular trades, and have attained to a considerable degree of maturity, there is a vast scene of household manufacturing, which contributes very largely to the supply of the community. Religion here, is placed on its proper basis, without the feeble and unwarranted aid of the civil power, and is left to be supported by its own evidence, by the lives of its professors, and by the almighty care of its Divine Author. The following denominations of Christians are more or less numerous, viz. Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed Church, Baptists, Quakers, Methodists, Roman Catholics, German Lutherans, German Calvinists, Moravians or United Brethren of the Episcopal church, Tinkers, Mennonists, Universalists, and Shakers.

There are a few Jews; and many who reject revealed religion as unnecessary, inconvenient, and fabulous, and plead the sufficiency of natural religion. In 1790, there were about 3,950,000 inhabitants in the United States; 697,697 of whom were slaves. The present number is probably above four millions and a half, made up of almost all the different nations of Europe, but principally of the descendants of the English nation. The military strength of this country lies in a well disciplined militia of about 900,000 brave and independent freemen, and an army of about 3 or 4,000 men to defend the frontiers of the Union, and to man the several fortresses in the different parts of the United States. The sum voted by Congress to support the naval and military establishment of the United States for 1796 was 1,818,873 dollars. The civil list is about 300,000 dollars annually. See *America, North-America, &c.*

UNITY, a settlement in Lincoln co. District of Maine, between the West Ponds, 7 or 8 miles west of Sidney, opposite to Vassalborough, and 15 miles north-west of Hallowell. It lies on Sandy river, about 16 miles from its mouth.

UNITY, a township of New-Hampshire, situated in Cheshire co. a few miles north-east of Charleston. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 538 inhabitants.

UNITY Town, in Montgomery co. Maryland, lies 2 or 3 miles from Patuxent river, 11 from Montgomery courthouse, and 24 northerly of the city of Washington.

UPATCHAWANAN, or *Teniscamain*, a Canadian settlement in N. America, in lat. 47 17 30 north.

UPPER ALLOWAYS Creek, in Salem co. New-Jersey.

UPPER BALD EAGLE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Mifflin county.

UPPER DISTRICT, a division of Georgia, which contains the counties of Montgomery, Washington, Hancock, Greene, Franklin, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Wilkes, Warren, Columbia, and Richmond.

UPPER DUBLIN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county.

UPPER FREEHOLD, a township of New-Jersey, Monmouth co. adjoining to Burlington and Middlesex counties on the north and south-west, and Freehold

hold on the east. It contains 5,442 inhabitants.

UPPER GREAT MONADNOCK, in the township of Lenington, in the north-east corner of Vermont, on Connecticut river.

UPPER HANOVER, a township of Pennsylvania, Montgomery county.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, a post-town of Maryland, 16 miles south-east of Bladensburg, 15 north-east of Piscataway, and 162 south-west of Philadelphia.

UPPER MILFORD, a township of Pennsylvania, Northampton county.

UPPER PENN'S NECK, a township of New-Jersey, Salem county.

UPPER SAURA, a place in North-Carolina, on Dan river, about 200 miles from Halifax.

UPPER SAVAGE *Islands*, in Hudson's Bay. N. lat. 62 32 30, W. long. 70 48.

UPTON, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. containing 900 inhabitants, dispersed on 13,000 acres of land, favourable for orcharding, pasturage and grafs. It is west of Sherburne in Middlesex co. 15 miles south-east of Worcester, and 38 south-west of Boston.

UPRIGHT *Bay*, near the west end of the Straits of Magellan. S. lat. 53 8, W. long. 75 35.

URACHO, a river, on the east coast of South-America, is 18 leagues W. N. W. of Caurora river.

URAGUA, a province in the east division of Paraguay, in South-America, whose chief town is Los Royes.

URANO, a river on the north coast of S. America, which enters the ocean abreast of the westernmost of the Peritas Islands, about 3 leagues westward of Comana Bay. It only admits small boats and canoes. Otchier Bay is to the west of it.

URBANNA, a small post-town of Virginia, Middlesex co. on the south-west tide of Rappahannock river, 22 miles from Stingray Point, at the mouth of the river, 73 south-east of Frederickburg, 73 east by south of Richmond, 28 from Tappahannock, and 291 from Philadelphia. Wheat is shipped from this to Europe, and Indian corn, &c. to New-England, Nova-Scotia, and the West-Indies.

URVAIG, or *Urvaiga*, a province of South-America; bounded by Guayra on the north, the mouth of Rio de la

Plata on the south, the captainry of del Rey on the east, and Parana on the west, from which it is divided by the river of that name. Its extent is from lat. 25 to 33 20 south; the length from north-east to south-east being somewhat above 210 leagues, and the breadth from east to west, where broadest, 130, but much narrower in other parts. It is divided by the river Urvaiga, or Uruguay, into the east and west parts. This river runs above 400 leagues, the upper part with a prodigious noise among rocks and stones, and falls into the La Plata almost opposite to Buenos Ayres.

USTAYANTHO *Lake*. See *Uisayantho*.

UTAWAS, a river which divides Upper and Lower Canada, and falls into Jesus Lake, 118 miles south-west of Quebec. It receives the waters of Timiskamain 360 miles from its mouth: 85 miles above it is called Montreal river.

UTRECHT, *New*, a township of New-York, King's co. Long-Island. It has a Dutch church, and contains 562 inhabitants; of whom 76 are electors, and 206 are slaves. It is 7 or 8 miles southward of New-York city.

UXBRIDGE, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 41 miles south-west of Boston. It was taken from Mendon, and incorporated in 1727, and Northbridge was afterwards taken from it. It contains 180 dwelling-houses, and 1,308 inhabitants. It is bounded south by the State of Rhode-Island. Not far from Shoe-log Pond, in the south-west part of the town, there is an iron mine which is improved to considerable advantage.

V

VACCAS, *Cays*, one of the Tortugas, or Florida Keys, to the eastward of Bahia Honda; the distance between them is 4 leagues, and the coast in its direction turns to the northward. On the S. side of Cayo Vaccas, about 8 miles from the W. end, there are wells of fresh water. A thick range of isles go by this name. Bahia Honda is in lat. 24 35 N.

VACCA, called also the *Cow's*, or *Neat's Tongue*, a low point on the W. coast of Chili, in S. America, which bounds the bay of Tonguey to the westward.

VACHE, or *Cow's Island*, lies on the south coast of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues long, and in the broadest part a league and a half, from N. to S. The S. point is 3 leagues E. of Point Abacou; and in lat. $18^{\circ} 4'$ N. and long. from Paris $76^{\circ} 2'$ W. It has a very good soil, with 2 or 3 tolerable ports, and lies very conveniently for trade with the Spanish colonies on the continent, and with Cayenne. The seamen call this Ash Island, a corruption from Vash, as it is pronounced.

VACH ET LE TORREAU, or *Cow and Bull Rocks*, on the south coast of Newfoundland Island, are about a mile S. E. of Cape St. Mary, which is the point between the deep bay of Placentia on the W. and St. Mary's Bay on the east. They are fair above water, but there are others near them which lurk under water.

VAE'S Island, *Antony*, a small island on the E. coast of Brazil, in S. America. It lies to the southward of the sandy Recife, and opposite to it, which is joined to the continent by a bridge.

VAISEAUX Island, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Mexico. See *Skip Island*.

VALADOLID, or *Valladolid*, called by the Indians *Comayagua*, is the chief city of the province of Honduras, in New Spain. It is the seat of the Governor, and is a bishop's see suffragant of Mexico, since the year 1553. It is seated on a plain, 30 miles W. of the Gulf of Honduras, 170° S. W. of Truxillo, and 65° S. E. of Merida. N. lat. $14^{\circ} 10'$, W. long. $51^{\circ} 21'$.

VALDIVIA. See *Baldivia*.

VALENCIA, a town in the province of Caracas, on Terra Firma, South-America, about 80 miles N. of Baraquicimeto, and 250 W. of Cumana. N. lat. 10° , W. long. 67° .

VALLEY Forge, a place on Schuylkill river, 15 miles from Philadelphia. Here General Washington remained with his army, in huts, during the winter of 1777, after the British had taken possession of that city.

VALPARAISO, a large and populous town of Chili, in South-America, having a harbour forming the port of St. Jago, in lat. $33^{\circ} 2'$ S. and long. $77^{\circ} 29'$ W. It is 390 miles E. of the island of Juan Fernandez. It carries on a considerable trade with the port of Callao.

VANCOUVER'S Fort, in Kentucky, stands at the junction of the two branches of Big Sandy river, 20 miles N. of Harmar's Station.

VAN DYKES, *Jest and Little*, two of the smaller Virgin Islands, situated to the N. W. of Tortola. N. lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$, W. long. $63^{\circ} 15'$.

VANNSTOWN, in the country of the Cherokees, lies on a branch of Alabama river.

VASE River, *Au*, empties into the Mississippi from the N. E. 3 miles below the Great Rock, about 55° N. W. by N. of the mouth of the Ohio, and about the same distance N. W. of Fort Massac. It is navigable into the N. W. Territory about 60 miles, through a rich country, abounding in extensive natural meadows, and numberless herds of buffaloe, deer, &c. It is about eight miles above Cape St. Antonio.

VASSALBOROUGH, a post-town of the District of Maine, in Lincoln co. on Kennebeck river, half way between Hallowell and Winslow, 204 miles N. by E. of Boston, and 551 from Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1771, and contains 1,240 inhabitants.

VAUCLIN Bay, on the east coast of the island of Martinico. Vauclin Point forms the south side of Louis Bay, on the east coast of the same island.

VAVAOO, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. It is about two days sail from Hapae.

VEALTOWN, a village of New-Jersey, near Baskenridge, about 7 miles south-westerly of Morristown.

VEAU, *Anse a*, a village on the north side of the south peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 5 leagues west by north of Miragoane, $4\frac{1}{2}$ eastward of Petit Trou, and 19° north-east of Les Cayes.

VEGA, or *Conception de la Vega Real*, a town in the north-east part of the island of St. Domingo, on the road from St. Domingo city to Daxabon. It is situated near the head of Yuna river, which empties into the bay of Samana; 12 leagues north-west by west of Cotuy, and about 38° easterly of Daxavon, or Daxabon. It stands on a beautiful plain among the mountains, on the very spot where *Guarionex*, cacique of the kingdom of Magua, had resided. In 1494, or 1495, the settlement of this town was begun by Columbus. Eight years after, it had become a city of importance, and some times during the year, there were

240,000 crowns in gold, minted at this place. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1564.

VEGA, *St. Jago de la*. See *Spanish-Town*.

VEJAS, or *Morro de Vejas*, on the coast of Peru, is about half a league from the island of Lobos.

VELA, a cape on the coast of Terra Firma, S. America, in about lat. 12 N. and long. 72 W. and about 18 leagues N. by E. of the town of La Hacha.

VELAS, or *Velasco*, a port on the west coast of New-Mexico, is 7 leagues north-west by north of the Morro Hermosa, and 8 from St. Catharine's Point.

VELICALA, a town on and near the head of the peninsula of California, near the coast of the N. Pacific Ocean, and northerly from Anclote Point. N. lat. about 20 35, W. long. 115 50.

VENANGO Port. See *Fort Franklin*.

VENEZUELO, a province of Terra Firma, bounded east by Caracas, south by New-Granada, west by Rio de la Hacha, and on the north by the North Sea. It abounds with game and wild beasts, producing plenty of corn twice a year, with fruits, sugar, and tobacco, and the best cocoa plantations in America. It spreads round a gulf of the same name that reaches near 30 leagues within land; and the middle of this country is occupied by a lake 20 leagues long, and 30 broad, with a circumference of 80, and navigable for vessels of 30 tons. It communicates with the gulf by a strait, on which is built the city of Maracaibo, which gives name to both lake and strait, which is defended by several forts, which were attacked in the last century by Sir Henry Morgan, and the whole coast laid under contribution, and Maracaibo ransomed. The province is about 100 leagues in length, and as much in breadth. It had its name from its small lagoons, which make it appear like Venice at the entrance of the lake. The Spaniards massacred above a million of the natives in 1528. In 1550, the country was again depopulated; when a great number of black slaves were brought from Africa, and was one of the principal epochs of the introduction of negroes into the West-Indies. Soon after, a revolt of the negroes was the cause of another massacre, and Venezuela became again a desert. At present it is said to contain about 100,000 inhabitants, who live tol-

erably happy, and raise great numbers of European sheep. They cultivate tobacco and sugar, which are famous over all America. They manufacture also some cotton stuffs. It has many populous towns, and its waters have gold sands. Its capital, of the same name, or Cora, stands near the sea-coast, about 50 miles south-east of Cape St. Roman. N. lat. 10 30, W. long. 70 15.

VENEZUELO, a spacious gulf of the same province, communicating by a narrow strait with Maracaibo Lake. See the former article.

VENTA *de Cruz*, a town on the Isthmus of Darien, and Terra Firma. Here the Spanish merchandise from Panama to Porto Bello is embarked on the river Chagre, 40 miles south of the latter, and 20 north of the former. N. lat. 9 26, west long. 81 36.

VENTO *Sierra*, on the north coast of S. America, are mountains so named, behind the land called Punta de Delrio, opposite to Tortugas Island.

VENUS, *Point*, in Otaheite Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, is the east point of Matavai or Port Royal Bay, and north point of the island. S. lat. 17 29, W. long. 149 36.

VERA *Cruz, La*, the grand port of Mexico, or New Spain, having a safe harbour protected by a fort, situated on a rock of an island nearly adjoining, called St. John de Ulloa, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is, perhaps, one of the most considerable places for trade in the world, being the natural centre of the American treasure, and the magazine for all the merchandise sent from New Spain, or that is transported thither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of East-India produce by way of Acapulco, from the Philippine Islands. Most of its houses are built of wood, and the number of Spanish inhabitants is about 3,000, mulattoes and mungrels, who call themselves white. It is rather unhealthy, from the rank bogs around it. N. lat. 19 12, west long. 97 30. It is in the east extremity of the province of Tlascala, or Los Angeles. At the Old Town, 15 or 16 miles further west, Cortez landed on Good Friday, 1518, when, being determined to conquer or die, he sunk the ships that transported his handful of men hither. La Vera Cruz is 215 miles south-east of the city of Mexico.

VERA *Cruz, La*, an excellent harbour

bour in the Bay of *San-Felipe Santo-Tago*, on the north side of the Island *Espiritu Santo*. See *Tierra Austral del Espritu Santo*.

VERAGUA, by Ulloa made a province of Terra Firma, in S. America, but others have it as a province of Guatimala and New-Spain, in North-America; joining on the W. to Costa Rica; on the E. to Panama; with the North Sea on the north; and the South Sea on the south. The coast was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1503, to whom it was granted with the title of Duke, and his posterity still enjoy it. The province is very mountainous, woody, and barren; but has inexhaustible mines of silver, and some gold, the dust of the latter being found among the sands of the rivers. Santiago de Veraguas, or Santa Fe, the capital, is but a poor place; and in this province is the river Veragua, on which that town stands.

VERAGUA, the river above mentioned, empties into the sea 18 leagues to the south-east of the river or lake of Nicaragua, in lat. 10 5 N. Here is a very good port; but the island at its mouth is foul. The best anchorage is on the west and south sides next the main, where ships may ride under shore in from 8 to 9 fathoms, and safe from the north and easterly winds, that are most violent on this coast. Several islands lie off from the coast, both singly and in clusters, from this to Cape Gracias a Dios; and to the eastward from hence is Chagre river.

VERA Paz, a province of the audience of Guatimala, and New-Spain, in N. America. It has the bay of Honduras and Chiapa on the north, Guatimala on the south, Honduras on the east, and Soconusca, with part of Chiapa, on the west. It is 48 leagues long, and 28 broad. The lands are mountainous, yielding little corn, but abounding in cedar, &c. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, honey, &c. Its capital of the same name, or *Coban*, stands on the west side of a river which runs into Golfo Dulce, 184 miles east of Guatimala. N. lat 15 10, W. long. 93 15.

VERDE, or *Green Island*, on the N. coast of S. America, is at the mouth of the river St. Martha.

VERDE Key, one of the Bahama Islands. N. lat. 22 12, W. long. 75 15.

VERDE, PORTO, or *Vedra*, is on the N. Atlantic Ocean, about 4½ leagues S. E. by E. of Rio Roxo. The island of Blydones is at the entrance of this port, round which ships may sail on any side, there being 7 fathoms on the N. where it is shoalest, and 20 fathoms on the S. side, where is the best entrance into the river. This is a port of good trade, and sometimes large ships put in here. The islands of Bayonne are 5 leagues to the S. of the island in the mouth of the port.

VERDERONNE, or *La Bourladerie*, an island on the E. coast of Cape Breton Island. It is 7 or 8 leagues long; and at each end is a channel, through which the waters of the Labrador Lakes, in the inner part of Cape Breton Island, discharge into the ocean on the east.

VERE, a parish of the island of Jamaica, having Manury Bay in it; a very secure road for shipping.

VERGENNES, a post-town, and one of the most growing and commercial towns of Vermont, in Addison co. on Otter Creek, about 6 miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain. It is regularly laid out, and contains a Congregational church, and about 60 houses. In its neighbourhood are several mills. It is 115 miles north of Bennington, 22 S. of Burlington, and 407 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. The township contained 201 inhabitants in 1790.

VERINA, a small village, and Spanish plantation of New-Andalusia, and Terra Firma, S. America. Its tobacco is reputed the best in the world. It lies 60 miles east of Cumana.

VERMEJA, or *Vermillion Bay*, on the north shore of the Gulf of Mexico, or coast of Louisiana. It is to the N. W. of Ascension Bay, in about lat. 30 N. and long. 92 W.

VERMEJO, or *Bermejo*, an island and port on the coast of Peru, 2 degrees N. and a little west of Lima. It is 4 leagues from Mongon on the north, and 6 from Guarmey Port on the south.

VERMILLIAS *Barryeras*, on the coast of Brazil, between the Island of St. John's and Sypomba Island, which are 7 leagues asunder. Here is a large bay with good anchorage.

VERMILLION, *Purple*, or *Red Sea*, a name given by some to the gulf of California.

VERMILLION Point, called also Long Point, is the peninsula between Bay Pu-an and Lake Michigan.

VERMILLION River, in the N. W. Territory, runs north-westward into Illinois river, nearly opposite the S. W. end of Little Rocks, and 267 miles from the Mississippi. It is 30 yards wide, but so rocky as not to be navigable.

VERMILLION Indians reside 220 miles up the Miami of the Lake.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America, lies between lat. 42 44 and 45 north, and between long. 71 32 and 73 25 west. It is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by New-Hampshire, from which it is separated by Connecticut river; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by the State of New-York. No part of the State is nearer than 70 or 80 miles of any part of the ocean. Computing by the latitudes, the length of the State from the southern to the northern boundary is 157½ miles: the mean width from east to west is about 65 miles: this will give 10,237½ square miles of land and water. It is divided into 11 counties, viz. those on Connecticut river from south to north are Windham, Windsor, Orange, Caledonia, and Essex; in a similar direction, along the New-York line, are the counties of Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, and Franklin, between which last and Essex, lies the county of Orleans, on the north line of the State. These are subdivided into upwards of 250 townships, which are generally 6 miles square. In each township is a reserve of 2 rights of land, of 350 acres each, the one for the support of schools, the other to be given in fee to the first minister who settles in the township. A part of the townships were granted by the governor of New-Hampshire, and the other part by that of Vermont. In those townships granted by the former, a right of land is reserved for the support of the gospel in foreign parts; in those granted by the latter, a college right, and a right for the support of country grammar-schools, are reserved. In these reservations, liberal provision is made for the support of common and collegiate education. Windsor, on the east side of the Green Mountains; and Rutland, on the west side; both nearly in the centre of the settled parts of the State from north to south, are, according to an act of the legislature, to be alternately the seat of government till about the year 1800. Both are flourishing towns. In 1790,

according to the census then taken, the number of inhabitants in this State was 85,589. This number has since greatly increased. The people are an industrious, brave, hardy, active, frugal race. The soil is deep, and of a dark colour, rich, moist, warm, and loamy. It bears corn and other kinds of grain, in large quantities, as soon as it is cleared of the wood, without any ploughing or preparation; and after the first crops, naturally turns to rich pasture or mowing. The face of the country exhibits very different prospects. Adjoining to the rivers, there are the wide extensive plains of a fine level country. At a small distance from them, the land rises into a chain of high mountains, intersected with deep and long vallies. Descending from the mountains, the streams and rivers appear in every part of the country, and afford a plentiful supply of water. Through this State there is one continued range of mountains, which are called the *Green Mountains*, from their perpetual verdure, and gives name to the State. They extend from Lower Canada S. through the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and terminate within a few miles of the seacoast. Their general direction is from N. N. E. to S. S. W. and their extent is through a tract of country, not less than 400 miles in length. They are generally from 10 to 15 miles in breadth; are much intersected with vallies; abound with springs and streams of water; and are covered with woods. *Kellington Peak*, 1 of the highest of the Green Mountains, is 3454 feet above the level of the ocean. All the streams and rivers of Vermont rise among the Green Mountains; about 35 of them have an easterly direction, and fall into Connecticut river; about 25 run westerly, and pay tribute to Lake Champlain. Two or three running in the same direction fall into Hudson's river. In the north-easterly parts of the State, 4 or 5 streams have a northerly direction, and discharge their waters into Lake Memphremagog; from thence through the river St. Francis, they communicate with the river St. Lawrence. The most considerable on the west side of the Green Mountains, are Otter Creek, Onion river, La Moille, and Michiscoui. On the east side of the Green Mountains, the rivers are not so large as those on the west, but they are more numerous. The largest are Wana-

tastique,

taftiquek, or Weft river, White river and Poufoomfuk. The earth is generally covered with fnow from the middle of December to the middle of March, and in fome high lands, to the depth of 4 or 5 feet. Since the country has been cleared, the winters have proved milder. Vegetation advances in the fpring with great rapidity. Iron and lead ores of feveral kinds, pipe-clay, which has been wrought into durable crucibles, and quarries of white, grey, and variegated marble, have been found in different parts of this State. The trade of Vermont is principally to Boston, Hartford and New-York; to which places the inhabitants export horfes, beef, pork, butter, cheefe, wheat, flour, iron, nails, pot and pearl afhes. Great advantages may accrue to Vermont, from the manufactures of iron. Large quantities of iron-ore are found in feveral of the towns on the weft fide of the Green Mountains. Tinnmouth, Rutland, Pittsford, and Shoreham contain great quantities. The ore in thefe towns is of a reddifh kind, mixed with earth, fiftured with yellow ore. It melts eafily, and produces from one-fourth to one-feventh of iron. The iron is moftly of the cold/hire kind; works eafily, and makes excellent nails. The principal part of the ore hitherto ufed, has been brought from a mountain on the weft fide of Lake Champlain, about 4 miles north of Crown-Point. Some grains of pure iron nearly as big as a pea have been found in this ore. This ore is fo peculiarly rich, that, when well managed, it will yield four-fevenths of pure iron, but is very hard to melt. In 1792, feveral forges and furnaces were erected. In Bennington co. they have 1 forge; in Rutland co. 14; in Addison co. 4; and in Chittenden co. 2. In addition to which there are 3 furnaces in Rutland county. From thefe, great quantities of bar-iron and nails are made. Nature, indeed, feems to have defigned this part of the United States to be the feat of flourifhing manufactures of every thing that can be made of iron or fteel. The other chief manufactures are pot and pearl afhes, maple fugar, and fpirits diftilled from grain. Moft families manufacture a confiderable part of their cloathing. In no country is common education more attended to. In this refpect the conduct of the people is laudable

and exemplary. A charter for a richly endowed univerfity was granted by the legiflature of this State, in 1791, to be eftablifhed at Burlington; and 33,000 acres of land have been referved, in the feveral grants made by this State, for the ufe of the univerfity. In 1792, the ftate of the militia was as follows; 20 regiments of infantry, divided into 8 brigades, and 4 divifions; 15 companies of cavalry, and 6 companies of artillery; the whole computed at 18,500. Vermont fends two representatives to Congress, and has been fettling only fince about the year 1764. The Indians were never numerous here; and at prefent it is entirely deftitute of them.

VERNON, a place in Suffex co. New-Jerfey, eaft of the fource of Wall Kill, and about 21 miles N. E. of Newtown.

VERNON, *Mount*, the feat of General Washington. See *Mount Vernon*.

VERRETTES, a fettlement in the French part of the Ifland of St. Domingo, on the S. W. bank of Artibonite river; 4 miles S. by E. of the fettlement of Petit Riviere.

VERSAILLES, the chief town of Woodford co. Kentucky; fituated on a fmall ftream which falls into Kentucky river. It contains a court-houfe, ftone gaol, and about 30 houfes, and lies 13 miles W. by S. of Lexington.

VERSHIRE, a townfhip of Vermont, Orange co. adjoining Fairlee, and containing 439 inhabitants.

VERT Bay, or *Green Bay*, in the Straits of Northumberland, in N. America, opens to the N. E. oppofite St. John's Ifland. The head of the bay approximates within 12 miles of the north-eafternmoft branch of the Bay of Fundy. It is about 10 leagues to the N. W. of Tatamagauche Harbour, and ferves in part to feparate the Britifh provinces of Nova-ſcotia and New-Brunfwick.

VESSEL Bay, on the eaft fhor of Lake Champlain, fets up to the N. E. in the townfhip of Charlotte, in Vermont.

VICIOSAS *Iflas*, ifles of the Bay of Honda, on the coaft of Honduras, or the Spanifh Main.

VICTORIA, a town of New-Mexico.

VICTORIA, an ifland on the coaft of Brazil, eaftward of St. Sebaftian's Ifland.

VICTORY, *Cape*, is the extreme N. W.

W. point of the Straits of Magellan, at the opening to the S. Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 52 15, W. long. 76 40.

VICTORY, a township of Vermont, situated in Essex co. and bounded east by Guildhall, on Connecticut river.

VIENNA, a port of entry and post-town of the eastern shore of Maryland, Dorchester county, on the west side of Nanticoke river, about 15 miles from its mouth. It contains about 30 houses, but carries on a brisk trade with the neighbouring sea-ports, in lumber, corn, wheat, &c. Its foreign exports in 1794, amounted to 1,667 dollars. It is 15 miles N. W. of Salisbury 33 S. S. E. of Easton, and 150 S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

VIENNA, the capital of Greene co. Kentucky; situated on the north side of Green river, about 158 miles W. S. W. of Lexington.

VILLA de Misco, a town in the province of Tabasco, 4 leagues from the town of Estape, on Tabasco river.

VILLA Hermoso, a town of Mexico or New-Spain, near the mouth of a river which falls into the Bay of Campeachy, and Gulf of Mexico.

VILLA Nova, in Brazil, about 120 miles west of Porto Seguro, and as far south-east by south of Carlosa.

VILLA Rica, or Almeria, a town of Tlascala or New-Spain, in N. America. It stands on the coast on a small river, having an indifferent port, but in a better air than Vera Cruz, 20 leagues north of the latter. A clandestine trade is carried on here between some of the Spanish merchants on shore, and the French of St. Domingo and Martinique.

VILLIA, La, a town and river of Veragua and Guatemala audience, in New-Spain. It is about 7 leagues from Nata, bordering on Panama. The river is very large, and at low water breaks at the mouth as on a flat shore; so that large ships anchor within cannon shot, but barks of about 40 tons may go up about a league and a half. The harbour is a quarter of a league above the town. About a league to the windward, is a large rock, generally covered with vast numbers of wild fowl.

VINALHAVEN, a township on the coast of the District of Maine, in Hancock co. containing 578 inhabitants. It is south-east of Deer Island, and 250 miles from Boston.

VINCENTS, Fort, in the N. W. Terri-

tory, stands on the east side of Wabash river, 150 miles from its mouth. It was erected in the year 1787, in order to repel the incursions of the Wabash Indians, and to secure the western lands from intruding settlers. It has 4 small brass cannon, and is garrisoned by a Major and 2 companies. The town of Vincents contained, in 1792, about 1,500 souls, principally of French extraction. It is 300 miles S. W. of Fort Recovery. N. lat. 39 15, W. long. 90 7. They raise Indian corn, and wheat; and tobacco of an extraordinary good quality; superior, it is said, to that produced in Virginia. They have a fine breed of hories, brought originally by the Indians from the Spanish settlements, on the western side of the Mississippi. Here are large herds of swine, and black cattle, and the settlers deal with the Indians for furs and deer-skins. Hemp of a good quality grows spontaneously in the low lands of the Wabash; as do grapes, of which the inhabitants make a sufficient quantity, for their own consumption, of well tasted red wine. Hops, large and good, are found in many places, and the lands are particularly adapted to the culture of rice. All European fruits thrive well both here, and in the country bordering on the river Ohio.

VINCENT, St. one of the 14 captainships of Brazil, in S. America, and the most southerly one. The capital is an inconsiderable place, with only about 60 houses, and the harbour will not receive large vessels. It has 5 or 6 sugar-mills, and lies 76 leagues south-west of Rio Janeiro. S. lat. 23 40, W. long. 45 10.

VINCENT, St. a town on the coast of Brazil; situated on Amiaz Island, in the Bay of All Saints or Sanctos; in which island is the city of Dos Sanctos, the island lying on the west side of the entrance into the island. S. lat. 24 15, W. long. 46 30.

VINCENT, de la Paz, St. or Onda, a town of Popayan and Terra Firma, in S. America; about 25 miles eastward of San Sebastian, with a port where canoes from Carthagena and St. Martha unload their merchandize.

VINCENT, a township of Pennsylvania, situated in Chester county.

VINCENT, St. one of the Caribbee Islands, in the American ocean. It lies between 61 10, and 61 18 W. long. and between 13 5 and 13 19 N. lat. being

ing about 17 miles long from the east side of Tyrrel's Bay, the extreme southern point of the island to Tarraty Point, its northern extremity; and about 10 broad from the mouth of Calonery river, east to Cumberland Bay, at the mouth of Washilabo river on the west. On this island are several mountains, which cross it from north to south, from which issue several rivers full of fish; among which are 22 capable of turning sugar-mills: these mountains are in general of an easy ascent; the vallies fertile and extensive, and the clearing the ground has rendered the climate healthy. Of 84,000 acres which the island contains, 23,605 are at present possessed by British subjects, and about as much more is supposed to be held by the Charaibes; and the remainder is thought to be incapable of cultivation. This is the only island of the Antilles, where the small remains of the natives (with a mixture of negro blood) exist in the form of a nation. At the peace in 1763, the British government sold the lands of St. Vincent, as it had those of Tobago, and left the French (whom the fear of confiscation had not driven away) those they possessed, paying a moderate fine, and a yearly rent still more moderate. These proceedings encroaching upon the possessions of the Charaibes, occasioned their resistance, which the troops sent against them could not subdue, and a peace was concluded with them in 1773, and lands assigned them; since that time St. Vincents has enjoyed internal tranquillity. The number of inhabitants appears to be 1450 whites, and 11,853 negroes. St. Vincents is divided into 4 parishes, St. David, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and St. George. Its towns are Kingston, the capital, and Richmond; the others are villages or hamlets, at the several bays and landing places. The islands dependent on the St. Vincent's government, are Bequia, containing 3,700 acres; Union, 2,150 acres; Canouane, 1777 acres; and Mustique, about 1,200 acres. Of the above 11,853 negroes, about 1400 are employed in the cultivation of these islands. There are likewise the little islets of Petit Martinique, Petit St. Vincent, and Balleseau, each of which produces a little cotton. The total exports in 1788, in 122 vessels, from St. Vincents, amounted in value, according to the current prices in London, to £186,450: 14: 8, including exports to

the American States, to the value of £9,019: 1: 8 sterling. The cargoes consisted of 65,128 cwt. 1 qr. 27lb. sugar; 88,266 gallons rum; 9,656 gallons molasses; 634 cwt. 1 qr. 5lb coffee; 761,880 lbs. cotton; 143 cwt. 24lb. cocoa; besides hides, dying woods, &c. Here they cultivate cinnamon, mango, sesamum, vanilla, China tallow-tree, camphor, gum-storax, &c. It is about 20 leagues west of Barbadoes.

VINCENT, *Port St.* on the coast of Chili, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 6 miles N. N. E. of the mouth of the river Bio-bio, having a safe harbour, and secure against all winds but the west, which blows right in. Talcaguana Port is 6 miles to the northward of it.

VINCENTO, a channel which goes in on the west side of the channel of Amiaz Island, in the Bay of All Saints, on the coast of Brazil.

VINER'S *Island*, in Hudson's Bay, lies N. E. of the mouth of Albany river.

VINEYARD, *New*, a plantation in Lincoln co. District of Maine, on the two north-easternmost branches of Sandy river, about 59 miles N. by W. of Brunswick, and 37 N. W. of Hallowell.

VINEYARD *Sound*, on the S. eastern coast of Massachusetts, is the strait or passage between the Elizabeth Islands and Martha's Vineyard. The S. W. channel of which, about 7 miles broad, has Gay Head on the S. E. and the Sow and Pigs on the N. W.

VIPER *Key*, one of the Tortugas, on the coast of Florida; 5 miles N. eastward of Duck Key, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Old Matacombe.

VIRGIL, a military township of Onondago co. New-York, having Dryden on the W. Cincinnati E. Homer N. and on the S. 230,000 acres of land on Susquehannah river, ceded to the State of Massachusetts. It is under the jurisdiction of Homer, which was incorporated in 1794.

VIRGIN GORDA, one of the principal of the Virgin Isles, in the West-Indies. It lies 4 leagues to the E. of Tortula, and of a very irregular shape. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 18 miles; is worse watered than Tortula, and has fewer inhabitants. A mountain which rises in its centre, is affirmed to contain a silver mine. N. lat. 18 18, W. long. 64.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States, lies between 36 30 and 40 30 north lat. and between 75 54 and 83 8 west long.

It is in length 446 miles, in breadth 224; containing about 70,000 square miles. Bounded north by Maryland, part of Pennsylvania, and Ohio river; west by Kentucky; south by North-Carolina, and east by the Atlantic Ocean. This State is divided into 82 counties, (and by another division into parishes) which, with the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, are mentioned in the following table.

T A B L E.

West of the Blue Ridge.

Counties.	Slaves.	To. Inhab.
Ohio	281	5212
Monongalia	154	4768
Washington	450	5625
Montgomery	2087	23752
Wythe		
Botetourt		
Greenbriar		
Kanawa	319	6015
Hampshire	454	7346
Berkeley	2932	19713
Frederick	4250	19681
Shenandoah	512	10510
Rockingham	772	7449
Augusta	1222	10886
Rockbridge	682	6548

Between the Blue Ridge and the Tide Waters.

Loudoun	4030	18962
Fauquier	6642	17892
Culpepper	8226	22105
Spotsylvania	5933	11252
Orange	4421	9921
Louisa	4573	8467
Goochland	4656	9053
Flavania	1466	3921
Albemarle	5579	12585
Amherst	5295	13703
Buckingham	4168	9779
Bedford	2754	10531
Henry	1551	8479
Pittsylvania	2979	11579
Halifax	5565	14722
Charlotte	4816	10078
Prince Edward	3986	8100
Cumberland	4434	8153
Powhatan	4325	6822
Amelia	11307	18097
Nottaway		
Lunenburg	4332	8959
Mecklenburg	6762	14733
Brunswick	6776	12827

Between James River and Carolina.

Greenville	3620	6362
Dinwiddie	7334	13934

Counties.	Slaves.	To. Inhab.
Chesterfield	7487	14214
Prince George	4519	8173
Surry	3097	6227
Suffex	5387	10554
Southampton	5993	12864
Isle of Wight	3867	9028
Nansemond	3817	9010
Norfolk	5345	14524
Princess Ann	3202	7793

Between James and York Rivers.

Henrico	5819	12000
Hanover	8223	14754
New-Kent	3700	6239
Charles City	3141	5518
James City	2405	4070
Williamsburg	2760	5233
York		
Warwick	990	1690
Elizabeth City	1876	3450

Between York and Rappahannock Rivers.

Caroline	10292	17489
King William	5151	8128
King and Queen	5143	9377
Essex	5440	9122
Middlesex	2558	4140
Gloucester	7063	13498

Between Rappahannock and Patowmack Rivers.

Fairfax	4574	12320
Prince William	4704	11615
Stafford	4036	9588
King George	4157	7366
Richmond	3984	6985
Westmoreland	4425	7722
Northumberland	4460	9163
Lancaster	3236	5638

Eastern Shore.

Accomac	4262	13959
Northampton	3244	6889

New Counties.

Campbell	2488	7685
Franklin	1073	6842
Harrison	67	2080
Randolph	19	951
Hardy	369	7336
Pendelton	73	2452
Ruffel	190	3338

Whole number of inhabitants 747,610

Of whom 292,627 were slaves.

In an extensive country, it will be expected that the climate is not the same in all its parts. It is remarkable that, proceeding on the same parallel of latitude westwardly, the climate becomes colder in like manner as when you proceed

ceed northwardly. This continues to be the case till you attain the summit of the Alleghany, which is the highest land between the ocean and the Mississippi. From thence, descending in the same latitude to the Mississippi, the change reverses; and, if we may believe travellers, it becomes warmer there than it is in the same latitude on the sea side. Their testimony is strengthened by the vegetables and animals which subsist and multiply there naturally, and do not on the sea-coast. Thus catalpas grow spontaneously on the Mississippi, as far as the latitude of 37, and reeds as far as 38. Parroquets even winter on the Scioto, in the 39th degree of latitude. The S. W. winds, east of the mountains, are most predominant. Next to these, on the sea-coast, the N. E. and at the mountains, the N. W. winds prevail. The difference between these winds is very great. The north-east is loaded with vapour, inasmuch that the salt manufacturers have found that their crystals would not shoot while that blows; it occasions a distressing chill, and a heaviness and depression of the spirits. The north-west is dry, cooling, elastic and animating. The east and south-east breezes come on generally in the afternoon. They have advanced into the country very sensibly within the memory of people now living. Mr. Jefferson reckons the extremes of heat and cold to be 98 above, and 6 below 0, in Fahrenheit's Thermometer. The months of June and July, though often the hottest, are the most healthy in the year. The weather is then dry and less liable to change than in August and September, when the rain commences, and sudden variations take place. On the sea-coast, the land is low, generally within 12 feet of the level of the sea, intersected in all directions with salt creeks and rivers, the heads of which form swamps and marshes, and feony ground, covered with water, in wet seasons. The uncultivated lands are covered with large trees, and thick underwood. The vicinity of the sea, and salt creeks and rivers, occasion a constant moisture and warmth of the atmosphere, so that although under the same latitude, 100 or 150 miles in the country, deep snows, and frozen rivers frequently happen, for a short season, yet here such occurrences are considered as phenomena; for these reasons, the trees are often in

bloom as early as the last of February; from this period, however till the end of April, the inhabitants are incommoded by cold rains, piercing winds, and sharp frosts, which subjects them to the inflammatory diseases, such as pleurisy and peripneumony. The chief rivers are Roanoke, James's, Nansemond, Chickahominy, Appamatox, Rivanna, York, Piankatank, Rappahannock, Patowmack, Shenandoah, and the great Kanhaway. These rivers and creeks are described under their respective names. They abound with fish of various kinds, as sturgeon, shad, bass, carp, sheephead, drum, herrings, perch, catfish, oysters, crabs, &c. It is worthy notice, that the mountains are not solitary and scattered confusedly over the face of the country; but commence at about 150 miles from the sea-coast, are disposed in ridges one behind another, running nearly parallel with the sea-coast, though rather approaching it as they advance north-eastwardly. See *Alleghany Mountains*. In the same direction generally are the veins of lime-stone, coal and other minerals hitherto discovered; and so range the falls of the great rivers. But the courses of the great rivers are at right angles with these. James and Patowmack penetrate through all the ridges of mountains eastward of the Alleghany, which is broken by no water-course. It is in fact the spine of the country between the Atlantic on one side, and the Mississippi and St. Lawrence on the other. The passage of the Patowmack through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. The mountains of the Blue Ridge, and of these, the Peaks of Otter, are thought to be of a greater height measured from their base, than any others in Virginia, and perhaps in North-America. From data, which may found a tolerable conjecture, we suppose the highest peak to be about 4000 feet perpendicular, which is not a fifth part of the height of the mountains of South-America, nor one third of the height which would be necessary in our latitude to preserve ice in the open air unmelting through the year. The ridge of mountains next beyond the Blue Ridge, called the North Mountain, is of the greatest extent; for which reason they are named by the Indians the Endless Mountains. The Ouashto Mountains are 50 or 60 miles wide at the Cap.

Gap. These mountains abound in coal, lime, and free-stone; the fummits of them are generally covered with a good soil, and a variety of timber; and the low, intervale lands are rich and remarkably well watered. The whole country below the mountains, which are about 150, some say 200 miles from the sea, is level, and seems from various appearances to have been once washed by the sea. The land between York and James rivers is very level, and its surface about 40 feet above high water mark. It appears from observation, to have arisen to its present height at different periods far distant from each other, and that at these periods it was washed by the sea; for near Yorktown, where the banks are perpendicular, you first see a *stratum*, intermixed with small shells resembling a mixture of clay and sand, and about 5 feet thick; on this lies horizontally, small white shells, cockle, clam, &c. an inch or two thick; then a body of earth similar to that first mentioned, 18 inches thick; then a layer of shells and another body of earth; on this a layer of 3 feet of white shells mixed with sand, on which lay a body of oyster shells 6 feet thick, which were covered with earth to the surface. The oyster shells are so united by a very strong cement, that they fall only when undermined, and then in large bodies from 1 to 20 tons weight. They have the appearance of large rocks on the shore. The soil below the mountains seems to have acquired a character for goodness which it by no means deserves. Though not rich, it is well suited to the growth of tobacco and Indian corn, and parts of it for wheat. Good crops of cotton, flax and hemp are also raised; and in some counties they have plenty of cyder, and exquisite brandy, distilled from peaches, which grow in great abundance upon the numerous rivers of the Chesapeake. The planters, before the war, paid their principal attention to the culture of tobacco, of which there used to be exported, generally, 55,000 hogheads a year. Since the revolution, they are turning their attention more to the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, barley, flax and hemp. It is expected that this State will add the article of rice to the list of her exports; as it is supposed, a large body of swamp in the easternmost counties, is capable of producing it. Horned or neat cattle

are bred in great numbers in the western counties of Virginia, as well as in the States south of it, where they have an extensive range, and mild winters, without any permanent snows. They run at large, are not housed, and multiply very fast. "In the lower parts of the State a disease prevailed some years ago among the neat cattle, which proved fatal to all that were not bred there. The oxen, from the more northern States, which were employed at the siege of Yorktown, in October, 1781, almost all died, sometimes 40 of them in a night, and often suddenly dropped down dead in the roads. It is said that the seeds of this disease were brought from the Havanna to South-Carolina or Georgia in some hides, and that the disease has progressed northward to Virginia. Lord Dunmore imported some cattle from Rhode-Island, and kept them confined in a small pasture, near his seat, where no cattle had been for some years, and where they could not intermix with other cattle, and yet they soon died." The gentlemen, being fond of pleasure, have taken much pains to raise a good breed of horses, and have succeeded in it beyond any of the States. They will give 1000l. sterling for a good seed horse. Horse racing has had a great tendency to encourage the breeding of good horses, as it affords an opportunity of putting them to the trial of their speed. They are more elegant, and will perform more service, than the horses of the northern States. Caves among the mountains, have lately been discovered, which yield salt-petre in such abundance, that 500,000 pounds of it might be collected from them annually. Virginia is the most pregnant with minerals and fossils of any State in the Union. A single lump of gold ore has been found, near the falls of Rappahannock river, which yielded 17 dwt. of gold, of extraordinary ductility. No other indication of gold has been discovered in its neighbourhood. On the great Kan-haway, opposite to the mouth of Cripple Creek, and also about 25 miles from the southern boundary of the State, in the county of Montgomery, are mines of lead. The metal is mixed, sometimes with earth, and sometimes with rock, which requires the force of gunpowder to open it; and is accompanied with a portion of silver, too small to be worth separation, under any process hitherto

hitherto attempted there. The proportion yielded is from 50 to 80 lb. of pure metal from 100 lb. of washed ore. The most common is that of 60 to the 100 lb. Copper, iron, black-lead, coal, marble, lime-stone, &c. are found in this country. Crystals are common. Some amethysts, and one emerald have been discovered. Every able bodied freeman, between the ages of 16 and 50, is enrolled in the militia. Those of every county are formed into companies, and these again into one or more battalions, according to the numbers in the county. They are commanded by Colonels and other subordinate officers, as in the regular service. In every county is a county lieutenant, who commands the whole militia in his county, but ranks only as a Colonel in the field. They have no general officers always existing. These are appointed occasionally, when an invasion or insurrection happens, and their commission ceases with the occasion. The Governor is head of the militia as well as civil power. The law requires every militia man to provide himself with the arms usual in the regular service. The interfection of Virginia by so many navigable rivers, renders it almost incapable of defence. As the land will not support a great number of people, a force cannot soon be collected to repel a sudden invasion. If the militia bear the same proportion to the number of inhabitants now, as in 1782, they amount to about 68,000. This State is not divided into townships, nor are there any towns of consequence, owing probably to the interfection of the country by navigable rivers, which brings the trade to the doors of the inhabitants, and prevents the necessity of their going in quest of it to a distance. The principal towns, or more properly villages or hamlets, are as follows. On James river, and its waters, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton, Suffolk, Smithfield, Williamsburgh, Petersburg, Richmond, the seat of government, Manchester, Charlottesville, New-London.—On York river, and its waters, York, Newcastle, Hanover.—On Rappahannock, Urbanna, Port-Royal, Fredericksburg, Falmouth.—On Patowmack, and its waters, Dumfries, Colchester, Alexandria, Winchester, and Staunton. There are places, at which, like some of the foregoing, the laws have said there shall be towns;

but nature has said there shall not, and they remain unworthy of enumeration: Norfolk will probably become the emporium for all the trade of the Chesapeake Bay and its waters; and a canal of 8 or 10 miles, which is contemplated, and will probably soon be completed, will bring to it all that of Albemarle Sound and its waters. Secondary to this place, are the towns at the head of the tide waters, to wit; Petersburg on Appamattox, Richmond on James river, Newcastle on York river, Fredericksburg on Rappahannock, and Alexandria on Patowmack. From these the distribution will be to subordinate situations of the country. Accidental circumstances, however, may control the indications of nature, and in no instances do they do it more frequently than in the rise and fall of towns. The college of William and Mary was founded about the beginning of this century. See *Williamsburg*. The academy in Prince Edward county has been erected into a college by the name of Hampden Sydney college. There are a number of academies in different parts of Virginia, one at Alexandria, one at Norfolk, one at Hanover, and others in other places. The present denominations of Christians in Virginia are Presbyterians, who are most numerous, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. The exports of this State, in the year 1791, ending Sept. 30th, amounted to 3,131,227 dollars; in 1792—3,549,499 dollars; in 1793—2,984,317; in 1794—3,321,494 dollars; and in 1796—5,268,615 dollars. In 1790, about 40,000 hhds. of tobacco were exported; but its culture has since declined, and that of wheat taken its place. The greatest quantity of tobacco ever produced in this country, in one year, was 70,000 hhds. in the year 1758. Virginia was settled permanently, after several preceding unsuccessful attempts, in 1610, being the earliest established of any of the United States.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the West-Indies, to the eastward of the Island of Porto Rico, belonging to different European powers. They extend for the space of 24 leagues, from E. to W. and about 16 leagues from N. to S. and nearly approach the east coast of Porto Rico. They are every way dangerous to navigators, though

though there is a bason in the midst of them of 6 or 7 leagues in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, in which ships may anchor and be sheltered and land-locked from all winds; which is named the Bay of Sir Francis Drake, from his having passed through them to St. Domingo. Those which are occupied and inhabited appear under their respective names; but others are destitute both of names and inhabitants. The British and Danes possess most of them; but the Spaniards claim those near Porto Rico. The island of *Virgin Gorda*, on which depend *Anegada*, *Nicker*, *Prickly Pear*, *Mosquito Islands*, *Camanoes*, *Dog-Islands*, the *Fallen City*, the *Round Rock*, *Ginger*, *Cooper's*, *Salt*, *Peter's*, and *Dead Chest*, belong to the *British*; as also *Tortola*, on which depend *Joist Van Dykes*, *Little Van Dykes*, *Guana*, *Beef*, and *Thatch Islands*. To the *Danes* belong *St. Thomas's Island*, on which *Brass*, *Little Saba*, *Back Island*, *Great* and *Little St. James*, and *Bird Island* are dependant; with *St. John's*, to which depend *Lavango*, *Cam*, and *Witch Islands*; and they have also *Santa Island*, or *St. Croix*. The *Spaniards* claim *Serpent's Island*, (called by the British *Green Island*) the *Tropic Keys*, *Great* and *Little Passage Island*, and particularly *Crab Island*. The *Booby birds* are so tame on *Bird Island*, that a man, it is said, in a short time, may catch sufficient in his hand to supply a fleet. These islands lie about lat. 18 20 N. and the course through them, with due attention, is perfectly safe at west by N. and west-north-west as far as the west end of the fourth island. Leave this on the starboard side, and the island called *Foul Cliff*, on the larboard, between which there is 16 fathoms, and a free channel to the westward, before there is any alteration of the course; for though there be but six or seven fathoms in some places, it is no where shoaler, and in some places there is from 16 to 20 fathoms. The island of *Anguilla*, on the north side of *St. Martin's Island*, is E. S. E. from them.

VIRGIN MARY, Cape, the N. E. point of the entrance of the Straits of *Magellan*, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is a steep white cliff. S. lat. 52 32, W. long. 67 54. The variation of the compass, in 1780, was 24 30. E.

VIRGIN Rocks, off the S. E. part of the coast of *Newfoundland Island*, 20

leagues S. E. of *Cape Race*. N. lat. 46, according to others, lat. 46 30, and these last say 17 or 18 leagues S. E. by E. of *Cape Ballard*.

VITTORIA, St. Juan de, a city of *Peru*. See *Guamanga*, its most common name.

VOLCANIC Island, between *Swallow Island* and *Santa Cruz*, about 8 leagues north of the latter, in the Pacific Ocean, in which *Mendana*, in 1595, saw a volcano, which flamed continually. S. lat. 10 30.

VOLUNTOWN, a township on the E. line of *Connecticut*, *Windham co.* E. of *Plainfield*, 19 N. E. of *Norwich*, and 26 S. W. of *Providence*. It was settled in 1696, having been granted to volunteers in the *Narraganset war*; hence its name. It was incorporated in 1719. It is 20 miles long, and between 3 and 4 broad, and has a large swamp abounding with white pine, sufficient to supply the neighbouring towns with materials for building.

W

WABASH is a beautiful navigable river, of the N. W. Territory, which runs a S. W. and southern course, and empties into the *Ohio*, by a mouth 270 yards wide, in lat. 37 41 N. 168 miles from the mouth of the *Ohio*, and 1022 miles below *Pittsburg*. In the spring, summer, and autumn, it is passable in batteaux and barges, drawing about 3 feet water, 412 miles, to *Ouianon*; and for large canoes 197 miles further, to the *Miami carrying-place*, 9 miles from *Miami village*. This village stands on *Miami river*, which empties into the S. W. part of *Lake Erie*. The communication between *Detroit* and the *Illinois* and *Ohio countries*, is up *Miami river*, to *Miami village*, thence by land 9 miles, when the rivers are high, and from 18 to 30 when they are low, through a level country to the *Wabash*, and through the various branches of the *Wabash* to the places of destination. The land on this river is remarkably fertile. A silver mine has been discovered about 28 miles above *Ouianon*, on the northern side of the *Wabash*. Salt springs, lime, free-stone, blue, yellow, and white clay, are found in plenty on this river. The copper mine on this river, is perhaps the richest vein of native copper in the

the bowels of the whole earth. See *Vincent's* and *Ouiatanon*.

WABASH, *Little*, runs a course S. S. E. and falls into the Wabash 10 miles from the Ohio.

WACHOVIA, or *Dobb's Parish*, a tract of land in N. Carolina, situated between the E. side of Yadkin river, and the head waters of Haw and Deep rivers, consisting of about 100,000 acres, partly in Stokes and Surry counties. The United Brethren, or Moravians, purchased this tract of Lord Granville, in 1751, and called it Wachovia, after the name of an estate of Count Zinzendorf, in Germany. In 1755, it was made a separate parish, and named Dobb's, by the legislature. The settlement of Bethabara, was begun in 1753, by a number of the Brethren from Pennsylvania. Salem, which is the principal settlement, commenced in 1766, and is inhabited by a number of ingenious tradesmen. This thriving parish lies about 10 miles S. of Pilot Mountain, and contains 6 churches.

WACHQUATNACH, an ancient Moravian settlement in Connecticut, on Stratford river; 23 miles from its mouth.

WACHUSET Mountain, in the town of Princetown, Massachusetts, may be seen in a clear horizon, at the distance of 67 miles, being 2,989 feet above the level of the sea.

WADESBOROUGH, the chief town of Anson co. in Fayetteville district, N. Carolina. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses, and being seated on a lofty hill, is both pleasant and healthy. It is 76 miles west by south of Fayetteville, and 50 south-east by S. of Salisbury.

WADMELAW, an island in Charleston harbour, S. Carolina.

WADSWORTH, a town of New-York, Ontario co. situated on the east bank of Genesee river; 4 miles west of Conesus Lake, and 13 south-west by south of Hartford.

WADHAM Islands, near the N. E. coast of Newfoundland Island. N. lat. 49 57, west long. 53 37.

WAGER'S Strait, or River, in New North Wales, in N. America, lies in lat. 65 23 N. and is about 2 or 3 miles wide. At 5 or 6 miles within its entrance, it is 6 or 8 leagues wide, having several islands and rocks in the middle. It has soundings from 16 to 30 and 44 fathoms; and the land on both sides is as high

(according to Captain Middleton's account) as any in England. Savage Sound, a small cove or harbour, fit for ships to anchor in, lies on the northern shore, 13 or 14 leagues up the strait, in long. 87 18 W. All the country from Wager's Strait to Seal river, is in some maps called New Denmark. Capt. Monk was sent thither, in 1610, by the king of Denmark, and wintered at a place called Monk's Winter Harbour, in lat. 63 20 N. which must be a little north of Rankin's Inlet.

WAITSFIELD, the south-easternmost township of Chittenden co. Vermont; containing 61 inhabitants.

WAIT'S River rises in Orange co. Vermont, and empties into Connecticut river, at Bradford.

WAJOMICK, an Indian town on Susquehannah river, about 400 miles from the sea. In the spring of 1756, the Indians shot 2 seals here, and they could not sufficiently express their astonishment at the sight of these animals unknown to them.

WAKE, an inland co. of Hillsborough district, North-Carolina; bounded N. W. by Orange, and E. and S. E. by Johnston. It contains 10,192 inhabitants, including 2,463 slaves. Chief town, Raleigh.

WAKEFIELD, formerly *East-town* and *Watertown*; a township of Strafford co. New-Hampshire, east of Wolfborough, incorporated in 1774. It contains 646 inhabitants. In the north-east part is a pond which is the source of Piscataqua river.

WAKKAMAW, a beautiful lake, 26 miles in circuit, situated in Bladen co. North-Carolina. The lands on its eastern shores are fertile, and the situation delightful, gradually ascending from the shores; bounded on the north-west coast by vast rich swamps, fit for rice. This lake is the source of a fine river, of the same name, and runs a southerly course, for 70 or 80 miles, and empties into Winyaw Bay, at Georgetown, in South-Carolina.

WALDEN, a township of Vermont, Caledonia co. having Danville on the south-east. It contains only 11 inhabitants.

WALDOBOROUGH, a post-town and port of entry of the District of Maine, in Lincoln co. 12 miles S. by W. of Warren, 10 E. by S. of Newcastle, 20 east of Wiscasset, and 54½ north-east of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. This is the port of entry for the district, lying between the towns of Camden and Northport; and all the shores and waters from the middle of Damariscotta river to the south-western side of the town of Northport. The township of Waldoborough was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1210 inhabitants.

WALDO *Patent*, a tract of land forming the south-east part of Hancock co. in the District of Maine, and on the west side of Penobscot river and bay.

WALE, *New South*, a country of vast extent, but little known, lying round the southern part of Hudson's Bay.

WALE, *New North*, an extensive territory of North-America; having Prince William's Land on the north, part of Baffin's Bay on the east, and separated from New South Wales, on the south by Seal river.

WALE, a plantation in Lincoln co. District of Maine, 55 miles north-east of Portland, and 180 from Boston. It contains 439 inhabitants.

WALHALDING, the Indian name of an eastern branch of Muskingum river, at the mouth of which stood Goshach-guenk, a Delaware town, and settlement of Christian Indians.

WALLINGFORD, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. east of Tinmouth. It contains 536 inhabitants.

WALLINGFORD, a pleasant post-town of Connecticut, New-Haven co. 13 miles S. W. of Middleton, 13 N. E. of New-Haven, and 195 north-east of Philadelphia. This township, called by the Indians *Coginchauge*, was settled in 1671; is divided into two parishes, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. It is 12 miles long, and 7 broad.

WALLKILL, a township of New-York, Ulster co. on the creek of its name, about 15 miles N. by E. of Goshen, 11 west of Newburgh, and 58 N. W. of New-York city. It contains 2,571 inhabitants, of whom 340 are qualified electors, and 103 slaves.

WALNUT *Hills*, in the western territory of Georgia, are situated on a tract of land formed by Mississippi river and the Loosa Chitto, and on the north side of the latter.

WALLOOMSCHACK, a small branch of Hoosack river, Vermont.

WALLPACK, a township in Suffex co. New-Jersey, on Delaware river, about 11 miles west of Newtown, and 50

north-west of Brunswick. It contains 496 inhabitants, including 30 slaves.

WALPOLE, a post-town of New-Hampshire, Cheshire co. on the eastern side of Connecticut river, 11 miles south of Charlestown, 14 north-west by north of Keene, 108 west of Portsmouth, and 330 from Philadelphia. The township contains 1245 inhabitants.

WALPOLE, a township of Massachusetts, Norfolk co. on the great road to Providence, and 20 miles south-west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1724, and contains 1005 inhabitants.

WALSINGHAM, *Cape*, is on the east side of Cumberland's Island, in Hudson's Straits. N. lat. 62 39, W. long. 77 53. High water, at full and change, at 12 o'clock.

WALTHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 11 miles north-west by north of Boston. It was incorporated in 1737, and contains 882 inhabitants.

WALTHAM, or *Westham*, a village in Henrico co. Virginia, situated on the north side of James' river, 4 miles north-west of Richmond.

WAMPANOS, an Indian tribe, allies of the Hurons.

WANASPATUCKET *River*, rises in Gloucester, Rhode-Island, and falls into Providence river a mile and an half north-west of Weybosset bridge. Upon this river formerly stood the only powder-mill in this State, and within one mile of its mouth there are a sitting-mill, two paper-mills, two grist-mills with four run of stones, an oil-mill, and a saw-mill.

WANDO, a short, broad river of S. Carolina, which rises in Charleston district, and empties into Cooper's river, a few miles below Charleston.

WANOOAETTE, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about two miles in extent from south-east to north-west. It is about 10 miles at north-west by west from the north end of Wateehoo Island.

WANTAGE, a township near the N. W. corner of New-Jersey, Suffex co. 15 miles northerly of Newtown. It contains 1700 inhabitants, including 26 slaves.

WANTASTIC, the original name of West river, Vermont.

WAPPACAMO *River*, a large south branch of Patowmack river, which it joins in lat. 39 39 N. where the latter was

was formerly known by the name of Cohongoronto.

WAPUWAGAN *Islands*, on the Labrador coast, lie between lat. 50 and 50 5 N. and between long. 59 55 and 60 30 W.

WARD, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 5 miles south of Worcester, and 55 south-west of Boston, and contains 473 inhabitants.

WARDSBOROUGH, a township of Vermont, Windham co. 12 or 15 miles west of Putney, and 27 north-east of Bennington, and contains 753 inhabitants.

WARDSBRIDGE, a post-town of New-York, Ulster co. on the Wallkill, 10 miles north of Goshen, 36 south by west of Kingston, and 156 north-east by north of Philadelphia. It contains about 40 compact houses and an academy.

WARE, a small river of Massachusetts which originates in a pond in Gerry, in Worcester co. and in Petersham it receives Swift river, and receiving Quaboag river, which comes from Brookfield, it thence assumes the name of Chicabee, and falls into Connecticut river at Springfield. Its course is south and south-west.

WARE, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. incorporated in 1761, and contains 773 inhabitants. It is 15 miles N. E. of Springfield, and 70 miles west-north-west of Boston.

WAREHAM, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Plymouth co. at the head of Buzzard's Bay, and on the west side, 60 miles S. by E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1739, and contains 854 inhabitants. N. lat. 41 45, W. long. 70 40.

WARMINSTER, a small post-town of Virginia, situated on the north side of James' river, in Amherst co. about 90 miles above Richmond. It contains about 40 houses, and a tobacco warehouse. It is 332 miles from Philadelphia, 21 miles from Charlottesville, and 9 from Newmarket. There is also a township of this name in Buck's county, Pennsylvania.

WARM Spring, a ridge of mountains bears this name, a part of the Alleghany Mountains, situated N. W. of the Calf Pasture, and famous for warm springs. The most efficacious of these, are two springs in Augusta, near the sources of James' river, where it is called Jackson's river. They rise near the

foot of the ridge of mountains, generally called the Warm Spring Mountains, but in the maps Jackson's Mountains. The one is distinguished by the name of the Warm Spring, and the other of the Hot Spring. The Warm Spring issues with a very bold stream, sufficient to work a grist-mill, and to keep the waters of its basin, which is 30 feet in diameter, at the vital warmth, viz. 96° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The matter with which these waters is allied is very volatile; its smell indicates it to be sulphureous, as also does the circumstance of turning silver black. They relieve rheumatism. Other complaints also of very different natures have been removed or lessened by them. It rains here 4 or 5 days in every week. The Hot Spring is about six miles from the Warm, is much smaller, and has been so hot as to have boiled an egg. Some believe its degree of heat to be lessened. It raises the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer to 112 degrees, which is fever heat. It sometimes relieves where the Warm Spring fails. A fountain of common water, issuing within a few inches of its margin, gives it a singular appearance. Comparing the temperature of these with that of the hot springs of Kamshatka, of which Krachininikow gives an account, the difference is very great, the latter raising the mercury to 200 degrees, which is within 12 degrees of boiling water. These springs are very much resorted to, in spite of a total want of accommodation for the sick. Their waters are strongest in the hottest months, which occasions their being visited in July and August principally. The Sweet Springs, in the county of Botetourt, at the eastern foot of the Alleghany, are about 42 miles from the Warm Springs.

WARNER, a township of New-Hampshire, Hillsborough co. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 863 inhabitants.

WARREN, a new county of the Upper District of Georgia.

WARREN, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina. It contains 9,397 inhabitants, including 4,720 slaves.

WARRENTON, a post-town, and the capital of the above mentioned county, situated 16 miles E. by N. of Hillsborough, 35 west of Halifax, 54 north of Raleigh, 83 south of Petersburg in Virginia, and 390 from Philadelphia. The

town contains about 30 houses, and stands in a lofty, dry, and healthy situation. Europeans, of various nations, reside in and about the town. Here is a respectable academy, having generally from 60 to 70 students.

WARREN, a township of Vermont, Addison co. about 30 miles N. E. by E. of Crown Point.

WARREN, a post-town of the District of Maine, Lincoln co. adjoining Camden and Thomaston; 33 miles south by west of Belfast, 203 N. E. by N. of Boston, and 557 from Philadelphia. This township is separated from that of Thomaston, by St. George's river; was incorporated in 1776, and contains 642 inhabitants.

WARREN, a township of Grafton co. New-Hampshire, north-east of Orford, adjoining, incorporated in 1763, and contains 206 inhabitants.

WARREN, a post-town of Rhode-Island, in Bristol co. pleasantly situated on Warren river and the north-east part of Narraganset Bay, 4 miles north of Bristol, 10 S. S. E. of Providence, and 302 from Philadelphia. This is a flourishing town; carries on a brisk coasting and West-India trade, and is remarkable for ship building. The whole township contains 1122 inhabitants, of whom 22 are slaves. Rhode-Island College was first instituted in this town, and afterwards removed to Providence.

WARREN, a new township of Herkimer co. New-York. It was taken from German Flats, and incorporated in 1796.

WARREN, a part of the township of Chenengo, in the State of New-York, on Susquehannah river, bears this name in De Witt's map.

WARREN, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. between the townships of Kent and Litchfield.

WARREN, a post-town of Virginia, 10 miles from Warminster, 21 from Charlottesville, and 326 from Philadelphia.

WARREN'S *Point*, on the coast of Nova-Scotia, is on the east side of Chebucto Harbour, about 2 miles east of the town of Halifax. It is at the entrance of a creek, which receives Saw-Mill river and other streams.

WARRINGTON, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania: the one in York co. the other in Buck's co.

WARSAW, or *Wassaw*, an island and sound on the coast of Georgia, between the mouth of Savannah river and that of Ogeechee. The island forms the north side of Oflabaw Sound; being in a N. E. direction from Oflabaw Island. Warsaw Sound is formed by the northern end of the island of its name, and the southern end of Tybee Island.

WARWICK, a county of Virginia, bounded north by York county, and south by James' river, which separates it from Isle of Wight and Nansemond counties. It is the oldest county of the State, having been established in 1628. It contains 1690 inhabitants, of whom 990 are slaves.

WARWICK, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. incorporated in 1763, and contains 1246 inhabitants. It is bounded north by the State of New-Hampshire, not far east of Connecticut river, and is 90 miles north-west of Boston.

WARWICK, the chief town of Kent co. Rhode-Island, situated at the head of Narraganset Bay, and on the west side; about 8 miles south of Providence. The township contains 2,493 inhabitants, including 35 slaves. A cotton manufactory has been established in this town upon an extensive scale. One of Arkwright's machines was erected here in August, 1795; and the yarn produced answers the most sanguine expectation. This town was the birth-place of the celebrated Gen. Green.

WARWICK, a township of N. York, Orange co. bounded easterly by New-Cornwall, and southerly by the State of New-Jersey. It contains 3,603 inhabitants; of whom 383 are electors, and 95 slaves.

WARWICK, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Buck's county, the other in that of Lancaster. In the latter is the fine Moravian settlement called Lititz; which see.

WARWICK, a post-town of Maryland, Cecil co. on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay; about 14 miles southerly of Elkton, 8 N. E. of Georgetown Cross Roads, and 57 south-west of Philadelphia.

WARWICK, a small town of Chesterfield co. Virginia; agreeably situated on the south-west side of James' river, about 7 miles south-south-east of Richmond, and 17 north of Petersburg.

Vessels of 250 tons burden can come to this town. In 1781, Benedict Arnold destroyed many vessels in the river and on the stocks at this place.

WASHINGTON, a county of the District of Maine, and the most easterly land in the United States. It is bounded south by the ocean, west by Hancock co. north by Lower Canada, and east by New-Brunswick. It is about 200 miles in length, but its breadth is as yet undetermined. It was erected into a county in 1789; but has few towns yet incorporated. The coast abounds with excellent harbours. Although the winters are long and severe; yet the soil and productions are but little inferior to the other counties. The number of inhabitants in this county, according to the census of 1790, was 2758; but the increase since must have been very considerable. Chief town, Machias.

WASHINGTON, a maritime county of the State of Rhode-Island; bounded north by Kent, south by the N. Atlantic Ocean; west by the State of Connecticut, and east by Narraganset Bay. It is divided into 7 townships, and contains 18,075 inhabitants, including 339 slaves. Chief town, South-Kingstown.

WASHINGTON, a county of New-York; bounded north by Clinton co. south by Rensselaer, south-west by Saratoga, west by Herkemer, and east by the State of Vermont. Until 1784 it was called Charlotte. It contained, in 1790, 12,442 inhabitants, including 742 slaves. In 1796, there were 3,370 of the inhabitants qualified electors. It is subdivided into 12 townships, of which Salina is the chief.

WASHINGTON, a county of Pennsylvania; situated in the south-west corner of the State; bounded north by Alleghany co. south by Monongalia co. in Virginia; east by Monongahela river, which divides it from Fayette co. and west by Ohio co. in Virginia; agreeably described with hills, which admit of easy cultivation quite to their summits. It is divided into 21 townships, and contains 23,866 inhabitants, including 263 slaves. Mines of copper and iron ore have been found in this county.

WASHINGTON, the capital of the above county, and a post-town, is situated on a branch of Charter's Creek, which falls into Ohio river, a few miles below Pittsburg. It contains a brick

court-house, a stone gaol, a large brick building for the public offices, an academy of stone, and nearly 100 dwelling-houses. It is 22 miles south-south-west of Pittsburg; 22 north-west of Brownsville, 60 miles north by west of Morgantown, in Virginia, and 325 west by north of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 13, W. long. 80 6 40. It is remarkable for its manufactures, for so young a town. There are 3 other townships of the same name in Pennsylvania, viz. in Fayette, Franklin, and Westmoreland counties.

WASHINGTON, a county of Maryland, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay; bounded north by the State of Pennsylvania; east by Frederick co. from which it is divided by South Mountain; south-west by Patowmack river, which divides it from the State of Virginia, and west by Sideling-Hill-Creek, which separates it from Alleghany co. This is called the garden of Maryland, lying principally between the North and South Mountains, and includes the rich, fertile, and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague. Its streams furnish excellent mill-seats, and the lands are thought to be the most fertile in the State. Lime-stone and iron ore are found here. Furnaces and forges have been erected, and considerable quantities of pig and bar iron are manufactured. Chief town, Elizabeth-Town.

WASHINGTON, a co. of Virginia; bounded E. and N. E. by Wythe; north-west by Russell; south by the State of North-Carolina, and west by Lee. It is watered by the streams which form Holston, Clinch and Powell's rivers. There is a natural bridge in this county similar to that in Rockbridge county. It is on Stock Creek, a branch of Peleson river. It contains 5625 inhabitants, including 450 slaves. Chief town, Abingdon.

WASHINGTON, a district of the Upper Country of South-Carolina, perhaps the most hilly and mountainous in the State. It lies west of Ninety-Six district, of which it was formerly a part, and is bounded north by the State of North-Carolina. It contains the counties of Pendleton and Greenville; has 14,619 inhabitants, and sends to the State legislature 5 representatives and 2 senators. Chief town, Pickenville. A number of old deserted Indian towns of the Cherokee nation, are frequently met with

with on the Keowee river, and its tributary streams which water this country.

WASHINGTON, a county of Kentucky, bounded north-east by Mercer, north-west by Nelson, south-east by Lincoln, and west by Hardin.

WASHINGTON, a district of the State of Tennessee, situated on the waters of the rivers Holston and Clinch, and is divided from Mero district on the west by an uninhabited country. It is divided into the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Greene, and Hawkins. It contained, according to the State census of 1795, 29,531 inhabitants, including 4693 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county of Tennessee, in the above district, contained, in 1795, 10,105 inhabitants, inclusive of 978 slaves. Washington college is established in this county by the legislature.

WASHINGTON, a county of the N. W. Territory, erected in 1788 within the following boundaries, viz. beginning on the bank of the Ohio where the western line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of that lake to the mouth of Cayahoga river, and up that river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawa branch of Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks of the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami, on which the fort stood which was taken from the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the Lower Shawanese town to Sandusky; thence south to the Sciota river to the mouth, and thence up the Ohio to the place of beginning.

WASHINGTON, a county of the Upper District of Georgia, which contains 45,552 inhabitants, including 694 slaves. Fort Fidas is situated in the westernmost part of the county, on the east branch of Alamamaha river. The county is bounded on the N. E. by Ogeechee river. Numbers have lately moved here from Wilkes co. in order to cultivate cotton in preference to tobacco. This produce, though in its infancy, amounted to 208,000 lbs. weight, in 1792. Chief town, Golphinton.

WASHINGTON, a township of Vermont, Orange co. 12 miles west of Bradford, and contains 72 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, a township of Massa-

chusetts, in Berkshire co. 7 miles south-east of Pittsfield, 8 east of Lenox, and 145 west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1777, and contains 588 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, or *Mount Vernon*, a plantation of Lincoln co. District of Maine, north-west of Hallowell, and 9 miles from Sterling. It consists of 16,055 acres of land and water, of which the latter occupies 1641 acres. It contains 618 inhabitants, and was incorporated by the name of *Belgrade* in 1796; which see.

WASHINGTON, a township of New-York, in Dutchess co. bounded south-erly by the town of Beekman, and west-erly by Poughkeepsie and Clinton. It contains 5189 inhabitants, of whom 286 are electors, and 78 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a township of New-Hampshire, in Cheshire co. first called Camden. It was incorporated in 1776, and contains 545 inhabitants; it is 12 or 14 miles east of Charlestown.

WASHINGTON, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. about 7 miles south-west of Litchfield.

WASHINGTON, a port of entry and post-town of N. Carolina, situated in Beaufort co. on the north side of Tar river, in lat. 35 30 N. 90 miles from Ocracock Inlet, 40 from the mouth of Tar river, 61 south-south-west of Edenton, 38 north by east of Newbern, 131 north-east by north of Wilmington, and 460 from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 80 houses. From this town is exported tobacco of the Petersburg quality, pork, beef, Indian corn, peas, beans, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, &c. also pine boards, shingles, and oak staves. About 130 vessels enter annually at the custom-house in this town. The exports for a year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to 33,684 dollars.

WASHINGTON, a post-town of Kentucky, and the capital of Mason county, about 3 miles south by west of the landing at Limestone, on the south side of Ohio river. It contains about 100 houses, a Presbyterian church, a handsome court-house and gaol; and is fast increasing in importance. It is 62 miles north-east of Lexington, 75 north-east by east of Frankfort, and 709 south-west by west of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38 40, W. long. 84 30.

WASHINGTON *Court-House*, in S. Carolina,

rolina, is 10 miles from Greenville, and 16 from Pendleton.

WASHINGTON, a post-town of Georgia, and the capital of Wilkes co. 50 miles north-west by west of Augusta, 58 north by west of Louisville, 28 from Greensborough, and 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Philadelphia. It stands on the western side of Kettle Creek, a north branch of Little river, which empties into Savannah river from the eastward, about 36 miles E. of the town. It is regularly laid out, and contained, in 1788, 34 houses, a court-house, gaol, and academy. The funds of the academy amount to about 800*l.* sterl. and the number of students to between 60 and 70. On the east side of the town, a mile and a half distant, is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree 4 or 5 feet in length. The inside of the tree is covered with a coat of matter an inch thick, and the leaves around the spring are incrustated with a substance as white as snow. It is said to be a sovereign remedy for the scurvy, scrophulous disorders, consumptions, gout, and every other disorder arising from humours in the blood. This spring being situated in a fine, healthy part of the State, will no doubt be a pleasant and salutary place of resort for invalids from the maritime and unhealthy parts of Georgia, and the neighbouring States. N. lat. 33 12.

WASHINGTON City, in the territory of Columbia, was ceded by the State of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800. This city, which is now building, stands at the junction of the river Patowmack, and the Eastern Branch, latitude 38 53 N. extending nearly 4 miles up each, and including a tract of territory, exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity and beauty, by none in America. For although the land in general appears level, yet by gentle and gradual swellings, a variety of elegant prospects are produced, and a sufficient descent formed for conveying off the water occasioned by rain. Within the limits of the city are a great number of excellent springs; and by digging wells, water of the best quality may readily be had. Besides, the never-failing streams that now run through that territory, may also be collected for the use of the city. The waters of Reedy Branch, and of

President's house. The source of Tiber Creek is elevated about 236 feet above the level of the tide in said Creek. The perpendicular height of the ground on which the capitol stands, is 78 feet above the level of the tide in Tiber Creek. The water of Tiber Creek may therefore be conveyed to the capitol, and after watering that part of the city, may be destined to other useful purposes. The Eastern Branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about 4 miles above its mouth, while the channel lies close along the bank adjoining the city, and affords a large and convenient harbour. The Patowmack, although only navigable for small craft, for a considerable distance from its banks next the city, (excepting about half a mile above the junction of the rivers) will nevertheless afford a capacious summer harbour; as an immense number of ships may ride in the great channel, opposite to, and below the city. The situation of this metropolis is upon the great post-road, equi-distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic and Pittsburg, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of a commercial territory, probably the richest, and commanding the most extensive internal resource of any in America. It has therefore many advantages to recommend it, as an eligible place for the permanent seat of the general government; and as it is likely to be speedily built, and otherwise improved, by the public spirited enterprise of the people of the United States, and even by foreigners, it may be expected to grow up with a degree of rapidity hitherto unparalleled in the annals of cities. The plan of this city appears to contain some important improvements upon that of the best planned cities in the world, combining, in a remarkable degree, convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air. The positions of the different public edifices, and for the several squares and areas of different shapes as they are laid down, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and from their situation, susceptible of such improvements as either use or ornament may hereafter require. The capitol is situated

on a most beautiful eminence, commanding a complete view of every part of the city, and of a considerable part of the country around. The President's house stands on a rising ground, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding view of the capitol, and the most material parts of the city. Lines, or avenues of direct communication, have been devised to connect the most distant and important objects. These transverse avenues, or diagonal streets, are laid out on the most advantageous ground for prospect and convenience, and are calculated not only to produce a variety of charming prospects, but greatly to facilitate the communication throughout the city. North and south lines, intersected by others running due east and west, make the distribution of the city into streets, squares, &c. and those lines have been so combined, as to meet at certain given points, with the divergent avenues, so as to form, on the spaces *first determined*, the different squares or areas. The grand avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may be conveniently divided into foot-ways, a walk planted with trees on each side, and a paved way for carriages. The other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide. In order to execute this plan, Mr. Elliott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation, which passes through the area intended for the capitol. This line he crossed by another, running due east and west, which passes through the same area. These lines were accurately measured and made the bases on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a transit instrument, and determined the acute angles by actual measurement, leaving nothing to the uncertainty of the compass. Washington, or the Federal City, is separated from Georgetown, in Montgomery co. Maryland, on the W. by Rock Creek, but that town is now within the territory of Columbia. It is 42 miles S. W. by S. of Baltimore, 876 from Passamaquoddy, in the District of Maine, 500 from Boston, 248 from New-York, 144 from Philadelphia, 133 from Richmond, in Virginia, 222 from Halifax, in N. Carolina, 630 from Charleston, S. Carolina, and 794 from Savannah, in Georgia.

WASHINGTON College, in Maryland. See *Chesterstown*.

WASHINGTON, *Fort*, in the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, is situated on the north bank of the river Ohio, westward of Little Miami river, and 45 miles north-west of Washington, in Kentucky. See *Cincinnati*.

WASHINGTON, *Mount*, a small township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. in the south-west corner of the State, 150 miles south-west by south of Boston. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 261 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, *Mount*, one of the White Mountains of New-Hampshire, which makes so majestic an appearance all along the shore of the eastern counties of Massachusetts. See *White Mountains*.

WASHINGTON'S *Islands*, on the north-west coast of North-America. The largest is of a triangular shape, the point ending on the southward at Cape St. James's, in N. lat. 51 58. Sandy Point, at its north-east extremity, is in lat. 54 22 N. Its longitude west extends from Hope Point, the north-west extremity 226° 37' to Sandy Point, in 228° 45'. Port Ingraham, Perkins and Magee Sound lie on the western side of the island; on the eastern side are the following ports from north to south—Skeetkiss, or Skitkiss Harbour, Port Cummaahawa, Kleiws Point, Smoke Port, Kanskeeno Point, Port Geyers, Port Ueah, and Port Sturgis. Capt. Cook, when he passed this island, supposed it to be a part of the continent, as the weather at the time was thick, and the wind boisterous, which obliged him to keep out at sea, till he made the western cape of the continent in about lat. 55 N. Capt. Dixon discovered these islands in 1787, and named them Queen Charlotte's Islands. Capt. Gray discovered them in 1789, and called them Washington's Islands. There are three principal islands, besides many small ones. It is conjectured that they make a part of the Archipelago of St. Lazarus.

WASKEMASHIN, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coast of Labrador. N. lat. 50 3, W. long. 59 55.

WASSAW *Island*. See *Warsaw*.

WATAGUAKI *Isles*, on the coast of Labrador, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lies near the shore, north-east of Ouapitogan Isle, and south-west of Little Mecatina, about 10 or 12 leagues from each.

WATAUGA,

WATAUGA, a river of Tennessee, which rises in Burke co. North-Carolina, and falls into Holston river, 15 miles above Long-Island.

WATCH Point, lies to the northward of Fisher's Island, in Long-Island Sound, and west-south-west 7 leagues from Block Island.

WATEHOO, an island in the South Pacific Ocean; a beautiful spot, about 6 miles long and 4 broad. N. lat. 20 1, W. long. 158 15.

WATERBOROUGH, a township of the District of Maine, York co. on Mousum river, 15 miles N. W. of Wells, and 110 from Boston. It was incorporated in 1787, and contains 905 inhabitants.

WATERBURY, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden co. separated from Duxbury on the south-west by Onion river. It contains 93 inhabitants.

WATERBURY, the north-westernmost township of New-Haven co. Connecticut, called by the Indians *Mattehuck*. It was settled in 1671, and is divided into the parishes of Northbury, Salem, and South-Britain.

WATEREE, a branch of Santee river, South-Carolina.

WATERFORD, a plantation in Cumberland co. District of Maine, south-east of Orangeton, or Greenland.

WATERFORD, a new township in York co. District of Maine, incorporated February, 1797, formerly a part of Waterborough.

WATERFORD, a township of New-Jersey, in Gloucester county.

WATERFORD, a neat village of New-York, in the township of Half Moon; which see.

WATERLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Le Maire. S. lat. 14 46, west long. 144 10.

WATERQUECHIE, or *Quechy*, a small river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut river in Hartland.

WATERTOWN, a very pleasant town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 7 miles west by north-west of Boston. Charles river is navigable for boats to this town, 7 miles from its mouth in Boston harbour. The township contains 1091 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1630. That celebrated apostle of the Indians, the Rev. Mr. Eliot, relates that in the year 1670, a strange phenomenon appeared in a great pond at Watertown, where the fish all died; and as many as could, thrust themselves on shore, and

there died. It was estimated that not less than 20 cart-loads lay dead at once round the pond. An eel was found alive in the sandy border of the pond, and upon being cast again into its natural element, it wriggled out again, as fast as it could, and died on the shore. The cattle, accustomed to the water, refused to drink it for 3 days, after which they drank as usual. When the fish began to come ashore, before they died, many, were taken both by English and Indians and eaten without any injury.

WATERTOWN, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut. It is about 26 miles N. N. W. of New-Haven.

WATER VLIET, an extensive township of New-York, Albany county, on the west side of Hudson's river, and includes the village of Hamilton, and the islands in the river nearest the west side. It is bounded west by the manor of Rensselaerwyck, and contained, in 1790, 7,419 inhabitants, including 707 slaves. In 1796, there were 600 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

WATLAND Island, one of the Bahama Islands in the West-Indies. The S. point is in lat. 24 N. and long. 74 west.

WATSON, Fort, in S. Carolina, was situated on the N. E. bank of Santee river, about half way between the mouth of the Congaree and Nelson's Fort, on the bend of the river opposite the Eutaw Springs. Its garrison of 114 men being besieged by Gen. Greene, surrendered in April, 1781. He then marched with his main force against Camden higher up the river.

WAUKEAGUE, a village in the township of Sullivan, in the District of Maine, 9 miles from Desert Island.

WAWASINK, a village in New-York, on Rondout Kill, a branch of Walkkill, 7 miles west of New Paltz, and 12 south-west of Esopus.

WAWIACHTANOS, and *Twichtavees*, two Indian tribes, residing chiefly between Sciota and Wabash rivers.

WAYNE, a new county in the N. W. Territory, laid out in the fall of 1796, including the settlements of Detroit and Michillimackinac.

WAYNE, a county of Newbern district, N. Carolina; bounded N. by Edgcombe, and S. by Glasgow. It contains 6,133 inhabitants, inclusive of 1,557 slaves.

WAYNE, a township of Pennsylvania, situated in Mifflin county.

WAYNE,

WAYNE, Fort, in the N. W. Territory, is situated at the head of the Miami of the Lake, near the Old Miami Villages, at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers. It is a square fort with bastions at each angle, with a ditch and parapet, and could contain 500 men, but has only 300 with 16 pieces of cannon. It is 150 miles north by west of Cincinnati, and 200 west by south of Fort Defiance. The Indians ceded to the United States a tract of land 6 miles square, where this fort stands, at the late treaty of peace at Greenville.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Carolina, 24 miles from Kingston, 50 S. E. from Raleigh, and 498 from Philadelphia.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-town in Burk co. Georgia, 30 miles south of Augusta, 25 north-east of Louisville. No river of consequence passes near this town; yet being the place where both the superior and inferior courts are held, it is in a prosperous condition.

WEARE, a township of New-Hampshire, situated in Hillsborough co. 18 miles south-westerly of Concord, 60 west of Portsmouth, and 70 north-west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 1924 inhabitants.

WEATHERSFIELD, a township of Vermont, Windsor co. on the west side of Connecticut river, between Windsor on the north, and Springfield on the south. Ascutney Mountain lies partly in this township, and in that of Windsor. It is a flourishing town, and contains 1097 inhabitants.

WEATHERSFIELD, a post-town of Connecticut, pleasantly situated in Hartford co. on the west side of Connecticut river, 4 miles S. of Hartford, 11 N. of Middleton, 36 N. by E. of New-Haven, and 218 N. E. of Philadelphia. This town was settled in 1635 or 1636, by emigrants from Dorchester in Massachusetts; and has a fertile and luxuriant soil. It consists of between 200 and 300 houses, and has a very elegant brick meeting-house for Congregationalists. The inhabitants are generally wealthy farmers; and besides the common productions of the country, raise great quantities of onions, which are exported to different parts of the United States, and to the West-Indies.

WEAUCTENAU Towns, Indian villages on Wabash river, destroyed by Generals Scott and Wilkinson in 1791.

WEAUS, or *Weeas*, an Indian tribe whose towns lie on the head waters of Wabash river. At the treaty of Greenville they ceded a tract of land, 6 miles square, to the United States.

WEAVER's Lake, in the State of New-York, is 3 miles north-west of lake Osego. It is 2 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

WEBHAMET River, in the District of Maine, is the principal entrance by water to the town of Wells, in York co. It has a barred harbour.

WECHQUETANK, a Moravian settlement made by the United Brethren, in Pennsylvania, behind the Blue Mountains. In 1760, the Bethlehem congregation purchased 1400 acres of land for the Christian Indians. In 1763, it was destroyed by white savages, who inhabited near Lancaster; they likewise murdered many of the peaceable Indians settled here. It was finally destroyed by the Americans during the late war. It lies about 30 miles north-west by west of Bethlehem.

WEISENBERG, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county.

WELCH Mountains, are situated in Chester co. Pennsylvania. Besides other streams, Brandywine Creek rises here.

WELCH Tract, a small territory of Pennsylvania, so named because first settled by Welchmen. There are a number of small towns in it, as Haverford-West, Merioneth, &c. It is pretty thickly inhabited by an industrious, hardy and thriving people.

WELCOME, *Sir Thomas Roes*, or *Né Ultra*, a bay or strait in that part of Hudson's Bay which runs up to the N. round from Cape Southampton, opening between lat. 62 and 63 N. On the west or north shore is a fair head land, called the Hope by Captain Middleton, in lat. 66 30 N.

WELLFLEET, a township of Massachusetts, in Barnstable co. situated on the peninsula called Cape Cod; S. E. from Boston, distant by land 105 miles, by water 60, and from Plymouth light-house 8 leagues. The harbour is large, indented within with creeks, where vessels of 70 or 80 tons may lie safe in what is called the Deep Hole. The land is barren, and its timber is small pitch-pine and oak. Before it was incorporated in 1763, it was called the *North Precinct of Eastham*, and was originally included in the Indian *Skeeket* and *Pamet*. In 1790, it contained 1117 inhabitants.

itants. Since the memory of people now living, there have been in this small town 30 pair of twins, besides two births that produced three each. The method of killing gulls in the gull-house, is no doubt an Indian invention, and also that of killing birds and fowl upon the beach in dark nights. The gull-house is built with crotches fixed in the ground on the beach, and covered with poles, the sides being covered with stakes and sea weed, and the poles on the top covered with lean whale. The man being placed within, is not discovered by the fowls, and while they are contending for and eating the fish, he draws them in one by one between the poles, until he has collected 40 or 50. This number has often been taken in a morning. The method of killing small birds and fowl that perch on the beach, is by making a light; the present mode is with hogs' lard in a frying-pan; but the Indians are supposed to have used a pine torch. Birds, in a dark night, will flock to the light, and may be killed with a walking-cane. It must be curious to a countryman who lives at a distance from the sea, to be acquainted with the method of killing black-fish. Their size is from 4 to 5 tons weight, when full grown. When they come within the harbours, boats surround them, and they are as easily driven on shore, as cattle or sheep are driven on the land. The tide leaves them, and they are easily killed. They are a fish of the whale kind, and will average a barrel of oil each: 400 have been seen at one time on the shore. Of late years these fish rarely come into the harbours.

WELLS, a small, but rapid river of Vermont, which, after a short S. E. course, empties into Connecticut river, below the Narrows, and in the N. E. corner of Newbury. Its mouth is 40 yards wide.

WELLS, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. between Pawlet and Poultney, and contains 622 inhabitants. Lake St. Austin lies in this township, and is 3 miles long, and 1 broad.

WELLS, a post-town of the District of Maine, in York co. situated on the bay of its name, about half way between Biddeford and York, and 88 miles N. by E. of Boston, and 441 from Philadelphia. This township is about 10 miles long, and 7 broad; was incorporated in 1653, and contains 3,070 in-

habitants. It is bounded S. E. by that part of the sea called Wells Bay, and N. E. by Kennebunk river, which separates it from Arundel. The small river Negunket, perhaps formerly Oguntiquit, has no navigation, nor mills of any value, but noticed, about 150 years ago, as the boundary between York and Wells. The tide through Piscataqua bay urges itself into the marshes at Wells, a few miles E. of Negunket, and forms a harbour for small vessels. Further E. in this township the small river Moufom is found coming from ponds of that name about 20 miles from the sea. Several mills are upon the river, and the inhabitants are opening a harbour by means of a canal. Webhamet river is the principal entrance to this town by water.

WELLS Bay, in the township above mentioned, lies between Capes Porpoise and Neddock. The course from the latter to Wells Bar, is N. by E. 4 leagues.

WELL's Falls, in Delaware river, lie 13 miles N. W. of Trenton, in New-Jersey.

WENDELL, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. 80 miles N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1781, and contains 519 inhabitants.

WENDELL, a township of New-Hampshire, Cheshire co. about 15 miles N. E. of Charlestown, containing 267 inhabitants. It was called Saville, before its incorporation in 1781.

WENHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Essex co. between Ipswich and Beverly; 26 miles N. E. by N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1643, and contains 502 inhabitants. Here is a large pond, well stored with fish, from which, and its vicinity to Salem, it was, with whimsical piety, called *Ennon*, by the first settlers.

WENMAN, one of the Gallipago Islands, on the coast of Peru, situated W. of Cape Francisco.

WENTWORTH, a township of New-Hampshire, Grafton co. containing 241 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1766, and is S. E. of Oxford, adjoining.

WESEL, a village of New-Jersey, Essex co. on Passaic river, 2 miles north-westward of Acquakenuk, and 5 westward of Hackensack.

WEST, or *Wantastique*, a river of Vermont, has its main source in Bromley, about 3 miles S. E. from the head of Otter-Creek. After receiving 7 or 8 smaller

smaller streams, and running about 37 miles, it falls into Connecticut river at Brattleborough. It is the largest of the streams on the east side of the Green Mountains; and at its mouth is about 15 rods wide, and 10 or 12 feet deep. A number of figures, or inscriptions, are yet to be seen upon the rocks at the mouth of this river, seeming to allude to the affairs of war among the Indians; but their rudeness and awkwardness denote that the formers of them were at a great remove from the knowledge of any alphabet.

WEST RIVER Mountain, in New-Hampshire, in the township of Chesterfield, lies opposite to the mouth of West river; and from this part of Connecticut river to Piscataqua Harbour on the east is 90 miles, the broadest part of the State. Here are visible appearances of volcanic eruptions. About the year 1730, the garrison of Fort Dummer, 4 miles distant, was alarmed with frequent explosions of fire and smoke, emitted by the mountain. Similar appearances have been observed since.

WEST Bay, a large bay of Lake Superior, at its westernmost extremity, having the 12 isles at its mouth. It receives St. Louis river from the west.

WEST BETHLEHEM, a township of Washington co. Pennsylvania.

WESTBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 34 miles west-south-west of Boston, and 13 east of Worcester, was incorporated in 1717. Among other singular occurrences in the Indian wars, the strange fortune of Silas and Timothy Rice is worthy of notice. They were sons of Mr. Edmond Rice, one of the first settlers in this town, and carried off by the Indians on August 8, 1704, the one 9 the other 7 years of age. They lost their mother tongue, had Indian wives, and children by them, and lived at *Cagnawagas*. Silas was named *Tookanowras*, and Timothy, *Oughtforongoughton*. Timothy recommended himself so much to the Indians by his penetration, courage, strength, and warlike spirit, that he arrived to be the third of the 6 chiefs of the *Cagnawagas*. In 1740 he came down to see his friends. He viewed the house where Mr. Rice dwelt, and the place from whence he with the other children were captivated, of both which he retained a clear remembrance; as he did likewise of several elderly persons

who were then living, though he had forgot the English language. He returned to Canada, and, it is said, he was the chief who made the speech to Gen. Gage, in behalf of the *Cagnawagas*, after the reduction of Montreal. These men were alive in 1790.

WEST Camp, a thriving village of New-York, containing about 60 houses, in Columbia co. on the east side of Hudson's river, 7 miles above Red Hook, and 13 north of New-York city.

WEST-CHESTER, a county of New-York; bounded north by Dutchess co. south by Long-Island Sound, west by Hudson's river, and east by the State of Connecticut. It includes Captain's Islands and all the islands in the sound, to the east of Frogs Neck, and to the northward of the main channel. In 1790, it contained 24,003 inhabitants, including 1419 slaves. In 1796, there were, in its 21 townships, 32,243 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

WEST-CHESTER, the chief township of the above county; lying partly on the Sound, about 15 miles easterly of New-York city. It was much impoverished in the late war, and contains 1203 inhabitants; of whom 164 are electors, and 242 slaves.

WEST-CHESTER, the chief town of Chester co. Pennsylvania, containing about 30 houses, a court-house, stone gaol, and a Roman Catholic church. It is about 25 miles west of Philadelphia.

WESTERLY, a post-town on the sea-coast of Washington co. Rhode-Island, and separated from Stonington in Connecticut by Paucatuck river, 36 miles west by south of Newport, and 256 from Philadelphia. The inhabitants carry on a brisk coasting trade, and are extensively engaged in the fisheries. The township contains 2,298 inhabitants, of whom 10 are slaves.

WESTERN, a township of Massachusetts, situated in the south-west corner of Worcester co. 18 miles east by north of Springfield, 29 in the same direction from Worcester, and 73 south-west by south of Boston.

WESTERN, Fort, in the District of Maine, was erected in 1752, on the east bank of the small fall which terminates the navigation of Kennebeck river. It is 18 miles from Taconnet Fall. See *Kennebeck River*. It is in the township of Harwington, Lincoln co. A company was incorporated in Feb. 1796, to build



build a bridge over the river at this place.

WESTERN Precinct, in Somerset co. New-Jersey, contains 1,875 inhabitants, including 317 slaves.

WESTERN Territory. See *Territory North-West of the Ohio*.

WESTFIELD, a township of Vermont; Orleans co. south of Jay.

WESTFIELD, a pleasant post-town of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the river of this name, in a curious vale, 10 miles west of Springfield, 34 east of Stockbridge, 52 south-west of Worcester, 105 west-south-west of Boston, and 260 from Philadelphia. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, and about 50 or 60 compact houses. The township was incorporated in 1669, and contains 2,204 inhabitants.

WESTFIELD, a small river of Massachusetts, which rises in Berkshire co. and runs nearly a south-east course through Middlefield, Westfield, and West-Springfield, where it empties into the Connecticut, by a mouth about 30 yards wide.

WESTFIELD, a township of New-York, Washington co. bounded south-ely by Kingsbury, and northerly by Whitehall. It contains 2,103 inhabitants, of whom 186 are electors, and 9 slaves. It lies near Lake George.

WESTFIELD, in Richmond co. New-York, is bounded northerly by the Fresh Kill, easterly by Southfield, and westerly by the Sound. It contains 1151 inhabitants, of whom 131 are electors, and 276 slaves.

WESTFIELD, a small town in Essex co. New-Jersey, containing a Presbyterian church, and about 40 compact houses. It is about 7 or 8 miles W. of Elizabeth-Town.

WEST-FLORIDA. See *Florida*.

WESTFORD, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden co. N. E. of Colchester, adjoining, and contains 63 inhabitants.

WESTFORD, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Middlesex co. 28 miles N. W. of Boston, and contains 1229 inhabitants. In the year 1792, an academy was established here.

WEST-GREENWICH, a township in Kent co. Rhode-Island, containing 2,054 inhabitants, including 10 slaves.

WESTHAM, a small town of Virginia, Henrico co. on the N. bank of James's river, 6 miles N. W. by W. of Richmond. Here Benedict Arnold destroy-

ed one of the finest foundaries for cannon in America, and a large quantity of stores and cannon, in January, 1781.

WESTHAMPTON, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 7 miles westerly of Northampton, and 109 S. W. by W. of Boston. It contains 683 inhabitants, and lies on the W. side of Connecticut river.

WEST Harbour, on the S. coast of the island of Jamaica, is to the N. of Portland Point. There is good anchorage, but exposed to S. and S. E. winds.

WEST-HAVEN, a parish of the township of New-Haven, in Connecticut, pleasantly situated on the Harbour and Sound, 3 miles W. S. W. of the city.

WEST-INDIES, a multitude of islands between North and South America, which were so named at first, on the presumption that they extended so far as to form a connexion with those of the East-Indies. The fallacy of this supposition was soon discovered; the name, however, has been retained, to prevent confusion in the geographical accounts of the islands. The continent was also sometimes called by this name, till its natural division being more attended to, it obtained a distinct appellation. See *Caribbee Islands* and *Antilles*. They lie in the form of a bow, or semicircle, stretching almost from the coast of Florida north, to the river Orinoko, in the main continent of South-America. Such as are worth cultivation, now belong to five European powers, viz. Great-Britain, Spain, France, Holland, and Denmark.

The British claim

Jamaica,	Nevis,
Barbadoes,	Montserrat,
St. Christophers,	Barbuda,
Antigua,	Anguilla,
Grenada, and the	Bermudas,
Grenadines,	The Bahama Is-
Dominica,	lands.
St. Vincent,	

Spain claims

Cuba,	Trinidad,
Porto Rico,	Margaretta.

The French claim

St. Domingo, or	Guadaloupe,
Hispaniola,	St. Lucia,
Martinico,	Tobago.

The Dutch claim the islands of

St. Eustatia,	Curasson, or Cu-
Saba,	ragoa.

Denmark

Denmark claims the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John's. *Sweden* also possesses The small island of St. Bartholomew.

The climate in all the West-India islands is nearly the same, allowing for those accidental differences which the several situations and qualities of the lands themselves produce. As they lie within the tropics, and the sun goes quite over their heads, passing beyond them to the north, and never returning farther from any of them than about 30 degrees to the south, they would be continually subjected to an extreme and intolerable heat, if the trade winds, rising gradually as the sun gathers strength, did not blow in upon them from the sea, and refresh the air in such a manner, as to enable them to attend their concerns even under the meridian sun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows smartly from the land, as it were from the centre, towards the sea, to all points of the compass at once. By the same remarkable Providence in the disposing of things, it is, that when the sun has made a great progress towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him a vast body of clouds, which shield them from his direct beams, and dissolving into rain, cool the air, and refresh the country, thirsty with the long drought, which commonly prevails from the beginning of January to the latter end of May. The rains make the only distinction of seasons in the West-Indies; the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold, no frosts, no snows, and but rarely some hail; the storms of hail are, however, very violent when they happen, and the hail-stones very great and heavy. The grand staple commodity of the West-Indies is sugar. The Portuguese were the first who cultivated it in America. The juice of the sugar-cane is the most lively, excellent, and the least cloying sweet in nature. They compute, that, when things are well managed, the rum and molasses pay the charges of the plantation, and the sugars are clear gain. The quantity of rum and molasses exported from all the British West-India Islands in 1789 to all parts, was accurately as follows: Rum, 9,492,177 gal. of which 1,485,461 gal. came to the United States; Molaf-

ses 21,192 gal. of which 1000 gal. came to the United States. The negroes in the plantations are subsisted at a very easy rate. This is generally by allotting to each family of them a small portion of land, and allowing them two days in the week, Saturday and Sunday, to cultivate it; some are subsisted in this manner, but others find their negroes a certain portion of Indian or Guinea corn, and to some a salt herring, or a certain portion of bacon or salt pork, a day. All the rest of the charge consists in a cap, a shirt, a pair of breeches, and a blanket; and the profit of their labour yields on an average £10 or £12 annually. The price of men negroes, upon their first arrival, is from £30 to £36; women and grown boys 50s/less; but such negro families as are acquainted with the business of the islands, generally bring above £40 upon an average one with another; and there are instances of a single negro man, expert in the business, bringing 150 guineas; and the wealth of a planter is generally computed from the number of slaves he possesses. In the year 1787, the Moravians or United Brethren, had the following number of converted negro slaves, independent of those who attended divine service.

In Antigua	-	-	5,465
In St. Kitts, a new mission	-	-	80
In Barbadoes and Jamaica about	-	-	100
In St. Thomas's, St. Croix, and St. John's about	-	-	10,000
In Surinam (or the continent) about	-	-	400
Still living in the West-Indies and Surinam	-	-	16,045

Population of the British West-Indies.

	Whites.	Blacks.
Jamaica	30,000	250,000
Barbadoes	16,167	62,115
Grenada	1,000	23,926
St. Vincent	1,450	11,853
Dominica	1,236	14,967
Antigua	2,590	37,808
Montserrat	1,300	10,000
Nevis	1,000	8,420
St. Christopher's	1,900	20,435
Virgin Isles	1,200	9,000
Bahamas	2,000	2,241
Bermudas	5,462	4,919

Total 65,305 455,684
There is likewise, in each of the islands, a number of persons, of mixed blood, and native blacks of free condition. In Jamaica,

Jamaica, they are reckoned at 10,000; and about the same number in the other islands, taken collectively. The following statement was made by Mr. Dundas in the British House of Commons. Imports from the British West-Indies in 1795, £8,800,000 sterl.—revenue arising therefrom, £1,624,000—shipping employed in that trade, 664 vessels—tonnage, 153,000—seamen, 8,000. Exports from Great-Britain to the West-Indies, in 1794, £3,700,000, employing 700 vessels—tonnage, 177,000—seamen, 12,000. Produce of the islands imported and re-exported, £3,700,000. The following account of the white inhabitants, free negroes, and slaves, in the French islands is extracted from the statement of Mons. Neckar; but it is thought that the negro slaves were doubled before the commencement of the French revolution.

		Whites.	F. Blacks.	Slaves.
St. Domingo in	1779	32,650	7,055	10,098
Martinico in	1776	11,619	2,822	—
Guadeloupe in	1779	13,261	1,382	85,321
St. Lucia in	1776	2,397	1,050	10,752
Tobago (supposed to be the same as St. Lucia)		2,397	1,050	10,752
Cayenne (S. A.) in	1786	1,358	—	10,539
		63,682	13,429	437,736

The French writers state the number of ships employed in their West-India trade at 600, each on an average 300 tons—their seamen at 15,000. The produce in 1785, 160 millions of livres. The West-India trade is thought to be worth to France about £400,000 sterl. annually. This was before the revolution. The value of the Spanish W. India trade is blended with that of America in general; see *Spanish America*. The Danish West-India trade brings in a revenue to the King of Denmark of 133,000 dollars. The islands are described under their respective names.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-town of Virginia, and the capital of Ohio co. is situated at the head of Short Creek, 6 miles from the Ohio. It contains above 120 houses, a Presbyterian church, a court-house, and gaol. It lies 2 miles west of the Pennsylvania line, 18 north-west of Wheeling, 23 W. of Washington in Pennsylvania, and 348 west of Philadelphia.

WEST MAIN, the west shore of Hudson's Bay in N. America is so called, at least that part of it called James Bay. See *East Main*.

WESTMINSTER, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Worcester co. was

granted to those who did service in the Narraganset war, or their heirs, in 1728, and was then styled *Narraganset, No. 2*. It was incorporated by its present name in 1759; and contains 20,000 acres of land, well watered. It is situated on the height of land between the rivers Merrimack and Connecticut, having streams arising in the town, and running into both. It is about 55 miles from Boston to the north of west, and about 22 miles north from Worcester, and contains 177 dwelling-houses, and 1176 inhabitants.

WESTMINSTER, a considerable township of Vermont, in Windham co. on Connecticut river, opposite Walpole in New-Hampshire. It contains 1601 inhabitants. Sexton's river enters the Connecticut in the S. E. corner of the township. Here is a post-office 18 miles north of Brattleborough, 18 north-west of Keen, in New-Hampshire, 59 north of Northampton in Massachusetts, and 329 north-east of Philadelphia.

WESTMINSTER, the easternmost town of Frederick co. Maryland, about 18 miles E. N. E. of Woodborough, 26 north-west of Baltimore, and 47 N. by E. of the city of Washington.

WESTMORE, the westernmost township of Essex co. Vermont. Willoughby Lake lies in this township.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Virginia, bounded north and east by Patowmack river, which divides it from Maryland, south-east by Northumberland, south-west by Richmond, and west by King George. It contains 7722 inhabitants, of whom 4425 are slaves. This county has the honour of having given birth to **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, first President of the United States. The court-house in this county is on the south bank of Patowmack river, 10 miles N. by E. of Richmond, 16 north-west of Kinfaie, and 289 south-west by south of Philadelphia. Here is a post-office.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded north by Lycoming, and south by Fayette co. and abounds with iron ore and coal. It contains 11 townships and 16,018 inhabitants, including 128 slaves. Chief town, Greensburg.

WESTMORELAND, a considerable township of New-Hampshire, Cheshire co. on the eastern bank of Connecticut river, between Chethersfield and Walpole, 110 miles from Portsmouth. It

was incorporated in 1752, and contains 2,018 inhabitants.

WESTMORELAND, a township of New-York, in Herkemer co. taken from Whitestown, and incorporated in 1792. In 1796, it contained 840 inhabitants, of whom 137 were electors. The centre of the town is 6 miles south of Fort Schuyler, and 36 north-west of Cooperstown.

WESTMORELAND, a tract of land in Pennsylvania, bounded east by Delaware river, west by a line drawn due north and south 15 miles west of Wyoming on Susquehannah river, and between the parallels of 41 and 40 degrees of north lat. was claimed by the State of Connecticut, as within the limits of their original charter, and in 1754 was purchased of the Six Nations of Indians by the Susquehannah and Delaware companies, and afterwards settled by a considerable colony, under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. This tract was called *Westmoreland*, and annexed to the county of Litchfield in Connecticut. The Pennsylvanians disputed the claim of Connecticut to these lands, and in the progress of this business there was much warm contention, and some bloodshed. This unhappy dispute has since been adjusted. See *Wyoming*.

WESTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 15 miles west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1712, and contains 1,010 inhabitants.

WESTON, a township of Connecticut, Fairfield co. north of Fairfield, adjoining.

WESTON'S Islands, groups of islands in James's Bay.

WEST-POINT, a strong fortress erected during the revolution, on the W. bank of Hudson's river, in the State of New-York, 6 miles above Anthony's Nose, 7 below Fish-Kill, 22 S. of Poughkeepsie, and about 60 N. of New-York city. It is situated in the midst of the high lands, and is strongly fortified by nature as well as art. The principal fort is situated on a point of land, formed by a sudden bend in the river, and commands it, for a considerable distance, above and below. Fort Putnam is situated a little further back, on an eminence which overlooks the other fort, and commands a greater extent of the river. There are a number of houses and barracks on the point near the forts. On the opposite side of the river, are

the ruins of Old Fort Constitution, with some barracks going to decay. A number of continental troops are stationed here to guard the arsenal and stores of the United States, which are kept at this place. This fortress is called the Gibraltar of America, as by reason of the rocky ridges, rising one behind another, it is incapable of being invested by less than 20,000 men. The fate of America seemed to hover over this place. It was taken by the British, and afterwards retaken by storm, in a very gallant manner, by Gen. Wayne. Benedict Arnold, to whom the important charge of this fort was committed, designed to have surrendered it up to the British; but Providence disappointed the treasonable design, by the most simple means. Major Andre, a most accomplished and gallant officer, was taken, tried, and executed as a spy, and Arnold escaped. Thus the British exchanged one of their best officers, for one of the worst men in the American army.

WESTPORT, a flourishing township of Massachusetts, Bristol co. 70 miles southerly of Boston. It was incorporated in 1787, and contains 2,466 inhabitants.

WEST-SPRINGFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite Springfield, about 28 miles N. of Hartford, and 100 W. S. W. of Boston. In the compact part are about 40 dwelling-houses, and a Congregational church. The township contains 3 parishes, and 2,367 inhabitants.

WEST-STOCKBRIDGE, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. adjoining Stockbridge on the west, and has the New-York line on the north-west, and lies 150 miles from Boston. William's river, and its streams, water the township, and accommodate 3 iron-works, a falling-mill, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

WEST-TOWN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

WETHERSFIELD. See *Wethersfield*.

WEYBRIDGE, a township of Vermont, in Addison county, separated from New-Haven on the N. and E. by Otter Creek. It contains 175 inhabitants. Snake Mountain lies nearly on the line between this township and that of Addison on the west.

WYMOUTH, the *Wessagusset*, or *Wassaguset*, of the Indians, a township of

of Massachusetts, Norfolk co. incorporated in 1635. It lies 14 miles S. E. of Boston, and employs some small vessels in the mackarel fishery. Fore river on the N. W. and Back river on the S. E. include near one half of the township. The cheese made here is reckoned among the best brought to Boston market. It is said to be one of the oldest towns in the State: Mr. Weston, an English merchant, having made a temporary settlement here in summer, 1622. It contains 232 houses, and 1169 inhabitants.

WHALE COVE Island, in the northern part of N. America, is the most northerly of two islands lying to the S. of Brook Cobham, or Marble Island, which is in lat. 63 N. Lovegrove, the other island, has a fair opening to the west of it.

WHALE FISH Island, in the river Essequibo, on the coast of S. America, is above the Seven Brothers, or Seven Islands, and below the Three Brothers.

WHALE Island, at the mouth of M'Kenzie's river, in the North Sea or Frozen Ocean, on the north coast of the north-western part of North-America. N. lat. 69 14.

WHAPPING'S Creek, a small creek which empties through the east bank of Hudson's river, in the township of Fish Kill, 8 miles south of Poughkeepsie, and 72 north of New-York city. Here are two mills, at which considerable business is performed.

WHARTON, a township of Fayette co. Pennsylvania.

WHATELY, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. 10 miles north of Northampton, and 105 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1771, and contains 736 inhabitants.

WHELLING, or *Wheelin*, a post-town of Virginia, situated at the mouth of a creek on the east bank of Ohio river, 10 miles above Grave Creek, 18 south-west of West Liberty, and 61 south-west of Pittsburg. Not far from this place, a wall has been discovered some feet under the earth, very regularly built, apparently the work of art. It is 363 miles from Philadelphia.

WHELOCK, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia co. about 20 miles north-west of Littleton, and contains 33 inhabitants.

WHEELWRIGHT Gut, at the north-west end of the island of St. Christo-

pher's, in the West-Indies, has Willet's Bay and Mafshouse Bay to the east, and Courpon's and Convent Bays to the south-west. There is a sand before the entrance which appears to prevent ships from going in.

WHENNUIA, one of two small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the island of Otaha.

WHESTONE Fort is on the north side of Patapsco river, and west side of the mouth of Baltimore Harbour, in Maryland. It is opposite Gossuch Point, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly from the Baltimore Company's iron-works, at the mouth of Gwynn's Falls.

WHIPPANY, a village of New-Jersey, Morris co. on a branch of Passaick river, nearly 5 miles N. E. of Morristown.

WHIRL, or *Suck*, in Tennessee river, lies in about lat. 35 N.

WHITE, a river or torrent issuing from the mountain of sulphur in the island of Gaudaloupe, in the West-Indies. It is thus named as often assuming a white colour from the ashes and sulphur covering it. It empties into the river St. Louis.

WHITE, a river of Louisiana, which joins Arkansas river, a water of the Mississippi, about 10 miles above the fort, which Mr. Hutchins reckons 550 computed miles from New-Orleans, and 660 from the sea. It has been navigated above 200 miles in flat-bottomed boats. See *Arkansas*.

WHITE, a small river of the N. W. Territory, which pursues a north-west, and, near its mouth, a westerly course, and enters Wabash river, 12 miles below the mouth of Chickasaw river.

WHITE, a river of Vermont, which falls into Connecticut river about 5 miles below Dartmouth college, between Norwich and Hartford. It is from 100 to 150 yards wide, some distance from its mouth. Its source is in a spring, which by means of Onion river, communicates with Lake Champlain. It derives its name from the whiteness of its water.

WHITE Bay, on the E. coast of Newfoundland Island, in the Machigonis river. Its N. limit is Cape d'Argent.

WHITE Cape, or *Blanco*, on the west coast of New-Mexico, is 20 leagues to the north-west of Herradura. This cape, in lat. 10 N. bears with the island Canoe, at north-west by west and S. E. by E. and with St. Luke Island at N. E. by N.

N. and south-west by south, being about 9 leagues from each.

WHITE Deer, a township of Pennsylvania, situated on Susquehannah river.

WHITEFIELD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Westmoreland county.

WHITEHALL, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county.

WHITEHALL, a township of New-York, Washington co. bounded south-erly by the S. bounds of the tract formerly called Skeensborough, and north-erly by the N. bounds of the county. In 1790, it contained 805 inhabitants. In 1796, 150 of the inhabitants were electors.

WHITE MARSH, a township of Penn-sylvania, Montgomery co.

WHITE Mountains. See *New-Hamp-shire*.

WHITEPAINT, a township of Penn-sylvania, Montgomery co.

WHITE PLAINS, a township of New-York, West-Chester co. bounded east-erly by Mamaroneck river, and west-erly by Bronx river. It contains 505 in-habitants, of whom 76 are electors, and 49 slaves. It is remarkable for a battle fought here between the American and British forces, on the 28th of October, 1776. It is 15 miles E. by N. of Kingsbridge, 30 N. E. by N. of New-York, and 125 from Philadelphia.

WHITE Point, on the coast of Nova-Scotia, is about 3 leagues to the south-west from Cape Canso, and north-east of Green Point. There is an island off the point that shelters Bar Haven.

WHITE Point, on the coast of Cape Breton Island, is about a mile S. W. of Black Cape, near the harbour of Louis-burg, and the E. point of Gabarus Bay.

WHITE Point, in the island of Jama-ica, lies eastward of White Horse Cliffs, about 7 leagues E. of Port Royal.

WHITE's Bay, on the coast of New-foundland. N. lat. 50 17, W. long. 56 15.

WHITE's River, on the N. E. coast of Jamaica, is near the west limit of Port Antonio.

WHITESTOWN, in Herkemer co. New-York, on the south side of Mo-hawk river, 4 miles west of Old Fort Schuyler, and 100 west of Albany. The compact part of this new and flourishing town lies on one beautiful street, about a mile in length, ornamented with trees. The houses are gener-ally furnished with water, conducted

by pipes laid under ground, from the neighbouring hills. At present the court-house, meeting-house, and school-house, are combined in one building; but it is contemplated shortly to erect separate and handsome edifices for these several purposes. The soil of this town is remarkably good. Nine acres of wheat in one field, yielded, on an average, 41 bushels of wheat, of 60 lb. each, an acre. This is no uncommon crop. This town and its neighbourhood has been settled with remarkable rapidity. All that district comprehended between the Oneida Reservation, and the Ger-man Flats, and which is now divided into the townships of Whitestown, Pa-ris, and Westmoreland, was known, a few years since, by the name of *Whitef-town*, and no longer ago than 1785, contained two families only, those of Hugh White, and Moses Foot, esquires. In 1796, there were within the same limits, 6 parishes, with as many settled ministers, 3 full regiments of militia, 1 corps of light-horse, all in uniform. In the whole, 7359 inhabitants, of whom 1190 were qualified electors.

WHITE Wood Island, or *De Bois Blanc*. See *Michillimackinac*.

WHITING, a township of Vermont, in Addison co. separated from Leicester on the E. by Otter Creek, and has part of Orwell on the W. It contains 250 inhabitants.

WHITTINGHAM, a township of Ver-mont, in the south-west corner of Wind-ham co. containing 442 inhabitants.

WHITSUN Island, in the South Pa-cific Ocean, is about 4 miles long, and 3 broad; and so surrounded by break-ers that a boat cannot land. S. lat. 19 26, W. long. 137 56. Variation of the needle in 1767, 6° E.

WIANDOTS, or *Wyandots*, an Indian tribe inhabiting near Fort St. Joseph, and Detroit, in the N. W. Territory. Warriors, 200.

WIAFOCO, or *Little Wia*, is an out-let or arm of the river Oroonoko, on the west side. It has many branches, which are all navigable.

WICKFORD, a small trading village in the township of North-Kingstown, Rhode-Island, and on the west side of Narraganset Bay; 24 miles S. of Provi-dence, and 9 or 10 N. W. of Newport.

WIESPINCAN, a river of Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi, 22 miles above the Soutoux village.

WICOMICO,

WICOMICO, a small river of Maryland, which rises in Suffex county, Delaware, and empties into Pilhing Bay, on the east shore of Chesapeak Bay.

WIGHCOMICO, a short navigable river of Maryland, which is formed by Piles and Allen's Fresh, and, running southward, empties into the Patowmac, about 35 miles from its mouth. Cob Neck forms the north limit of its mouth.

WIGHT, *Isle of*. See *Isle of Wight County*.

WIGHT, *Isle of*; east end of Long-Island. See *Gardner's Island*.

WILBRAHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. 10 miles east of Springfield, 30 N. E. of Hartford, in Connecticut, and 89 south-west of Boston. It was incorporated in 1763; contains 2 parishes, and 1555 inhabitants.

WILKES, a county of the upper district of Georgia, separated from South-Carolina, on the eastward, by Savannah river, and contains 31,500 inhabitants, including 7,268 slaves. Tobacco is the chief produce of this county, of which it exported about 3000 hhds. in 1788. It is well watered, and is famous for a medicinal spring, near its chief town, Washington; which see.

WILKES, a county of Morgan district, in the north-west corner of North-Carolina. It contains 8,143 inhabitants, including 549 slaves.

WILKES, a post-town and chief of the above county, 33 miles from Rockford, 45 from Morgantown, and 611 from Philadelphia.

WILKSBARRE, or *Wilksburg*, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and chief town of Luzerne co. situated on the south-east side of the east branch of the Susquehannah. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 45 houses. It is 67 miles N. E. of Bethlehem, about the same distance above Sunbury, and 112 N. by N. W. of Philadelphia.

WILLET'S Bay, at the north-west end of the island of St. Christopher's. Willet's Gut is at the south-west coast of the same island.

WILLIAM, Fort, (now called the *Castle*) was erected on Castle Island in Boston harbour, in the reign of king William, by Col. Roemer, a famous engineer. When the British troops evacuated Boston, in March, 1776, the fortifications were blown up, but were soon after repaired. The buildings are the

governor's house, a magazine, gaol, barracks, and work-shops. On this island, which contains about 18 acres of land, distant 3 miles from the town of Boston, there are a number of convicts, who are sentenced to confinement here for different periods, according to their crimes, and employed in the manufacture of nails and shoes, and guarded by a company of between 60 and 70 soldiers. The fort, which commands the entrance into the harbour, has 50 pieces of cannon mounted, and 44 others lie dismounted.

WILLIAMS, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM'S Sound, *Prince*, on the north-west coast of N. America. Its E. point is in lat. 60 19 N. and long. 146 53 west, and Cape Elizabeth which is its west point, and the E. point of Cook's river, is in lat. 59 10, and long. 152 15.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Granville co. pleasantly situated on a creek which falls into the Roanoke. It carries on a brisk trade with the back counties, and contains between 30 and 40 houses, a court-house, gaol, and flourishing academy. It is 17 miles from Warrenton, 48 north-east of Hillsborough, 56 west-north-west of Halifax, and 407 from Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBURG, a co. of Virginia, between York and James' rivers, and was joined in the enumeration of inhabitants, in 1790, with York co. These together contain 5,233 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the west side of Connecticut river, having Hatfield on the E. It contains a handsome Congregational church, 159 houses, and 1,049 inhabitants. In the year 1760, this township was a wilderness. It lies 7 miles from Connecticut river, 8 north-west of Northampton, and 108 west of Boston.

WILLIAMSEURG, a post-town of New-York, Ontario co. situated on the E. side of Genesee river, near where Canaserago creek empties into that river; 30 miles south-west of Canandaigua, 40 north-west of Bath, 98 north-west of Athens or Tioga Point, and 288 N. westerly of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBURG, called also *Jonestown*, a town of Pennsylvania, Dauphine co. at the junction of Little Swatara with Swatara river. It has a German Luther-

an and Calvinist church, and about 40 dwelling-houses. It is 23 miles N. E. by E. of Harrisburg, and 89 north-west of Philadelphia.—Also, the name of a township in Luzerne county.

WILLIAMSBURG, a village of Maryland, in Talbot county, 5 miles N. E. of Easton, and 4 N. W. of King's-Town.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, lies 60 miles eastward of Richmond, situated between two creeks, one falling into James, the other into York river. The distance of each landing-place is about a mile from the town. During the regal government it was proposed to unite these creeks by a canal passing through the centre of the town; but the removal of the seat of government rendered it no longer an object of importance. It contains about 200 houses, and has about 1,400 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out in parallel streets, with a pleasant square in the centre of about ten acres, through which runs the principal street east and west, about a mile in length, and more than 100 feet wide. At the ends of this street are two public buildings, the college, and capitol. Besides these, there is an Episcopal church, a prison, a court-house, a magazine, now occupied as a market, and a hospital for lunatics, calculated to accommodate between 20 and 30 patients, in separate rooms or cells. The house is neatly kept, and the patients well attended; but convalescents have not sufficient room for free air and exercise without making their escape. Not far from the square stood the governor's house, or palace, as it was called. This was burnt during the war, while it was occupied as an American hospital. The house of the president of the college, occupied also as an hospital by the French army, shared the same fate. This has since been rebuilt at the expense of the French government. In the capitol is a large marble statue, of Narbone Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, a man distinguished for his love of piety, literature, and good government, and formerly governor of Virginia. It was erected at the expense of the State, some time since the year 1771. The capitol is little better than in ruins, and this elegant statue is exposed to the rudeness of negroes and boys, and is shamefully defaced. A late act of the assembly authorises the pulling down one half of this building, to defray the charge of keeping the oth-

er half in repair. The college of William and Mary fixed here, was founded in the time of king William and queen Mary, who granted to it 20,000 acres of land, and a penny a pound duty on certain tobaccos exported from Virginia and Maryland, which had been levied by the statute of 25 Car. 2. The assembly also gave it, by temporary laws, a duty on liquors imported, and skins and furs exported. From these resources it received upwards of 3,000l. The buildings are of brick, sufficient for an indifferent accommodation of perhaps 100 students. By its charter, it was to be under the government of 20 visitors, who were to be its legislators, and to have a president and six professors, who were incorporated. It was allowed a representative in the general assembly. Under this charter, a professorship of the Greek and Latin languages, a professorship of mathematics, one of moral philosophy, and two of divinity, were established. To these, were annexed, for a sixth professorship, a considerable donation by a Mr. Boyle of England, for the instruction of the Indians, and their conversion to Christianity. This was called the professorship of Braxerton, from an estate of that name in England, purchased with the monies given. A court of admiralty sits here whenever a controversy arises. It is 12 miles E. of York-Town, 60 E. of Richmond, 48 N. W. of Norfolk, and 338 S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

Least heat here,	60°
Mean heat,	60 8
Greatest heat,	98 0

N. lat. 37 16, west long. 76 48.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-town of Maryland, Washington co. on the N. side of Patowmack river, at the mouth of Conegocheague Creek, 8 miles S. of the Pennsylvania line, 6 south-west of Hagerstown, 37 N. by E. of Winchester, in Virginia, 28 south by west of Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, and 155 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSON, a township of New-York, Ontario co. In 1796, there were 142 of its inhabitants electors.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a township of Vermont, Orange co. on the height of land between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain, about 45 miles from the former, and 50 from the latter. It is bounded eastward by Washington, and westward by Northfield, and contains

146 inhabitants. Stephen's Branch, a stream which runs N. to Onion river, rises in this township.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a mountainous township of Massachusetts, in the north-west corner of the State, and in Berkshire co. containing 1769 inhabitants. It is well watered by Hoosack and Green rivers, the former of which is here 8 rods wide. On these streams are 4 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, and a fulling-mill. The main county road passes through it. Colonel Ephraim Williams laid the foundation of an academy several years since, and endowed it by a handsome donation of lands. In 1790, partly by lottery, and partly by the liberal donation of gentlemen in the town, a brick edifice was erected, 82 feet by 42, and four stories high, containing 24 rooms for students, a large school-room, a dining-hall, and a room for public speaking. In 1793, this academy was erected into a college, by an act of the legislature, by the name of *Williams' College*, in honour to its liberal founder. The languages and sciences usually taught in the American colleges are taught here. Board, tuition and other expenses of education are very low; and from its situation and other circumstances, it is likely, in a short time, to become an institution of great utility and importance. The first public commencement was held at this college in September, 1795. In 1796, the legislature granted 2 townships of land to Williams' College. There were, in 1796, 101 students in the four classes in this college, besides 30 pupils in the academy connected with the college. A company was incorporated the year above mentioned, to bring water in pipes into the town street. It is 28 miles north of Lenox, and 150 north-westerly of Boston.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Martin co. N. Carolina, is situated on Roanoke river, and contains but few houses, besides the courthouse and gaol. It is 25 miles from Blountsville, 24 from Plymouth, 55 from Halifax, and 444 from Philadelphia.

WILLIMANTIC, a small river of Connecticut, which runs a south-east course, and uniting with Natchaug river, forms the Shetucket at Windham.

WILLINBOROUGH, a township of New-Jersey, situated in Burlington co. on Delaware river, about 14 miles from

Philadelphia. It has generally a thin soil, but considerable quantities of fruits and vegetables are raised here for the Philadelphia market.

WILLINGTON, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland co. 6 miles east of Tolland, and 35 north-easterly of Hartford, and was settled in 1719. The lands are rough and hilly. The earthquake on sabbath evening, Oct. 29, 1727, was severely felt in this town.

WILLIS, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

WILLIS Creek, in Maryland, falls into the Patowmack from the north at Fort Cumberland.

WILLIS Island, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is near the north-west end of South Georgia, and has Bird Island to the north of it. S. lat. 54, west long. 38 30.

WILLISTON, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden co. joins Burlington on the north-west. It contains 471 inhabitants.

WILLOUGHBY Bay, near the south-east part of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies. It is well fortified. Bridgetown lies on its north-eastern side, in St. Philips' parish, and is defended by Fort William.

WILLOUGHBY Lake, in Vermont, in the township of Westmore. It is about 6 miles long and one broad, and sends a stream which runs northward and empties into Lake Memphremagog, in the township of Salem. This lake furnishes fish resembling bass, of an excellent flavour, weighing from 10 to 30 pounds. People travel 20 miles to this lake to procure a winter's stock of this fish.

WILLSBOROUGH, a new settled township in Clinton co. New-York; bounded on the south by the town of Crown-Point, on the north by the south line of a patent, which including the river Au Sable at its mouth, continuing westward to that part of the county of Montgomery, now called Herkemer county. It contained 375 inhabitants in 1790. In 1796, there were 160 of the inhabitants electors. It is a fine champaign, fertile country, inhabited by a number of industrious, thriving farmers. Its cultivation has been rapidly advancing. In this town is a remarkable Split Rock, which is a small point of a mountain projecting about 50 yards into the neighbouring lake. This disjoined point has, from the appearance of the opposite sides,

sides, and their exact fitness for each other, doubtless been rent from the main rock, by some violent shock of nature. It is removed about 20 feet, and has on its point, a surface of nearly half an acre, which has sufficiency of soil, and is covered with wood. The height of the rock on each side of the fissure is about 12 feet. The river Boquet runs through this town a considerable distance, and is navigable for boats 2 miles, where there are falls and mills. This town was partly settled before the year 1775. It commands a beautiful view of the lake, and lies 214 miles north of New-York city.

WILLS Cove, on the north-east side of the isthmus of the island of St. Kitts, in the West-Indies, to the eastward southerly from North Friar and Little Friar Bays.

WILLS Creek, or *Caicoufuck*, a branch of Patowmack river, is 30 or 40 yards wide at its mouth, where Fort Cumberland stood. It affords no navigation as yet, and runs a short course southerly. It is 281 miles north-west of Williamsburg, 171 from Fredericksburg, and 173 E. by N. of Alexandria.

WILLS-Town, an Indian village on the N. E. bank of Muskingum river, 45 miles from its mouth, and 117 south-westerly from Pittsburg, by the Indian path through the Indian town.

WILMANTON, in the State of New-York, stands on Walkill, between Newburgh and New-Brunswick.

WILMINGTON, one of the eastern maritime districts of N. Carolina; bounded north-east by Newbern district, south-east by the Atlantic Ocean; south-west by S. Carolina; and north-west by Fayette. It comprehends the counties of Brunswick, New-Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, and Bladen. It contains 26,035 inhabitants; of whom 10,056 are slaves.

WILMINGTON, a port of entry and post-town of N. Carolina, capital of the above district, is situated on the east side of the eastern branch of Cape Fear or Clarendon river; 34 miles from the sea, and 100 southward of Newbern. The course of the river, as it passes by the town, is nearly from north to south, and the breadth 150 yards. Opposite the town are two islands extending with the course of the river, and dividing it into three channels: they afford the finest rice fields in N. Carolina. The town

is regularly built, and contains about 250 houses, a handsome Episcopal church, a court-house, and gaol. Having suffered much by two fires, one-fourth of the town, which has been rebuilt, is of brick. Its markets are well supplied with fish, and all manner of provisions. A considerable trade is carried on to the West-India Islands and the adjacent States. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted to 133,534 dollars. Those of all the other ports of the State, amounted only to 177,598 dollars. It is 90 miles south-east of Fayetteville, 192 south-south-west of Edenton, 198 north-east of Charleston, S. Carolina, and 600 south-south-west of Philadelphia. N. lat. 34 11, W. long. 78 15.

WILMINGTON, a township of Vermont, in Windham co. containing 645 inhabitants, who are chiefly wealthy farmers. It lies on Deerfield river, on the east side of the Green Mountain, on the high-road from Bennington to Brattleborough, about 20 miles from each. Considerable quantities of maple sugar are made in it; some farmers make 1000 or 1400 pounds a season. The *Hay-stack*, in the north-west corner of this township, is among the highest of the range of the Green Mountains. It has a pond near the top of it, about half a mile in length, round which deer and moose are found.

WILMINGTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 16 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1730, and contains 710 inhabitants. Hops, in great quantities, are raised in this town.

WILMINGTON, a port of entry and post-town of the State of Delaware, and the most considerable town in the State. It stands in Newcastle co. on the north side of Christiana Creek, between Christiana and Brandywine creeks, which at this place are about a mile distant from each other, but uniting below the town, they join the Delaware in one stream, 400 yards wide at the mouth. The site of the principal part of the town is on the south-west side of a hill, which rises 109 feet above the tide, 2 miles from Delaware river, and 28 south-west from Philadelphia. On the north-east side of the same hill, on the Brandywine, there are 13 mills for grain, and about 40 neat dwelling-houses, which form a beautiful appendage to the town.

The

The Christiana admits vessels of 14 feet draught of water to the town; and those of 6 feet draught, 8 miles further, where the navigation ends; and the Brandywine admits those of 7 feet draught to the mills. The town is regularly laid out in squares similar to Philadelphia, and contains upwards of 600 houses, mostly of brick, and 3,000 inhabitants. It has 6 places of public worship, viz. 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Swedish Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. Here are two market-houses, a poor-house, which stands on the west side of the town, and is 120 feet by 40, built of stone, and 3 stories high, for the reception of the paupers of Newcastle co. There is another stone building which was used as an academy, and was supported for some time with considerable reputation, but by a defect in the constitution of the seminary, or some other cause, it has, of late, been entirely neglected as a place of tuition. There are, however, nearly 300 children in the different schools in town. About the year 1736, the first houses were built at this place; and the town was incorporated a few years afterwards. Its officers are two burgesses, 6 assistants, and two constables, all of whom are annually chosen. For other particulars, see *Delaware*. N. lat. 39 43 18, W. long. 75 32.

WILMOT, a township of Nova-Scotia, Annapolis co. settled from Ireland and New-England.

WILSONVILLE, a town of Pennsylvania, newly laid out on the Walenpa-peck, at its junction with the Lexawac-sein, 120 miles north of Philadelphia. Here are already erected 14 houses, a saw and grist mill, and a large building for manufacturing sail-cloth. The creek here falls upwards of 300 feet, some say 500, in the space of a mile; for 17 miles above the falls the creek has a gentle current.

WILTON, a village of Charleston district, S. Carolina; situated on the E. side of Edisto river, 27 miles south-west of Charleston.

WILTON, a township of New-Hampshire, Hillsborough co. S. W. of Amherst, adjoining, about 70 miles west-erly of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1105 inhabitants.

WIMACOMACK, a village of New-York, in Suffolk co. Long-Island; 6 miles west by south of Smithtown, and

N. E. of Huntingdon, and 44 E. by N. of New-York city.

WINCHELSEA, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean which appears like three islands. It is about 30 miles S. by E. of Sir Charles Hardy's Island.

WINCHENDON, a post-town of Massachusetts, in Worcester co. 7 miles N. of Gardner, 35 north-westerly of Worcester, 60 north-west by west of Boston, and 370 north-east of Philadelphia. This township was formerly called *Ipswich Canada*, until it was incorporated in 1764. It is on Miller's river, and contains 950 inhabitants. This place was visited by a dreadful tornado, on the 21st of October, 1795, which did considerable damage.

WINCHESTER, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. about 12 or 15 miles north of Litchfield.

WINCHESTER, a township of New-Hampshire, in Cheshire co. east of Hinsdale and Fort Dummer, adjoining. It is 110 miles from Portsmouth, and contains 1209 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, the chief town of Clarke county, Kentucky.

WINCHESTER, or *Fredericktown*, a post-town of Virginia, and the capital of Frederick co. It is situated near the head of Opeckon Creek, which empties into Patowmack river; about 35 miles from the celebrated passage of the Patowmack through the Blue Ridge. It is a handsome flourishing town, standing upon low and broken ground, and has a number of respectable buildings; among which are a court-house, gaol, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Methodist, and a new Roman Catholic church. The dwelling-houses are about 350 in number, several of which are built of stone. It is a corporation, and contains nearly 2,000 inhabitants. It was formerly fortified; but the works are now in ruins. It is 50 miles E. by S. of Romney, 100 N. E. by N. of Staunton, 110 west-north-west of Alexandria, 180 north-west of Richmond, and 192 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 39 17 30, west long. 78 39.

WIND Gap, a pass in the Blue Mountains in Pennsylvania; about 9 miles S. W. of Penn's Fort. Although 100 feet higher than the present bed of the Delaware, it is thought to have been formerly part of the bed of that river. The Wind Gap is a mile broad, and the stones on it such as seem to have been washed

washed for ages by water running over them.

WINDHAM, a county in the south-east corner of Vermont; having the State of Massachusetts, south, and Connecticut river east, which divides it from New-Hampshire. It contains 22 townships, and 17,693 inhabitants. Chief towns, Newfane and Putney.

WINDHAM, a county in the north-east corner of Connecticut, having the State of Massachusetts north, and the State of Rhode-Island east. It contains 13 townships, and 28,921 inhabitants, including 184 slaves. Chief town, Windham.

WINDHAM, the capital of the above county, and a post-town, is situated on Shetucket river, 12 miles north by west of Norwich, and 31 east of Hartford. It contains between 60 and 70 compact houses, a court-house, gaol, an academy, and a Congregational church. It is 253 miles from Philadelphia. The river Willimantic from the north-west, and Natchaug from the north, meet in the north-westerly part of the township, and form the Shetucket, a pleasant river, affording plenty of fish, particularly salmon, at some seasons of the year. The township was settled from Norwich, in 1686, and was incorporated in 1702.

WINDHAM, a township of New-Hampshire, Rockingham co. is about 25 miles south-west of Exeter, and 40 from Portsmouth. It contains 663 inhabitants.

WINDHAM, a township of the District of Maine, Cumberland co. 134 miles N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 938 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a township of Nova-Scotia, in Hants co. near the river St. Croix, which empties into the Avon. The rivers Kenetcoot and Cocmiquen (so called by the Indians) run through this township and empty into the Avon. On these rivers are flourishing settlements and fertile land. Lime-stone and plaister of Paris are found here. The lake Potawock (so called by the Indians) lies between the head of St. Margaret's Bay and the main road from Halifax to Windsor; the great lake of Shubenacadie lies on the east side of this road, about 7 miles from it, and 21 from Halifax.

WINDSOR, a county of Vermont, bounded north by Orange, south by Windham, east by Connecticut river, and west by Rutland and part of Adir-

son co. It contains 22 townships, and 15,748 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a post-town of Vermont, and capital of the above co. is situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, 18 miles north by west of Charlestown, in New-Hampshire, 45 E. by S. of Rutland, 80 miles N. E. of Bennington, and 255 from Philadelphia. The township contains 1452 inhabitants. This, with Rutland, is alternately the seat of the State legislature.

WINDSOR, a hilly township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 20 miles north-north-west of Lenox, and 136 west by north of Boston. The country road to Northampton passes through it, also the road from Pittsfield to Deerfield. It gives rise to Housatonic and Westfield rivers, on which are four saw-mills and 2 corn-mills. It was incorporated in 1771, and contains 916 inhabitants. In the gore, adjoining Adams and Windsor, are 425 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a considerable and very pleasant town of Hartford co. Connecticut, on the west side of Connecticut river, about 7 miles northerly of Hartford. Here Windsor Ferry river, formed by the junction of Farmington and Poquabock rivers, empties into the Connecticut from the west. Windsor Ferry river divides the township into the upper and lower parishes.

WINDSOR, *East*. See *East Windsor*.

WINDSOR, a township of New-Jersey, Middlesex co. containing 2,838 inhabitants, including 190 slaves.

WINDSOR, a township of Pennsylvania, in York co.

WINDSOR, a post-town and the capital of Bertie co. N. Carolina; situated on Cuthai river, and contains besides a few houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 23 miles west by south of Edenton, 18 from Plymouth, 97 from Halifax, and 481 from Philadelphia.

WINDWARD *Passage*, a name given to a course from the S. E. part of the island of Jamaica, in the West-Indies, and extending for 160 leagues to the N. side of Crooked Island in the Bahamas. Ships have often sailed through this channel from the north part of it to the island of Cuba, or the Gulf of Mexico, notwithstanding the common opinion, on account of the current, which is against it; that they keep the Bahama shore on board, and that they meet the wind

wind in summer for the most part of the channel easterly, which with a counter current on shore pushes them easily through it.

WINDWARD Point, near the eastern extremity of the island of St. Christopher's, is the east point of Sandy Hill Bay; about 2 miles to the west-north-west of St. Anthony's Hill Point.

WINEE, or *Black River*, in S. Carolina, rises in Camden district, and running south-easterly through Cheraws into Georgetown district, unites with Pedee river, about 3 miles above Georgetown.

WINHALL, a township of Vermont, in Bennington co. about 25 or 30 miles N. E. of Bennington. It contains 155 inhabitants.

WINNIPISEOGEE, a lake in New-Hampshire, and the largest collection of water in the State. It is 22 miles in length from S. E. to N. W. and of very unequal breadth, but no where more than 8 miles. Some very long necks of land project into it; and it contains several islands, large and small, and on which rattle-snakes are common. It abounds with fish from 6 to 20 pounds weight. The mountains which surround it, give rise to many streams which flow into it; and between it and the mountains, are several lesser ponds, which communicate with it. Contiguous to this lake are the townships of Moultonborough on the N. W. Tiltonborough and Wolfborough on the N. E. Meredith and Gilmantown on the S. W. and a tract of land, called the Gore, on the S. E. From the S. E. extremity of this lake, called Merry Meeting Bay, to the north-west part called Senter Harbour, there is good navigation in the summer, and generally a good road in the winter; the lake is frozen about 3 months in the year, and many sleighs and teams, from the circumjacent towns, cross it on the ice. See *Aqueducton*. Winnipiseogee river conveys the waters of the lake into Pemigewasset river, through its eastern bank at New-Chester.

WINLAND, a country accidentally discovered by Biron or Biorn, a Norman, in 1001; supposed to be a part of the island of Newfoundland. It was again visited, and an intercourse opened between it and Greenland. In 1221, Eric, bishop of Greenland, went to Winland to recover and convert his countrymen, who had degenerated into

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savages. This prelate never returned to Greenland; nor was any thing more heard of Winland for several centuries.

WINLOCK, or *Wenlock*, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, west of Minehead.

WINNEBAGO, a lake of the N. W. Territory; west of Michigan Lake, and south-west of Bay Puan, into which it sends its waters. It is about 15 miles long from east to west, and 6 wide. It receives a large stream from the south-west called Crocodile river. Fox river enters it from the west, and by it, through Ouisconsin river, has communication with Mississippi river, interrupted by a portage of only 3 miles. The centre of the lake lies in lat. about 43 30 N. and long. 88 10 W. See *Ouisconsin* and *Fox Rivers*.

WINNEBAGOES, an Indian nation inhabiting round the lake of the same name, who can furnish 2 or 300 warriors. Their town stands on an island at the E. end of the lake, of about 50 acres extent, and distant from Bay Puan 35 miles, according to the course of the river. The town contains about 50 houses, which are strongly built with pallisades. The land adjacent to the lake is very fertile, abounding spontaneously with grapes, plums, and other fruit. The people raise a great quantity of Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, melons, and tobacco. The lake abounds with fish, and in the autumn or fall, with geese, ducks, and teal; and are very fat and well flavored by feeding on wild rice, which grows plentifully in these parts. Mr. Carver thinks from the result of his inquiries of the origin, language, and customs of this people, that they originally resided in some of the provinces of Mexico, and migrated to this country about a century ago. Their language is different from any other yet discovered; and they converse with other nations in the Chippeway tongue.

WINNIPEG, or *Winnepack*, a lake in Upper Canada, north-west of Lake Superior. It lies between 50 30 and 54 32 N. lat. and between 95 50 and 99 30 W. long. It is 217 miles long, including Bassescoggan or Play-Green Lake, its northern arm; and is 100 miles broad from the Canadian House on the E. side to Sable river on the west side. It receives the waters of a number of small lakes in every direction,

and

and exhibits a number of small isles. The lands on its banks are said, by Carver and other travellers, to be very fertile, producing vast quantities of wild rice, and the sugar-tree in great plenty. The climate is considerably more temperate here than it is upon the Atlantic coast, 10° farther southward.

WINNIPEG, *Little*, a lake which lies west of the former, and has communication with Lake Minnibota, on the S. which last sends the waters of both into Winnipeg Lake, in an E. N. E. course. It is 80 miles long and 15 broad. Fort Dauphin is seated on a lake contiguous, on the west, whose waters empty into this lake. Dauphin Fort lies in lat. 51 46 N. and long. 100 54 W.

WINNIPEG River, runs north-west into the lake of its name. It is the outlet of the waters of a vast chain of lakes; the chief of which are La Plue and Lake of the Woods. The lat. of the Provision Store, at the bottom of the river, is 50 33 12 N.

WINNEBOROUGH, a post-town, and the capital of Fairfield co. S. Carolina; situated on a branch of Wateree Creek, which empties into the river of that name. Here are about 25 houses, a handsome court-house, a gaol, and a college called Mount Zion college, which is supported by a respectable society of gentlemen, and has been long incorporated. The institution flourishes, and bids fair for usefulness. It is 30 miles north-north-west of Columbia, 130 from Charleston, and 708 from Philadelphia.

WINSLOW, a post-town of the District of Maine, Lincoln co. situated on Kennebeck river; 18 miles north of Harrington. Fort Halifax was built at this place in 1754, on the point of land at the confluence of Sebasticook and Kennebeck rivers. This town is 88 miles N. by E. of Portland, 211 in a like direction from Boston, and 559 from Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1771, and contained, in 1790, 779 inhabitants, and in 1797, about 1500.

WINTERHAM, a place in Amelia co. Virginia. Black lead is found here; but no works for its manufacture are established: those who want it go and procure it for themselves.

WINTHROP, a post-town of the District of Maine, Lincoln co. between Androscoggin and Kennebeck rivers, about 10 miles from each; 5 mile easterly of Monmouth; 10 west by south of

Hallowell, now Harrington court-house, 57 north of Portland, 185 from Boston, and 529 from Philadelphia. The township in which it stands, was incorporated in 1771, and contains 1240 inhabitants.

WINTHROP'S Bay, on the north coast of the island of Antigua. Maiden Island, a small isle south-south-west of Long Island is due east of the south-east point of this bay.

WINTON, a county of Orangeburg district, S. Carolina.

WINTON, a post-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Hartford co. on the S. E. side of Chowan river, a few miles below the place where Meherrin and Nottaway join their waters. It has a court-house and gaol, and a few compact houses. It is 12 miles from Murfreesborough, 15 from the Bridge on Bennet's Creek, 130 S. S. E. of Petersburg, in Virginia, and 434 from Philadelphia.

WINYAW Bay, on the coast of South-Carolina, communicates with the ocean 12 miles below Georgetown. See *Georgetown*, and *Pedee river*.

WISCASSET, a port of entry and post-town of the District of Maine, Lincoln co. on the west side of Sheepscut river, 10 miles S. E. of New-Milford on the E. side of Kennebeck river, 13 north-west of Bath, 56 north-west of Portland, 178 N. E. by N. of Boston, 525 from Philadelphia, and 1513 from Sunbury in Georgia. It is a part of the township of Pownalborough, and is very flourishing. It contains a congregational church, and about 120 houses. Its navigation is greater in proportion to its size and number of inhabitants than any part of Massachusetts. A gazette is published here, and the county courts are held in it. Wiscasset Point is 3 leagues from Cross river. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted to 23,329 dollars.

WITCHARN Bay, is within the great found in the Bermudas Islands, in the West-Indies; situated at the E. part of the bottom or S. part of the Sound, having two small islands at the mouth of it.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Isles, in the North Pacific Ocean, 7 leagues north-west of Morotoi Island. It is high land, and contains 60,000 inhabitants; and has good anchoring ground, in lat. 21 43 N. and long. 157 51 W.

WOAPANACHKY, the name of the Delaware nation, in their language.

WOBBURN, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 10 miles north of Boston. It was incorporated in 1642 by the name of *Woborne*, and was till then known by the name of *Charlestown Village*. It contains 1727 inhabitants.

WOLCOTT, a township of Vermont, in Orleans co. south of Craftsbury, containing 32 inhabitants. La Moille river runs N. westward through it.

WOLF, a small boatable river of Tennessee, which runs westerly into Mississippi river, about 19 miles south of Hatchy river, and 55 from Reelfoot. It is 50 yards wide several miles from its mouth, which is very near the south-west corner of the State, in lat. 35.

WOLFBOROUGH, a township of New-Hampshire, Strafford co. on the E. side of Winnepilago Lake, and contains 447 inhabitants. It contains some fine farms, and particularly that which formerly belonged to Gov. Wentworth.

WOLVES Islands lie near Campo Belo Island, on the easternmost coast of the District of Maine. Between these the soundings are from 50 to 100 fathoms. N. lat. 44 43, W. long. 66 40. From Grand Mannan Island to Wolves Islands the course is N.E. by N. 3 leagues.

WOMELDORF, a post-town of Pennsylvania, in Berks co. situated on the west side of a small stream which falls into Tulpehocken Creek. It contains about 40 houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church. It is 68 miles north-west of Philadelphia.

WOAPO, one of the Ingraham Islands, less in size than Christiansa. The body of it lies in lat. 9 27 S. It bears north-west by west, about 20 leagues from Resolution Bay. It was called *Adam*, by Capt. Ingraham; and a small island to the southward of it he called *Lincoln*. Capt. Roberts afterwards discovered them and named them from his ship and schooner; the larger *Jefferson*, and the lesser *Resolution*.

WOODBURY, a post-town of New-Jersey, Middlesex co. on the great road from New-York to Philadelphia, on a stream which falls into Arthur Kill, above Amboy. It is about 3 miles N. by west of Amboy, 10 south-westerly of Elizabeth-Town, and 70 N.E. of Philadelphia. The township contains 3550 inhabitants, including 256 slaves.

WOODBRIDGE, a township of Connecticut, New-Haven co. about 7 miles north-west of New-Haven city.

WOODBURY, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia co. 15 or 20 miles west-north-west of Barnet.

WOODBURY, a post-town of New-Jersey, and capital of Gloucester co. situated near a small stream, which empties into the Delaware below Red Bank. It contains about 80 houses, a handsome brick court-house, a Quaker meeting-house, and an academy. Several of the houses are neat and handsome. It is 9 miles south of Philadelphia, and 11 north-east of Swedesburg. Also, the name of a township of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon co.

WOODBURY, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 8 miles south of Litchfield. It was settled in 1672.

WOOD Creek, a sluggish stream which rises in the high lands, a little east of Fort Edward, on Hudson's river; and after running 25 miles, falls into the head of Lake Champlaine at Skeneborough. It has a fall at its mouth, otherwise it is navigable for batteaux for 20 miles up to Fort Anne.

WOOD Creek runs westward, and empties into Lake Oneida. See *Oneida*, *Onondago*, and *Mohawk River*.

WOODFORD, a county of Kentucky, on Ohio river, between Kentucky and Licking rivers. Chief town, Versailles.

WOODFORD, a township of Vermont, east of Bennington, adjoining. It contains 60 inhabitants.

WOOD Island, on the sea-coast of the District of Maine, 5 leagues north-east of Cape Porpoise, and south-west by south 4 leagues of Richman's Island.

WOODS, *Lake of the*, the most northern in the United States, is so called from the large quantities of wood growing on its banks; such as oak, pine, fir, spruce, &c. This lake lies nearly east of the south end of Winnipeg Lake, and is supposed to be the source or conductor of one branch of Bourbon river. Its length from east to west is said to be about 70 miles; and in some places it is 40 miles wide. Other accounts say it is 36 leagues in length. The Killistnoe Indians encamp on its borders to fish and hunt. This lake is the communication between the lakes Winnipeg, Bourbon, and Lake Superior.

WOODSTOCK, one of the principal towns of Windfor co. Vermont. It has a court-house and about 50 dwelling-houses. It lies north-west of Windfor, adjoining, and contains 1605 inhabitants.

ants. Waterquechie river passes through the centre of the town, on the banks of which stand the meeting-house and court-house.

WOODSTOCK, a township of New-York, in Ulster co. bounded easterly by Kingston, Hurley and Marletown, and westerly by Delaware river. It contains 1025 inhabitants, including 15 slaves. In 1796, according to the State census, 160 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.

WOODSTOCK, a small town of N. Carolina, on the E. side of Pamlico river.

WOODSTOCK, Con. See *Appendix*.

WOODSTOCK, a post-town of Virginia, seat of justice and capital in Shenandoah co. It contains between 60 and 70 houses, a court-house and gaol. The inhabitants are mostly Germans and their descendants. It is 12 miles from Strasburg, 40 from Rockingham court-house, and 222 from Philadelphia.

WOODSTOWN, a post-town of New-Jersey, Salem co. and contains about 40 or 50 houses. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Salem, 31 north by west of Bridgetown, and 26 S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

WOODY POINT, one of the limits of Hope Bay, on the north-west coast of North-America, as Breaker's is the other. It is in about lat. 50 N. and long. 128 west.

WOOLWICH, a township of Gloucester co. New-Jersey.

WOOLWICH, a township of Lincoln co. District of Maine, on the E. side of Kennebeck river, S. of Pownalborough, containing 797 inhabitants.

WOONSOKET Falls, on Bluestone river, in Smithfield township, Rhode-Island.

WORCESTER, a large and populous county of Massachusetts. It contains 50 townships, 53 Congregational churches, 510,236 acres of unimproved land, and 207,430 under cultivation, and 56,807 inhabitants. It is about 50 miles in length, from north to south, and about 40 in breadth; bounded south almost equally by the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, and north by the State of New-Hampshire. On the east it is bounded chiefly by Middlesex co. and west by Hampshire co.

WORCESTER, a post-town of Massachusetts, and capital of the above county. It is the largest inland town of New-England, and is situated about 45 miles west of Boston, 52 north-east of Spring-

field, and 299 north-east of Philadelphia. The public buildings in this town are two Congregational churches, a court-house, and a strong stone gaol. The inhabitants, upwards of 2000 in number, have a large inland trade, and manufacture pot and pearl ash, cotton and linen goods, besides some other articles. The compact part of the town contains about 150 neat houses, situated in a healthy vale, principally on one street. Printing in its various branches, is carried on very extensively in this town by Isaiah Thomas, Esq. who in the year 1791, printed two editions of the Bible, the one the large royal quarto, the first of that kind published in America, the other a large folio, with 50 copper-plates, besides several other books of consequence. His printing apparatus consists of 15 printing-presses, with types in proportion; and he is now making preparations for the printing of Bibles of various smaller kinds. His printing apparatus is reckoned the largest in America. This township, part of what was called *Quinfigamond* by the Indians, was incorporated in 1684; but being depopulated by Indian hostilities, the first town-meeting was held in 1722. It is proposed to open a canal between Providence, in Rhode-Island, and this town. N. lat. 42 23, W. long. 71 44.

WORCESER, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county.

WORCESTER, the south-easternmost county of Maryland, having Somerset county and Chesapeake Bay on the west, Sinepuxent Bay on the east, which opens to the N. Atlantic Ocean, and Accomac co. in Virginia, on the south. It is well watered by Pocomoke, Assatigul, and St. Martin's river. It contains 11,640 inhabitants, including 3836 slaves. Chief town, Snowhill.

WORCESTER, a township of Vermont, in the easternmost part of Chittenden co. about 25 miles east of Burlington.

WORTHINGTON, a post-town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. 19 miles west by north of Northampton, 25 east by south of New-Lebanon, in New-York State, 120 westerly of Boston, and 289 from Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 1116 inhabitants.

WRENTHAM, the *Wolomonuppouge* of the Indians, a considerable township of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, on the post.

post-road from Boston to Providence, 27 miles south-south-west of Boston, and 18 north-east of Providence, containing 1767 inhabitants; formerly a part of Dedham, incorporated in 1661. There is a curious cavern in this town, called *Wampon's Rock*, from an Indian family of that name who lived in it for a number of years. It is about 9 feet square, and 8 feet high, lessening from the centre to about 4 feet. It is surrounded by broken rocks, and now serves as a shelter for cattle and sheep, as do several others here, formerly inhabited by Indians.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, a small settlement or village on Little river, a branch of the Savannah, about 30 miles from Augusta. It was settled by Joseph Mattock, Esq. one of the Friends, who named it after Sir James Wright, then governor of Georgia, who promoted its establishment.

WRIGHTSTOWN, in Buck's county, Pennsylvania, 4 miles north of Newtown, and 4 west of Delaware river.

WUNALACHTIKOS, a tribe, the second in rank, of the Delaware nation.

WYACONDA, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi 34 miles below Riviere du Moins.

WYALUSING, a township of Pennsylvania, Luzerne county.

WYALUXING *Creek*, in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, falls into the East Branch of Susquehannah river from the north-eastward, and north-westward of Metchoppen Creek, which is 33 miles south-east of Tioga Point.

WYMOA *Road*, in the North Pacific Ocean, a place of anchorage at Atooi Island, one of the Sandwich Islands, in lat. 21 57 north, and long. 159 47 west. It is at the south-west side, and about 6 miles from the west end of the island. The island is about 10 leagues long, and 25 leagues north-west of Woahoo Island.

WYONDOTTS, or *Wiandats*, an Indian nation residing near Fort Detroit, in the neighbourhood of the Ottawa and Putawatimes, whose hunting grounds are about Lake Erie. The number of warriors, 20 years ago, were, Wyondotts 250, Ottawas 400, Putawatimes 150. Another tribe of the Wyondotts live near Sandusky, among the Mohickons and Caghnawagas, who together have 300 warriors. At the treaty of Greenville, in consequence of lands ceded to the United States, the latter agreed to

pay them a sum in hand, and in goods to the value of 1000 dollars a year forever.

WYNTON, the chief town of Hertford county, Edenton district, North Carolina.

WYOMING, a general name formerly given to a tract of country in Pennsylvania, situated on Susquehannah river, above Wilkesbarre. In the year 1778, the settlement which was known under this name, consisted of 8 townships, each containing 5 miles square, settled from Connecticut, and originally under its jurisdiction, and produced great quantities of grain of all sorts, fruit, hemp, flax, &c. inhabited by about 1000 families, who had furnished the continental army with near 1000 soldiers, besides various supplies of provisions, &c. In the month of July, all these flourishing settlements were reduced by the Indians and Tories to a state of desolation and horror, almost beyond description. See *Westmoreland*. In the vicinity of Wyoming is a bed of coal, of the open burning kind, which gives a very intense heat. Wyoming Falls lie about 2 miles above Wilkesbarre, and 3½ miles above Nanticoke Falls. N. lat. 41 14, W. long. 75 53.

WYONOKE *Creek*, in N. Carolina, lies within or about lat. 36 30 N. The charter of Carolina, in 1664, extended the bounds eastward as far as the north end of Currituck Inlet, upon a straight line westerly to this creek.

WYTHER, a county of Virginia, said to be 120 miles in length, and nearly 50 in breadth; bounded north by Kanaway, and south by the State of N. Carolina. Its population in 1790 was included in Montgomery county. There are lead mines in this county, on the Great Kanaway, 25 miles from the line of N. Carolina, which yield from 50 to 80lbs. pure lead from 100lbs. washed ore, but most commonly 60 to 100. Two of them are worked by the public; the best of which is 100 yards under the hill; and although there are not more than 30 labourers generally employed, they might employ 50 or 60 to advantage. The labourers cultivate their own corn. Twenty, 25, and sometimes 60 tons of lead have been extracted from these mines in a year. Chief town, Evansham. The court-house is on the post-road from Richmond to Danville, in Kentucky, 301 miles from the

the former, and 323 from the latter. It is 46 miles from Montgomery courthouse, 57 from Abingdon, and 454 from Philadelphia. A post-office is kept here.

X

XAGUA, a harbour on the S. E. coast of the island of Cuba, and one of the finest ports in the West-Indies. It lies between the Islands of Pines, or *Minez*, and *Spíritu Santo*.

XAINTES, SANTOS, or *All Saints Islands*, so named from their being discovered on that Holy Day, by the Spaniards, on the S. E. side of the island of Gaudaloupe, and in its jurisdiction. The most westerly of these three isles is called *Terre de Bas*, or the Low Island, and the most easterly *Terre de Haut*, or the High Island. The third, which lies exactly in the middle between the other two, is little other than a barren rock, and helps to form a very good harbour.

XALISCO, a province of New-Spain, and the most southerly on the coast of Guadalupe audience. It is bounded S. and W. by the South Sea; east by Guadalupe Proper, and Mechoacan, and divided from Chiametlan, on the N. by a narrow slip of land belonging to Guadalupe, extending into the sea. It is not above 130 miles in extent either way. It has silver mines, and abounds with Indian wheat, but has few cattle. The oil of the *Infernal Fig-tree*, as the Spaniards call it, is brought from this province. It is said to be efficacious in dissolving tumors, expelling of wind, and all cold humours, by anointing the belly, and taking a few drops of it in a glass of wine, as also by clysters. It is also said to cure ulcers in the head, and deafness. The Indians are numerous here, and are reckoned braver and more polite than their neighbouring countrymen. The Xalisco, an ancient city, is the capital, yet the most considerable place in it is Compostella.

XARAYES, *Laguna de los*, a large lake of Paraguay, in S. America, formed by the river Paraguay, in its course from north to south.

XERES de la Frontera, a town in the southernmost part of Zacatecas, a province of Guadalupe audience, in New

Spain, in N. America. It is garrisoned for defending the mines against the hostile Indians.

Y

YABAQUE, one of the Lucayos or Bahama Islands, situated south-west of Meguana Island. N. lat. 22 30.

YADKIN, a considerable river of N. Carolina, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, running E. about 60 miles, then turning to the S. S. E. passes the Narrows, a few miles above Rocky river; thence directing its course through Montgomery and Anson counties, enters South-Carolina. It is about 400 yards broad where it passes Salisbury, but it is reduced between 2 hills, about 25 miles to the southward of that town, to the width of 80 or 100 feet. For 2 miles it is narrow and rapid, but the most narrow and most rapid part is not above half a mile in length. In this narrow part, shad are caught in the spring of the year, by hoop nets, in the eddies, as fast as the strongest men are able to throw them out. Perhaps there is not in the United States a more eligible situation for a large manufacturing town. Boats with 40 or 50 hogheads pass easily from these Rapids to Georgetown. The late war, by which North-Carolina was greatly convulsed, put a stop to several iron-works. At present there are 4 or 5 furnaces in the State that are in blast, and a proportionable number of forges. There is 1 in Guilford co. 1 in Surry, and 1 in Wilkes, all on the Yadkin. From the mouth of Rocky river to the ocean, the stream assumes the name of *Great Pedee*.

YAGARCHOCA, a lake of Quito, within the limits of the jurisdiction of San Miguel de Ibarra. It is famous for having been the sepulchre of the inhabitants of Otabalo, when taken by Huayna Capac, the 12th Inca; who, instead of rewarding their magnanimity with clemency, was irritated at the noble resistance which they made against his army, ordered them all to be beheaded, and their bodies to be thrown into the lake; hence its name, which signifies a lake of blood.

YAGO, *St.* or *St. James*, an ancient town on the north side of St. Domingo Island, founded before 1504, and the country

country round is reckoned as healthy as any in the island. It is situated on the high road from La Vega to Daxavon; 10 leagues west by north of the former, and 28 easterly of the latter, and about 30 from the anchoring-place of St. Yague, and nearly as far from Port de Plate. It stands on the northern side of the river Yaqui, in a savannah commanding the river. The town is open, and regularly laid out, and contains above 600 houses. It is 52 leagues N. N. W. of St. Domingo city, 34 west by north of the bottom of Samana Bay, and 22 N. W. of Cotuy. The territory of St. Yago, or Jago, contains 28,000 souls, and is very fertile in mines. The find of Green and Yaqui rivers is mixed with gold. Mercury is found at the head of the latter river, and copper is also found in this territory. The tree, guatapana, which retains its Indian name, is found here. It bears a sort of grain or pod, from which is extracted a very fine black dye.

YAGUACHE, a lieutenancy of Guayaquil jurisdiction, in South-America. It lies at the mouth of the river of the same name, which empties into that of Guayaquil on the south side, and has its source from the skirts of the Cordilleras, south of the river Bamba. Within its jurisdiction are 3 towns; the chief of which is that where the custom-house is erected, and called San Jacint de Yaguache; the 2 others are Nausa and Antonche. It produces wood, cocoa, cattle, and cotton.

YALE College. See *New-Haven*.

YAMACRAW, the ancient Indian name of the spot where Savannah, in Georgia, is erected.—Also the name of a tribe of the Creek Indians.

YAQUE, *Fort St.* vulgarly called *Old Port*, a small anchoring-place on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo; situated between Padrepin on the west, and Macoris Point on the E.

YAQUI, *Grand*, or *Monte Christ River*, a river of the north part of the island of St. Domingo, which runs a west-north-west course, and empties into the Bay of Monte Christ. It might be ascended in canoes or small boats, for 15 leagues, were it not for the limbs of trees which lodge in it. All its numerous branches are from the southward. See *Monte Christ*.

YARDSLEY'S Ferry, on Delaware river, is 3 miles north-westerly of Trenton,

in New-Jersey, and 5 below M'Crankey's Ferry.

YARI, a town in Amazonia, South-America, at the head of a branch of Amazon river, S. westerly from Macapa.

YARMOUTH, a post-town of Massachusetts, Barnstable co. on the neck of the peninsula of Cape-Cod, 4 miles E. of Barnstable, 12 E. by S. of Sandwich, 110 south-west of Boston, and 427 from Philadelphia. The harbour is described in the account of *Barnstable*; which see. The township extends from sea to sea. It was incorporated in 1639, and contains 2,678 inhabitants.

YARMOUTH, a township of Nova-Scotia, in Queen's co. settled by New-Englanders. It lies at the head of a short bay, 8 miles south-east of Cape St. Mary.

YARUQUI, a plain, 4 leagues north-east of the city of Quito, and 240 toises lower than it. Near it is a village of the same name. This spot was pitched upon as the base of the whole operations for measuring the length of an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa.

YAZOO River, in Georgia Western Territory, consists of 3 large branches which run a southern course, and near its mouth these unite and pursue a south-west course a few miles, and the confluent stream enters the eastern bank of the Mississippi, by a mouth upwards of 100 yards wide; according to Mr. Gauld, in lat. 32 37 N. and by Mr. Purcel, in 32 28. See *Georgia Western Territory*.

YAZOO Cliffs, or *Ann Cotes*, lie 7½ miles from the river Yazoo, and 39½ miles from Louisa Chitto, or Big Black river.

YBAQUE, a city of New-Granada, in Terra Firma, South-America.

YCA, or *Valverde*, or the *Green Vale*, from a valley of the same name planted with vines, which is 6 leagues long, and produces plenty of wine. It is about 41 miles south-east of Pisco, in Peru, and is inhabited by 500 Spaniards. It is a beautiful and rich town, having a large church, 3 convents, and an hospital. About 6 leagues from the town is its port, called Puerto Quemada.

YCAQUE, or *Icauco*, the northern point of the bay of Mancenilla, in the island of St. Domingo.

YELLOW Mountain. See *Tennessee*.

YLO, a port of Peru, in Los Charcos convenient for loading and unloading, in lat.

lat. 18 S. The town of the same name, lies about a quarter of a league to the windward of the river, and is inhabited by Indians. Frezier calls it *Hilo*.

YOHOGANY, the principal branch of Monongahela river, called also *Toughiogeny*, and *Yoxhogeni*, pursues a north-westerly course, and passes through the Laurel Mountain, about 30 miles from its mouth; is, so far, from 300 to 150 yards wide, and the navigation much obstructed in dry weather by rapids and shoals. In its passage through the mountain it makes very great falls, admitting no navigation for 10 miles, to the Turkey-foot. Thence to the Great Crossing, about 20 miles, it is again navigable, except in dry seasons, and at this place is 200 yards wide. The sources of this river are divided from those of the Patowmack, by the Alleghany Mountain. From the falls, where it intersects the Laurel Mountain, to Port Cumberland, the head of the navigation to the Patowmack, is 40 miles of very mountainous road. The country on this river is uneven, but in the valleys the soil is extremely rich. Near to Pittsburg the country is well peopled, and there, as well as in Redstone, all the comforts of life are in the greatest abundance. This whole country abounds with coal, which lies almost on the surface of the ground.

YONKERS, a township of New-York, in West Chester co. bounded easterly by Bronx river, and westerly by the county of York and Hudson's river. It contains 1125 inhabitants, of whom 139 are electors, and 170 slaves.

YONKERS, a post-town of New-York, 114 miles from Philadelphia.

YOUNG FREDERICK'S *Island*, on the N. W. coast of N. America, divides Port Ingraham. See *Port Ingraham*.

YORK, a river of Virginia, which takes its rise near the Blue Ridge, and empties into the Chesapeake, a little to the S. of Mobjack Bay. At York-Fown it affords the best harbour in the State, which will admit vessels of the largest size. The river there narrows to the width of a mile, and is contained within very high banks, close under which the vessels may ride. It has 4 fathoms water at high tide, for 20 miles above York, to the mouth of Poropotank, where the river is a mile and a half wide, and the channel only 75 fathoms, passing under a very high bank. At the conflu-

ence of Pamunky and Mattapony it has but 3 fathoms depth, which continues up Pamunky to Cumberland, where the width is 100 yards, and up Mattapony to within 2 miles of Frazer's Ferry, where it becomes 28½ fathoms deep, and holds that about 5 miles.

YORK, a river of York co. District of Maine, which runs up 7 or 8 miles, and affords a tolerable harbour for vessels under 200 tons. The rocks, however, render it somewhat difficult and hazardous for strangers.

YORK, a maritime and populous co. of the District of Maine, bounded east and north-east by Cumberland, south by the ocean, west by New-Hampshire, from which it is separated by Salmon Fall river, and north by Canada. It is well watered by Saco, Mousom, and other streams, and is divided into 27 townships, and contains 28,821 inhabitants. Chief town, York.

YORK, a post-town of the District of Maine, in York co. 9 miles north-east of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, 20 south of Wells, 48 south by west of Portland, 75 from Boston, and 421 from Philadelphia: N. lat. 43 16. It is a port of entry and capital of the county. The river of its name empties into York harbour at the town. It is navigable for vessels of 250 tons. About a mile from the sea is a wooden bridge across the river, 270 feet in length, which was erected in 1761. Before the war, 25 or 30 vessels were employed in the West-India trade, and coasting business, but their vessels were taken or destroyed, and little marine business is now done, except that a small fishery is supported. This township was settled in 1630, and called *Agamenticus*, from the hill of that name which is a noted land-mark for mariners. In 1640, Sir Ferdinand Gorges incorporated a great part of it by the name of *Georgiana*. In the year 1692, the Indians took the town by surprise, and burnt most of the houses, and 150 persons were killed or captivated. It contained, according to the census of 1790, 2900 persons. Fish of various kinds frequent the rivers and shores of the sea contiguous. In a calm season, in the summer, one may stand on the rocks of the shore, and catch them in the sea, with a line, or even with an angling rod, and a fathom or two of line.

YORK, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded east and north-east by Susquehanna

hannah river, which separates it from Lancaster and Dauphine counties, and south by the State of Maryland. It contains 29 townships, and 37,747 inhabitants.

YORK, a post-town and capital of the above county, situated on the east side of Codorus Creek, which empties into the Susquehannah. It contains about 500 houses, several of which are of brick. The town is regularly laid out; the public buildings are a court-house, a stone gaol, a record-office, handsomely built, an academy, a German Lutheran, a German Calvinist, a Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Moravian church, and a Quaker meeting-house. It is 22 miles W. S. W. of Lancaster, 51 N. W. by N. of Hartford, in Maryland, 199 N. E. of Staunton, in Virginia, and 88 west of Philadelphia.

YORK, a county of South-Carolina, in Pinckney district; bounded east by Catawba river, N. by the State of North-Carolina; south by Chester co. and west by Broad river, which divides it from Spartanburg, and is one of the most agreeable and healthy counties in the State, and well watered by Catawba and Broad rivers, and their tributaries. It contains 6604 inhabitants, of whom 5652 are whites, and 923 slaves. Here are extensive iron-works. This county sends 3 representatives and one senator to the State legislature.

YORK, a county of Virginia, bounded north by York river, which divides it from Gloucester co. south by Warwick; east by Elizabeth City co. and west by that of James City. It contains 5233 inhabitants, of whom 2760 are slaves.

YORK, or *Yorktown*, a port of entry and post-town of Virginia, and capital of York co. It is agreeably situated on the south side of York river, where the river is suddenly contracted to a narrow compass, opposite to Gloucester, and a mile distant, where there is a fort fronting that on the York side, about 11 miles west by south of Toes Point, at the mouth of the river. The banks of the river are very high, and vessels of the greatest burden may ride close under them with the greatest safety. It contains about 60 or 70 houses, a gaol, an Episcopal church, and a tobacco ware-house. In 1790, it contained 661 inhabitants, of whom 372 were slaves. Its exports, in the year 1794, amounted to seventy-one thousand five hun-

dred and seventy-eight dollars. It will ever be famous in the American annals for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, by the combined force of the United States and France, which took place on the 19th of October, 1781. It is 12 miles east by south of Williamsburg, 21 N. W. of Hampton, 72 E. S. E. of Richmond, and 350 south-south-west of Philadelphia. N. lat. 37 22 30, W. long. 76 52.

YORK, a town of Upper Canada, situated on the north-western side of Lake Ontario, and is designed to be the future seat of government of that province. The public buildings are erecting. It is 40 miles N. by W. of Niagara Fort, and 120 west-south-west of Kingston. N. lat. 43 57, W. long. 80 35.

YORK Bay is 9 miles long, and 4 broad, and spreads to the southward before the city of New-York. It is formed by the confluence of East and Hudson's rivers, and embosoms several small islands, of which Governor's Island is the principal. It communicates with the ocean through the *Narrows*, between Staten and Long Islands, which are scarcely 2 miles wide. The passage up to New-York, from Sandy Hook, the point of land that extends furthest into the sea, is safe, and not above 20 miles in length. The common navigation is between the east and west banks, in about 22 feet water. The light-house at Sandy Hook is in lat. 40 30 N. and long. 74 2 W.

YORK Fort, on the south-west shore of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Port Nelson river, is 160 miles westerly of Severn House. N. lat. 57 1 51, W. long. 92 46 40.

YORK Harbour lies within the elbow formed by South Head, in the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland Island.

YORK Island, one of the Gallipago islands, on the coast of Peru.

YORK Isle, or *Islands*, lie in S. lat. 50 37, about 50 leagues from the coast of Patagonia, in South-America, and are inhabited. Trinity Isle lies due east of them, near the main land.

YORK Ledge, on the coast of the District of Maine. From York Harbour to York Ledge, the course is south-east 2 leagues.

YORK Minister, on the S. coast of the island Terra del Fuego, is 19 leagues at E. S. E. from Gilbert Island. S. lat. 55 26, W. long. 70 25.

YORE Road, or *Bay*, in the Straits of Magellan, in S. America, is 10 miles from Cape Crofs Tide. S. lat. 53 39, W. long. 73 52.

YORKTOWN, a township of New-York, West-Chester co. bounded westerly by the town of Cortland, and northerly by Dutchess co. In 1790, it contained 1609 inhabitants, including 40 slaves. In 1796, according to the State census, there were 210 of the inhabitants electors.

YOUGHIOGENY. See *Yohogany*.

YUCATAN, one of the 7 provinces of the audience of Mexico, in New-Spain. The British had a right to cut logwood and carry it away, by the treaty of 1783, in the tract between Rio Honde and Ballize rivers.

YUMA, *Bay of*. See *Higuay*.

YUNA, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which runs an E. S. E. and E. course, and empties into the W. end of the Bay of Samana. It rises near Monte Christ river. It is navigable no farther than Cotuy, 13 leagues from its mouth.

Z

ZACATECAS, a province of New-Spain, bounded by New Biscay on the N. by Panuco on the E. Mechoacan, Guadalajara, and Chiametan, on the S. and by part of Chiametan and Culiacan on the W. It is well inhabited, and abounds with large villages. The mines here are reckoned the richest in America.

ZACATECAS, the capital of the above province, situated under the tropic of Cancer, 40 leagues N. of Guadalajara, and 80 N. W. of Mexico. Its garrison consists of about 1000 men, and there are about 800 families of slaves, who work in the mines and other laborious work. N. lat. 23 29, W. long. 103 20.

ZACALLAN, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

ZACATULA, a small seaport-town of the province of Mechoacan, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. N. lat. 17 22, W. long. 104 58.

ZACHEO, or *Defechio*, a small island, 8 or 9 leagues to the N. E. by N. of Mona, between the island of St. Domingo, and that of Porto Rico. It is nothing more than a green mountain, 800 or 1000 yards long.

ZAMORA, a city of Peru, in South-America, 200 miles south of Quito, which is pretty large, and the houses well built of timber and stone. The church and convent of Dominicans, are both elegant structures. There are several gold mines in the neighbourhood of the city, but few of them are worked. S. lat. 4 10, W. long. 77 5.

ZAPOTECAS, a river of New-Spain, which runs north-eastward into the gulf of Mexico. A fort of the same name stands on the N. W. bank of the river, about 250 miles S. E. from the city of Mexico.

ZELITO, or *Ziltis*, one of the forts for the protection of the harbour of Carthagena, on the N. coast of South-America.

ZINCHSAA, the original name of a river of New-York, which runs through Onondago, the chief town of the Six Nations.

ZITAR, a town of Terra Firma, South-America, near to and south from the head of the gulf of Darien.

ZOAR, a plantation in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 78 inhabitants.

ZONCOLUCAN, mountains in Guaxaca, in New-Spain, which give rise to Papalo-apain or Alvarad river.

ZONESHIO, the chief town of the Seneca Indians, 2 miles N. of Seneca Lake.

ZUYDT River, a name in Dutch maps given to Delaware river.

A P P E N D I X.

[The following articles and information were received too late to be inserted in the body of the work.]

B A H

ADDISON, a township of the District of Maine, in Washington co. 20 miles south of west of Machias; on the sea board, between Englishmen's bay and Pleasant river. It was called N° 6, until it was incorporated in February, 1797.

ALABAMA, a considerable river of Georgia, which pursues a southerly course to the Gulf of Mexico, 100 miles west of the head of St. Mary's river. Its banks are low, and a trifling rain swells it to more than a mile in width. In a freshet the current is rapid, and those who pass are in danger of being entangled in vines and briars, and drowned; they are also in real danger from great numbers of hungry alligators. The country for nearly 100 miles on each side of this river, that is to say, from the head of St. Mary's to Flint river, which is 90 miles west of the Alabama, is a continued soft, miry, pine barren, affording neither water nor food for men or beasts; and is so poor indeed as that the common game of the woods are not found here. The country on the west of Alabama is rather preferable to that on the east.

ALABAMOUS, an old French fort, in the western part of Georgia; situated between Coosa and Tallapoossee rivers, and not far from their confluence.

ALEANY, a British fortress in New South Wales, North-America. N. lat. 52 14 40, W. long. 81 59 58.

AMUSKEAG Falls. For "a bridge across the falls, &c." read "a bridge a little below the falls, &c."

AUGUSTA, a town of Upper Canada.

B

BAHIA Honda, a bay on the northern side of the island of Cuba. The bay has 15 and 10 fathoms water, the entrance into the harbour 8, and anchor-

B R I

age in 4 and 5 fathoms. The entrance lies in N. lat. 23 26, W. long. 83 25.

BEAR Creek, a water of Tennessee river. See *Occochapps*.

BEDFORD, a village near the Georgia side of Savannah river, 4 miles above Augusta.

BELLE Dune, La, or *Handsome Down*, a long, projecting, barren point, on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, about 8 leagues N. N. W. of Nipisiguit, where temporary cod and herring fisheries are carried on by different people; there being no established trader at the place.

BLENHEIM, a new town of New-York, in Schoharie co. incorporated in 1797.

BONAMY's Point, on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, is at the north-west extremity of Eel river cove, and forms the south limit of the mouth of Ristigouche river.

BONAVENTURE, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, lies about 3 leagues from New-Carlisle, which is now called Hamilton. It was a place of considerable commerce, but is now declined.

BOURBON, a county, laid out and organized in the year 1785, by the State of Georgia, in the south-west corner of the State, on the Mississippi, including the Natchez country. The laws of Georgia were never carried into effect in this county, and it has been under the jurisdiction of the Spaniards since their conquest of this part of the country in 1780, till it was given up to the United States by the treaty of 1795. The law of Georgia, establishing the county of Bourbon, is now in force. See *Louisiana*, in Appendix.

BRIDGETOWN, the chief town of Cumberland co. New-Jersey, and near the centre of it. It is 50 miles S. S. E. of Philadelphia; 80 S. by E. of Trenton, and 145 S. W. of New-York.—*N. B.* Under the above article, in the body of

of the work, the reader is desired to erase the two last sentences, "It has about 50 houses," &c. as applying to another town.

BRISTOL, a new town of New-York, in Schoharie co. incorporated in 1797.

BROOKLYN, a pleasant town of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, of about 60 or 70 families, between Cambridge and Roxbury, and separated from Boston on the E. by a narrow bay, which sets up S. from Charles river, and peninsulates Boston. Large quantities of fruits, roots, and other vegetables are produced in this town for the Boston market. It is a place where gentlemen of fortune and information, who, retiring from public life, may enjoy *otium cum dignitate*.

BULLOCK, a new county in Georgia.

BURLINGTON, a township in Otsego co. New-York, was divided into two towns in 1797, by an act of the legislature.

C

CANISSEX, a small river of the District of Maine.

CASQUIPIBIAC, a river on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, about a league from Black Cape, N. W. by N. in the bottom of Casquipibiac Cove, at the distance of about one league from which is the great river of Casquipibiac. It lies about west from the former, and affords a small cod and salmon fishery.

CASSITAH, an Indian town, in the western part of Georgia, which, as well as the Coweta town, is 60 miles below the Horse Ford, on Chattahoosee river.

CHOPS, THE, in Kennebeck river, are 3 miles from *Swan-Island*; which see.

CREEKS, an Indian nation already described under the name of *Muskogulge* or *Muskogee*, in addition to which is the following particulars from the M. S. journal of an intelligent traveller. Coosa river, and its main branches, form the western line of settlements or villages of the Creeks, but their hunting grounds extend 200 miles beyond, to the Tombigbee, which is the dividing line between their country and that of the Chacaws. The smallest of their towns have from 20 to 30 houses in them, and some of them contain from 150 to 200, that are wholly compact. The houses

stand in clusters of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 together, irregularly distributed up and down the banks of the rivers or small streams. Each cluster of houses contain a clan, or family of relations, who eat and live in common. Each town has a public square, hot-house and yard near the centre of it, appropriated to various public uses. The following are the names of the principal towns of the Upper and Lower Creeks, that have public squares; beginning at the head of the Coosa or Coosa Hacha river, viz. Upper Ufalas, Abbacoochees, Natchez, Coosas, Oteetoocheenas, Pinc Catchas, Pocuntallahases, Weeokees, Little Tallassee, Tuskeegees, Coosadas, Alabamas, Tawafas, Pawafas, Antobas, Auhoba, Weelumpees Big, Weelumpees Little, Wacacoys, Wackfoy, Ochees. The following towns are in the central, inland and high country, between the Coosa and Tallapoossee rivers, in the district called the Hillabees, viz. Hillabees, Killeegko, Oakchoys, Slakagulgass, and Wacacoys. On the waters of the Tallapoossee, from the head of the river downward, the following, viz. Tuckabatchee, Tehassa, Totacaga, New-York, Chalaacpauley, Loguspogus, Oakfuskee, Ufala Little, Ufala Big, Sogahatches, Tuckabatchees, Big Tallassee, or half way house, Clewaleys, Coosahatches, Coolamies, Shawanese or Savanas, Kenhulka, and Muckeleses. The towns of the Lower Creeks, beginning on the head waters of the Chattahoosee, and so on downwards are Chelu Ninny, Chattahoosee, Hohtatoga, Cowetas, Cusitahs, Chalagatcaor, Broken Arrow, Euchees several, Hitchatees several, Palachuolo, Chewackala. Besides 20 towns and villages of the Little and Big Chchaus, low down on Flint and Chattahoosee rivers. From their roving and unsteady manner of living, it is impossible to determine, with much precision, the number of Indians that compose the Creek nation. Gen. M'Gillivray estimates the number of gun-men to be between 5 and 6000, exclusive of the Seminoles, who are of little or no account in war, except as small parties of marauders, acting independent of the general interest of the others. The whole number of individuals may be about 25 or 26,000 souls. Every town and village has one established white trader in it, and generally a family of whites, who have fled from some part of the frontiers.

tiers. They often, to have revenge, and to obtain plunder that may be taken, use their influence to send out predatory parties against the settlements in their vicinity. The Creeks are very badly armed; having few rifles, and are mostly armed with muskets. For near 40 years past, the Creek Indians have had little intercourse with any other foreigners, but those of the English nation. Their prejudice in favour of every thing English, has been carefully kept alive by Tories and others to this day. Most of their towns have now in their possession, British drums with the arms of the nation, and other emblems painted on them, and some of their squaws preserve the remnants of British flags. They still believe that "The Great King over the water" is able to keep the whole world in subjection. The land of the country is a common stock; and any individual may remove from one part of it to another, and occupy vacant ground where he can find it. The country is naturally divided into 3 districts, viz. the Upper Creeks, Lower and Middle Creeks, and Seminoles. The upper district includes all the waters of the Tallapoossee, Coosahatchee, and Alabama rivers, and is called the Abbacoos. The Lower or Middle district includes all the waters of the Chatahoosee and Flint rivers, down to their junction, and although occupied by a great number of different tribes, the whole are called Cowetaulgas, or Coweta people, from the Cowetan town and tribe, the most warlike and ancient of any in the whole nation. The Lower or Southern district, takes in the river Appalachicola, and extends to the point of East-Florida, and is called the country of the Seminoles. Agriculture is as far advanced with the Indians, as it can well be, without the proper implements of husbandry. A very large majority of the nation being devoted to hunting in the winter, and to war or idleness in summer, cultivate but small parcels of ground, barely sufficient for subsistence. But many individuals, (particularly on Flint river, among the Cherokees, who possess numbers of negroes) have fenced fields, tolerably well cultivated: having no ploughs, they break up the ground with hoes, and scatter the seed promiscuously over the ground in hills, but not in rows. They raise horses, cattle, fowls, and hogs. The

only articles they manufacture are earthen pots and pans, baskets, horse-ropes or halters, smoked leather, black marble pipes, wooden spoons, and oil from acorns, hickory nuts, and chestnuts.

CUSSITAH, an Indian town in the western part of Georgia, 12 miles above the Broken Arrow, on Chatahoosee river.

D

DANIEL, *Port*, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is a commodious harbour for vessels of a considerable draught of water. It affords a cod fishery, and is about 9 leagues from Pato, west-north-west of Cape Despair.

DESEPOIR, *Cape, or Despair*, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is about 3 leagues west-south-west of Bonaventure Island. There is a large cod fishery here.

Downs, a township of New-Jersey, in Cumberland county.

E

EEL Cove and River, *L'anse et la Riviere a l'Anguille*, on the south-side of Chaleur Bay, is about 3 leagues from Malgash, about west. This cove abounds with salmon, and great quantities of that fish is taken annually, by a few inhabitants who are settled here.

G

GOSHEN, a township of the District of Maine, 8 miles from Buckston, on Penobscot river.

GRANDE Riviere, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is about 6 leagues west-north-west of Cape Despair. Here is a cod fishery.

GREAT Works, or Chadbournes River, in the District of Maine, rises from Bonnebeag Pond, about 30 miles from its mouth. There are several valuable mills on it, within and above the town of Berwick.

GREENSBOROUGH, a very flourishing village, or town, in Georgia, in Greene co. one of the most fertile in the State, and is 80 miles west of Augusta, 30 from Washington, and 5 from the

Oconee river, the boundary line between the Creek Indians and white people. This town is very near to a large quantity of lands which the State has laid off and appropriated for the use of her public University, and which are now in such a state of cultivation, as to afford a handsome revenue for that institution.

H

HAMDEN, a township of the District of Maine, in Hancock co. on the W. side of Penobscot river; opposite Orrington; having about 50 families in 1796.

HAMILTON, Albany county, New-York. [See this article in the body of the work.] The enterprising proprietors of the *Glass* and other works in this thriving settlement, were incorporated by the Legislature of New-York in the spring of 1797, by the name of "*The Hamilton Manufacturing Society*," which act, has given a spring to the works here; and authorises a hope that American manufactures may not only subserve the interests of our country, but that also of the proprietors.

HAMILTON, on Chaleur Bay; see *Bonaventure*.

HARRINGTON, a thriving town in Lincoln co. District of Maine, at the head of the tide waters on the Kennebeck river, three miles N. of Hallowell, of which, till its incorporation in 1797, it was a part, and known by the name of *Fort Western*. Vessels of 100 tons ascend the river to this town. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately in this town, and at Pownallborough. There is here a court-house, and gaol. A bridge is about to be erected upon the Kennebeck, opposite old Fort Western. Several merchants and traders are settled here, and carry on a brisk commerce with the back country. The township contains 36,000 acres of land, and about 1000 inhabitants. N. lat. 44 25.

HOCHELAGA, the ancient name of the river St. Lawrence.

I

INDIAN River, District of Maine, a small arm of the sea, between Chandler's and Pleasant river.

J

JACKSON, a new county of Georgia.

JAQUET, a river on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, called by the Indians *Bocumkick*, is about 3 leagues west of Billi Down. Here is a small salmon fishery.

JEFFERSON, a new county of Georgia, erected in 1796, from the counties of Burke and Warren, bordering on Ogechee river, and Briar and Big creeks. Courts and elections are held at Louisville for this county, a court-house not being yet erected.

JOSEPH, St. a small town and port on the W. point of the N. peninsula of the island of Trinidad, in the West-Indies.

JOSEPH's, St. a bay on the west side of the island of Trinidad, defended by a small battery. It has a few houses on it, and lies S. E. of Port of Spain, the capital of the island. Near it is a mountain having mineral pitch.

K

KENNEBUNK, a river of the District of Maine, having a good harbour at its mouth, from whence great quantities of lumber are shipped for a market. There the lumber of Mousom is shipped at present. This river divides the townships of Wells and Arundel. It runs a short course, and empties into the sea between Cape Porpoise and Cape Neddick. See *Kennebunk* and *Wells*.

L

LINCOLN, a new county of Georgia, laid out in 1796, from Wilkes co. on Savannah river, between Broad and Little rivers.

LITTLETON, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 28 miles N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 554 inhabitants.

LOUISIANA. In addition to what has been said in the body of the work, the following is Melford's account of the Spanish strength in the Floridas and Louisiana, in 1790. Provincial levies

and troops at St. Augustine, and on St. John's river,	400
The garrison at St. Marks,	100
do. at Pensacola,	350
do. Mobile and Tombigbee,	150
do. at the Natchez,	200
do. Red river, W. of Mississippi	100
do. in the Illinois country	300

1,600

men, called the Orleans or Louisiana regiment. The number of American families that have been Spanish subjects since 1783, amount to 1720, viz.

At Tenfau, near Mobile Bay,	90
On Tombigbee river,	130
At the Natchez, on the Mississippi,	1500

1,720

All the settlers in these districts are under the immediate orders of the military commandants, and subject to martial law, with an appeal from stage to stage, up to the viceroy of Mexico. The property of the subject, at his decease, is to be managed by the Commandant, whose fees are settled by law, and amount to 25 per cent.

LYONS, a town newly laid out, about 12 miles N. W. of Geneva, in the State of New-York, at the junction of Mud-Creek and Canadaque outlet.

M

MAC GILLIVRAY's *Plantation*, on Coosa river, is a little above the Old French fort Alabamous.

MALIGASH, a small creek on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, about 3 leagues from Jauquit river, where are erected saw-mills and pot-ash works. Several ships and brigs have been built at this place. Opposite to it, and covering its front, lies L'Isle aux Herons, or Heron Island, about 2 leagues long and one wide. It lies E. and W. and about 2 miles in some places from the main.

MASANETTE, Point, on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, lies about W. by N. above a league and a half from Caragvil Island, between which and the island runs the main channel.

MEDFORD, in Massachusetts, contains 129 dwelling-houses in the compact part of the town; 4 distilleries which made from July, 1795, to July, 1796, 252,450 gallons of rum. Here are two

grist-mills and a bark-mill, of which two are turned by wind. About 4 millions of bricks are annually made here.

MELFORD's Place, on Tallapoosce river, in the western part of Georgia, is separated from some Indian towns by that river, a considerable distance from its mouth.

MIDDLEBERG, a new town of New-York, in Schoharie co. incorporated in 1797.

Miscou, or *Misco*, an island which forms the S. side of the entrance of Chaleur Bay, and is now called Muscow Island. The gut of Chepayan, about 2 or 3 leagues in length, and in some parts near a league wide, separates it from the N. E. coast of New-Bruntwick. It abounds with salt marsh hay.

MISSOURI River. Late travellers up this river, (among whom, is a French gentleman, a general officer, who has made a map of his expedition) represent that the progress of settlement by the Spaniards on the S. and W. and by the English on the N. and E. of the Missouri, is astonishing. People of both these nations have trading-houses 600 or 700 miles up this river. A Mr. McKenzie has performed a tour from Montreal to the South Sea; and it appears by his map that by short portages, and these not very numerous, there is a water communication, without great interruption, from the Upper Lakes to Nootka Sound, or its neighbourhood.

N

NEW CARLISLE. See *Bonaventure*.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, STATE OF. To the account of this State given in the body of the work, add the following. Several kinds of earths and clays are found in this State, chiefly in Exeter, New-Market, Durham, and Dover. Marle abounds in several places, but is little used. Red and yellow ochres are found in Somersworth, Chesterfield, Rindge, and Jaffray. Steatites, or soap rock, is found in Orford. The best lapis specularis, a kind of talc, commonly called ising-glass, is found in Grafton and other parts. Crystals have been discovered at Northwood, Rindge, and Conway; allum, at Barrington, Orford, and Jaffray; vitriol, at Jaffray, Brentwood, and Rindge, generally found combined

combined in the same stone with sulphur. Free-stone fit for building is found in Orford; also a grey stone fit for mill-stones. Iron ore is found in many places; black lead in Jaffray, and some lead and copper ore has been seen; but iron is the only metal which has been wrought to any advantage.

NOIR, Cape, or *Black Cape*, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is about 7 leagues W. N. W. of Bonaventure.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a co. of Pennsylvania. There is iron ore in this country; also a salt spring.

NOUVELLE, La, commonly called East Nouvelle, lies on the northern side of Chaleur Bay. It is a small river, about 4 leagues from Port Daniel.

NOUVILLE, La Grande, or *West-Nouvelle*, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is above one league from Carleton, where is also a custom-house, and a respectable mercantile house.

NIPISGUIT, a small village of New-Brunswick, on the southern side of Chaleur Bay, inhabited by Roman Catholics; above 12 leagues W. of Caraquet Island; between which and Point Masanette, are the capes of Poiquichaw. At this village a number of coasting traders touch during the summer, where they purchase of the inhabitants cod-fish and salmon, as also feathers, peltry, and some furs.

O

OKFUSKIES, an Indian tribe in the western part of Georgia. The warrior Mico, called the White Lieutenant, has the sole influence over 1,000 gun-men.

ORCOS, a lake of Peru.

P

PABO, the Micmac name of a river, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, about 6 leagues from Grande Riviere, W. N. W. of Cape Despair.

PALATINE, (New-York.) A part of this town was erected into 2 new towns by the legislature, in 1797.

PECKWALKET, an ancient Indian village, now called Fryeburg, 60 miles from the sea.

PEPSIGUACHE, now called *New-Carlisle*, is about 3 leagues from Pasp-

biac, on the north side of Chaleur Bay.

PEPSIGUACH Point, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, now called *Paspibiac Point*, is about 3 leagues W. N. W. of East Nouvelle. It is a barren plain that is nearly a league in length. A very extensive fishery is carried on here, for such a small place.

PLYMOUTH, the principal town of Plymouth co. Massachusetts, and capital of the *Old Colony*, so called, is 42 miles south-east of Boston, and is about the size of Charlestown. Before the war, the inhabitants of this town employed 90 sail of vessels chiefly in the fishing business. But in the course of the war, they were mostly taken or destroyed by the enemy; their seamen captivated, and many of the inhabitants reduced to indigence. They have since, in a great measure, emerged from their distressed state. The harbour is spacious, but the water is not deep. This town is famous for being the first place settled by the ancestors of the New-Englanders, in 1620. N. lat. 41 48, W. long. 70 25. [For a later and more particular description, see next page.]

PLYMOUTH, a town of New-York, in Onondago co. lately laid out and named by E. Watson, Esq. a native of Plymouth, New-England. The town lies about 12 miles south-east of Geneva, on a beautiful declivity on the east side of Seneca Lake, and commands a charming and extensive view of the whole lake. The town plat is on the spot formerly called *Apple-Town*, and was the head-quarters of the Seneca Indians, who were conquered and dispersed by Gen. Sullivan, in his western expedition in 1779. The situation is healthful and pleasant, well watered by copious living springs; upwards of 20 houses were built here in 1796. The new State road intersects this town; and here is a ferry across the lake to another thriving town on the opposite side.

PONTE di Dio. See *Atoyaque*.

POQUE CHOUDIE, a low flat point between the gut of Chepagan and the village of Caraquet, on the southern side of Chaleur Bay. It is about 4 leagues distant from the gut, in a south-west direction. The island of Caraquet, at the same distance from the gut, lies in a west direction from the main. The village is about 3 leagues in extent; its plantations, &c. has a church, and a number of inhabitants, all Roman Catholics.

elies. The oyfter and cod fisheries are carried on here.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town in Massachusetts, shire town of the county of Plymouth, 42 miles S. from Boston; a port-town and port of entry; bounded northerly by Kingston, and a line extending across the harbour to the *Gurnet*; westerly by *Carver*; southerly by *Wareham* and *Sandwich*, and easterly by the sea. The township is extensive, containing more than 80 square miles. It is about 16 miles in length, and more than 5 miles in breadth. The number of inhabitants, by the census of 1791, was 2995. The *Town*, or principal settlement, which contains more than two-thirds of the inhabitants, is on the north-easterly part of the township, near a stream called the *Town Brook*, which flows from a large pond, bearing the name of *Billington Sea*. One main street crosses the stream, and is intersected by three cross streets, extending to the shore; another street runs westerly on the north side of the brook. The town is compactly built, and contains about 200 dwelling-houses, (the greater part of which are on the north side of the *Town Brook*) a handsome meeting-house, court-house, and gaol. There are two precincts; one includes the town, and the districts of *Hebbs' Hole*, and *Eel River*; the other is at *Monument Ponds*, a village lying about 7 miles S. from the town, beyond the high lands of *Monument*. The soil near the coast is generally good; the residue of the township is barren, and notwithstanding the antiquity of the settlement, is yet a forest. The wood is principally pine, though there are many tracts covered with oak.

The harbour is capacious, but shallow, and is formed by a long and narrow neck of land, called *Salt-house Beach*, extending southerly from Marshfield, and terminating at the *Gurnet Head*, and by a smaller beach within, running in an opposite direction, and connected with the main land near *Eel river*, about 3 miles from the town. There is a light-house on the *Gurnet*, and on *Salt-house Beach* is placed one of the huts erected and maintained by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, for the reception and relief of shipwrecked mariners. There is a breach in the inner beach, which exposes the shipping, even at the wharves, during an easterly storm.

The principal business of the town, is the *cod fishery*, in which are employed 2,000 tons of shipping, and about 300 men annually. There are a few coasting vessels belonging to the place, and 2 brigs; and 10 or 12 schooners, employed in foreign trade. Many of the fishing vessels make voyages to the Southern States, in the winter season. The exports, which, at the commencement of the present federal government, were very inconsiderable, not exceeding 8,000 or 9,000 dollars annually, are now respectable. In 1795, they exceeded 70,000 dollars, and in 1796, they amounted to near 130,000 dollars. Formerly the produce of the fishery was sold at Boston, or Salem; it is now almost wholly exported from the town, and considerable quantities of fish have lately been purchased at Boston, and exported from Plymouth. The proceeds of the foreign voyages, are generally conveyed to Boston for a market.

The losses and sufferings of the inhabitants of Plymouth, during the war for independence, were extreme. Their vessels were almost all captured or lost. The men who used to be employed in them, were dispersed in the sea and land service, in which many of them lost their lives: a great number of widows and orphans were left destitute; business languished; houses, stores, and wharves went to decay, and a general appearance of poverty and depression prevailed. A few years of peace and good government have reversed this melancholy state of things. A young, industrious, and enterprising race of seamen has succeeded to those who are gone: business has revived; the navigation and commerce of the place are more respectable than at any former period; the houses are in good repair, many new ones are erected, and a spirit of enterprize and improvement is apparent. An academy is contemplated: a valuable spinning-mill, and other works, are erected on the *Town Brook*. A stage, which goes twice a week to Boston, is well supported; and an aqueduct for bringing fresh water to the houses of the inhabitants is more than half completed. The township abounds with ponds and streams. More than 100 ponds appear on the map lately taken by a Committee of the town, and transmitted to the Secretary's office. *Billington Sea* is about 2 miles from the town,

town, and covers near 300 acres. From the stream flowing from this pond, the aqueduct will be supplied. *South Pond* is much larger. Further south is *Halfway Pond* and *Long Pond*. Near Sandwich line is the *Great Herring Pond*. To Billington Sea, Halfway Pond, and the Great Herring Pond, alewives resort in their season in great abundance. The *Great Herring Pond* has been contemplated as a reservoir for the projected canal across the isthmus between *Buzzard* and *Barnstable* Bays. Many of the ponds abound with white and red perch, pike, and other fresh water fish; and in the numerous brooks which run into the sea in different parts of the township, are found excellent trout. These ponds and streams are often the scenes of amusement for parties of both sexes, in the summer season.

At the village of Monument Ponds and Eel river, and in some other parts of the township, many of the inhabitants are farmers. In the *Town*, the gardens are numerous and well cultivated, and when aided by the aqueduct, will be productive equal to the wants of the inhabitants.

The situation of the town is pleasant and healthful. The easterly winds of the Spring, however, are distressing to persons of tender habits, and are uncomfortable even to the robust. The market is not regularly supplied. Fuel, fish, poultry, and wild fowl are plentiful and cheaper, perhaps, than in any other sea-port of the size. The people are sober, friendly, and industrious. It is the first settlement in New-England, and is peopled, principally, by the descendants of the ancient stock. But few foreigners are among them. The rock on which their forefathers first landed, was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to a square in the centre of the town. The sentimental traveller will not fail to view it; and if he is passing to Cape Cod, he will pause a moment at *Clampudding Pond*, about 7 miles from the town, where the people in ancient days, when travelling from the Cape to attend the courts of Plymouth, used to sit and regale themselves with the clams and pudding which they brought with them. A few miles farther south, on the same road, are the *sacrifice rocks*, which are covered with the dry limbs of trees and pine knots, heaped upon them by the Indians as they pass by, in observance of an an-

cient usage, the origin of which is uncertain.

The cheapness of living, the plenty of fuel, and the convenient mill-seats which are to be found in Plymouth, will probably render it, at some future period, a considerable manufacturing town. Domestic manufactures are now very general there. Fishery and foreign commerce at present engage almost all the active capital of the town; but the contingencies to which they are exposed may lead to some other sources of employment and profit.

In the three last quarters of 1796, the exports were as follows:

Second quarter,	56,243	dolls.
Third ditto,	36,634	
Fourth ditto,	36,006	

In the first quarter of the present year (1797) they amounted only to 11,466 dollars. This diminution has been produced by the apprehensions excited by the depredations of the French on the commerce of the United States.

PORT of Spain, the capital of the island of Trinidad, in the West-Indies, situated on the west side of the island.

R

RISTIGOUCHE River, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is 2 leagues from West-Nouvelle, and runs a west course in general. It is navigable for ships and brigs 7 leagues from its mouth, and abounds with salmon and wild fowl. Many salmon fisheries are carried on here to considerable advantage.

ROBERTSON, a new county of Tennessee.

S

SAVAGE's *Pest*, at the Rock Land. Sing, 10 miles below the Falls of Oconee river.

SEBASTIAN, *St.* See *Rio Janeiro*.

SHAMOKIN Creek runs westward into Susquehannah river, a mile south of Sunbury, in Pennsylvania.

SOMERS *Isles*. See *Bermuda*.

SPEAR Cape, on the east coast of Newfoundland Island, and the S. E. limit of St. John's Bay.

STOWE Creek, one of the seven townships into which Cumberland co. in New-Jersey, is divided.

T

TRACADUCHE now *Carleton*, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is about 5 leagues from the great river Casquipibiac in a S. W. direction, and is a place of considerable trade in cod-fish, &c. Between the township and the river Casquipibiac, is the small village of Maria.

W

WAGER's *Strait*, in N. America, is in about lat. 65 37 N. When Capt. Ellis was in this latitude, the tide ran at the rate of from 8 to 10 leagues an hour. He compares it to the sluice of a mill.

WEATHERFORD'S Place, *Charles*, an Indian house and plantation of that

name, on the eastern side of Alabama river, above M'Gillivray's sister's place, and a good way below the junction of Tallapoossee and Coosa rivers.

WHITE Ground, a place in the Creek country, 10 miles from Little Tallassee.

WOODSTOCK, a considerable and pleasant township of good land, in the N. E. corner of Connecticut, Windham co. divided into 3 parishes. This township, which is 7 miles square, was granted by the general court of Massachusetts, 7th Nov. 1683, and was settled by 39 families from Roxbury in 1688. This town remained under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts till about the year 1760, since which time it has been considered as belonging to Connecticut. It is 66 miles S. W. of Boston, 45 N. E. of Hartford, 22 S. W. of Worcester, 33 N. W. of Providence, and about the same distance N. of Norwich.

[By permission of the Author, the following useful Table and Observations are here annexed.]

TABLE of POST-OFFICES in the UNITED STATES with the DISTANCE from the Post-Office at PHILADELPHIA to every other Post-Office here mentioned.

	Miles.		Miles.
A BBEVILLE court-house, S. C.	782	Bedford, P.	204
Abbotstown, P.	103	Belfast, Me.	590
Abingdon, Va.	511	Bel Air, Md.	86
Accomac court-house, Va.	199	Benedict, Md.	191
Albany, N. Y.	265	Bennington, Vt.	302
Alexandria, Va.	156	Bermuda Hundred, Va.	302
Allen's Fresh, Md.	203	Berwick, Me.	432
Amboy, N. J.	74	Bethania, N. C.	538
Amherst, N. H.	384	Bethlehem, P.	58
Andover, Ms.	372	Beverly, Ms.	367
Annapolis, Md.	132	Biddeford, Me.	451
Anson court-house, N. C.	583	Blackhorse, Md.	101
Averyborough, N. C.	482	Bladenburg, Md.	140
Augusta, G.	763	Bluchill, Me.	623
		Booneton, N. J.	116
B ALTIMORE, Md.	102	Boston, Ms.	347
Bairdstown, K.	875	Bourbontown, K.	749
Barnstable, Ms.	423	Bowling Green, Va.	230
Bath, Me.	512	Brattleborough, Vt.	311
Bath, N. Y.	248	Brewers, Me.	745
Bath c. h. Va.	337	Bridgehampton, N. Y.	196
Beaufort, S. C.	836	Bridgetown East, N. J.	74
		Bridgetown	

	Miles.		Miles.
Bridgetown West, N. J.	57	Dagsborough, D.	127
Bristol, R. I.	306	Danbury, C.	171
Bristol, P.	20	Danville, K.	830
Brookfield, Ms.	278	Dedham, Ms.	321
Brookhaven, N. Y.	161	Dighton, Ms.	314
Brownsville, P.	341	Dover, N. H.	426
Brunswick, Me.	500	Dover, D.	76
Brunswick, (New) N. J.	60	Downington, P.	33
Burlington, Vt.	429	Duck Creek, D.	64
Butternuts, N. Y.	375	Duck Trap, Me.	578
Cabbin Point, Va.	329	Dumfries, Va.	182
Cabellburg, Va.	352	Duplin c. h. N. C.	566
Cambridge, S. C.	762	Durham, N. H.	426
Camden, Me.	571	Dresden, Me.	540
Camden, S. C.	643	Douty's Falls, Me.	439
Canaan, Me.	577		
Canaan, C.	257	East-Greenwich, R. I.	306
Cantwell's Bridge, D.	52	Easton, P.	76
Carlisle, P.	125	Easton, Md.	118
Carterville, Va.	323	Edenton, N. C.	440
Centreville, Md.	98	Edgartown, Ms.	446
Centre Harbour, N. H.	486	Edgefield c. h. S. C.	738
Catskill, N. Y.	233	Elberton, G.	859
Castine, Me.	610	Elizabeth-Town, N. J.	80
Chambersburg, P.	157	Elizabeth-Town, N. C.	547
Chandler's River, Me.	697	Elkton, Md.	49
Chapel Hill, N. C.	472	Ephrata, P.	74
Chapico, Md.	215	Exeter, N. H.	402
Charlestown, N. H.	341		
Charlestown, Md.	59	Fairfield, Me.	563
CHARLESTON, S. C.	763	Fairfield, C.	161
Charlotte c. h. Va.	379	Falmouth, Ms.	422
Charlotte c. h. N. C.	617	Falmouth, Va.	207
Charlottesville, Va.	303	Fayetteville, N. C.	507
Chatham c. h. N. C.	584	Fincaſtle, Va.	358
Chenango, N. Y.	375	Fishkill, N. Y.	165
Cheraw c. h. S. C.	591	Flemington, N. J.	53
Cherry Valley, N. Y.	336	FRANKFORT, K.	790
Chester, N. H.	396	Franklin c. h. G.	834
Chester, P.	15	Frederica, D.	88
Chester c. h. S. C.	736	Fredericksburg Va.	208
Chester-Town, Md.	81	Fredericktown, Md.	148
Christiana, D.	37	Freeport, Me.	493
Cincinnati, N. T.	779		
Claverack, N. Y.	231	Gallipolis, N. T.	559
Clermont, N. Y.	212	Geneva, N. Y.	457
Clowes, D.	108	Georgetown, C. R. Md.	65
Colechester, Va.	172	Georgetown, Ptk. Md.	148
Columbia, Me.	688	Georgetown, S. C.	681
Columbia, Va.	328	Georgetown, G.	873
Columbia, S. C.	678	Germanton, N. C.	528
Conajohary, N. Y.	318	Gettisbury, P.	119
Concord, N. H.	420	Gloucester, Ms.	384
Concord, Ms.	368	Gloucester c. h. Va.	321
Cooperstown, N. Y.	348	Goldson's, Va.	355
Coofawatchy, S. C.	833	Goochland c. h. Va.	308
Culpepper, Va.	253	Goldborough, Me.	657
Cumberland, Md.	227	Goshen, N. Y.	146
Cumberland c. h. Va.	330	Gray, Me.	489

Greene,

	Miles.		Miles.
Greene, Me.	514	KNOXVILLE, T.	652
Greenfield, Ms.	291		
Greenbrier c. h. Va.	410	Lancaster, Ms.	385
Greensborough, G.	841	Lancaster, P.	66
Greensburg, P.	272	Lancaster c. h. Va.	335
Greenville, T.	577	Lansingburg, N. Y.	274
Greenville, N. C.	445	Laurens c. h. S. C.	755
Greenville c. h. S. C.	781	Latons, Va.	245
Guilford, C.	201	Lebanon, P.	82
		Leeburg, Va.	173
Hackettstown, N. J.	130	Leeburg, N. C.	510
Hagerstown, Md.	149	Leominster, Ms.	390
Halifax, N. C.	384	Leonard-Town, Md.	227
Halifax c. h. Va.	414	Lewisburg, P.	132
Hallowell c. h. Me.	539	Lexington, Va.	322
Hallowell Hook, Me.	542	Lexington, K.	769
Hamburg, N. J.	121	Liberty, Va.	393
Hampton, Va.	371	Lincolnton, N. C.	652
Hancock, Md.	179	Litchfield, C.	207
Hanover, N. H.	377	Little German Flats, N. Y.	348
Hanover, Ms.	375	Londonderry, N. H.	403
Hanover, P.	106	Louisburg, N. C.	415
Hanover c. h. Va.	255	Louisville, K.	913
Hanover-Town, Va.	300	LOUISVILLE, G.	825
Harford, Md.	77	Lumberton, N. C.	539
Harpersfield, N. Y.	289	Lower Marlboro', Md.	162
Harrisburg, P.	107	Lynchburgh, Va.	381
Harris's, Va.	336	Lynn, Ms.	361
Harrodsburg, K.	820		
HARTFORD, C.	222	Machias, Me.	705
Haverhill, N. H.	412	Manchester, Vt.	324
Haverhill, Ms.	382	Marblehead, Ms.	372
Havre-de-Grace, Md.	65	MARIETTA, N. T.	456
Hertford, N. C.	458	Martinsburg, Va.	168
Hicks's Ford, Va.	356	Marlborough, N. H.	350
Hillsborough, N. C.	456	Martinsville, Va.	478
Hingham, Ms.	369	Martinville, N. C.	504
Hogtown, N. C.	419	Mecklenburg, Va.	395
Holmes's Hole, Ms.	438	Mendon, Ms.	295
Hornstown, Va.	174	Middlebury, Vt.	392
Hudson, N. Y.	227	Middletown, C.	208
Huntington, Md.	171	Middletown, D.	49
Huntville, N. C.	553	Middletown Point, N. J.	93
		Milford, C.	173
Indian-Town, N. C.	492	Milford, D.	95
Ipswich, Ms.	377	Millerstown, P.	134
Iredell c. h. N. C.	592	Monmouth, Me.	524
		Monmouth c. h. N. J.	64
Johnsontown, N. J.	98	Montgomery c. h. Md.	158
Johnston, N. Y.	307	Montgomery c. h. Va.	408
Jonesborough, T.	551	Montgomery c. h. N. C.	607
		Moore c. h. N. C.	547
Kanandaigua, N. Y.	473	Moorefields, Va.	267
Keene, N. H.	344	Morgantown, Va.	303
Killingworth, C.	210	Morganton, N. C.	661
Kinderhook, N. Y.	244	Morristown, N. J.	108
Kingston, (Efopus) N. Y.	192	Morrisville, P.	29
Kinlake, Va.	305	Mount Tizrah, N. C.	480
Kingston, N. C.	522	Musfreeborough, N. C.	422

Nantucket,

	Miles.		Miles.
Nantucket, Ms.	382	Petersburg, P.	113
Narraguagus, Me.	673	Petersburg, Va.	303
Nash c. h. N. C.	443	Petersburg, G.	836
Nashville, T.	1015	PHILADELPHIA, P.	—
Newark, N. J.	86	Pinkneyville, S. C.	716
New-Bedford, Ms.	322	Piscataway, Md.	178
Newbern, N. C.	501	Pittsburg, P.	303
Newbury, N. Y.	170	Pittsfield, Ms.	299
Newbury, Vt.	437	Pittsylvania c. h. Va.	448
New-Brunswick, N. J.	60	Pittston, Me.	547
Newbury c. h. S. C.	723	Pittston, N. J.	58
Newbury-Port, Ms.	389	Plumstead, P.	36
Newcastle, Me.	535	Plymouth, N. H.	445
Newcastle, D.	33	Plymouth, Ms.	393
New-Germantown, N. J.	73	Plymouth, N. C.	463
New-Gloucester, Me.	499	Pomfret, C.	264
New-Hartford, C.	242	PORTLAND, Me.	469
NEW-HAVEN, C.	183	Port-Royal, Va.	230
New-Kent c. h. Va.	308	PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	411
New-Lebanon, N. Y.	293	Portsmouth, Va.	390
New-London, C.	237	Port Tobacco, Md.	194
New-London, Va.	393	Pottsgrove, P.	37
New-Market, Va.	242	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	180
New-Milford, C.	187	Powhatan c. h. Va.	310
New-Milford, Me.	538	Prince Edward c. h. Va.	358
Newport, R. I.	292	Princess-Ann, Md.	178
Newport, D.	31	Princeton, N. J.	42
Newport Bridge, G.	959	Princeton, N. C.	419
Newtown, N. Y.	250	Prospect, Me.	602
NEW-YORK city, N. Y.	95	PROVIDENCE, R. I.	297
Nixonton, N. C.	468	Queen Ann's, Md.	141
Norfolk, Va.	389	Quincy, Ms.	360
Northampton, Ms.	270	RALEIGH, N. C.	448
Northampton c. h. Va.	239	Randolph c. h. N. C.	585
Norridgeworth, Me.	537	Reading, P.	54
Northumberland, P.	124	Redhook, N. Y.	206
Northumberland c. h. Va.	317	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	198
North-Yarmouth, Me.	483	Richland, N. C.	551
Norwalk, C.	149	RICHMOND, Va.	278
Norwich, C.	251	Richmond c. h. Va.	273
Nottingham, N. H.	437	Richmond c. h. N. C.	563
Nottingham, Md.	265	Ridgefield, C.	161
Old Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	364	Rockaway, N. J.	123
Old-Town, Md.	213	Rockford, N. C.	573
Onondagua, N. Y.	422	Rockingham c. h. Va.	262
Orangeburg, S. C.	721	Rockingham c. h. N. C.	536
Orange c. h. Va.	273	Rocky Mount, Va.	433
Orford, N. H.	395	Rome, N. Y.	376
Ouliot, N. Y.	325	RUTLAND, Vt.	359
Owega, N. Y.	284	Romney, Va.	242
Oxford Ac. N. Y.	395	Sagg-Harbour, N. Y.	202
Painted Post, N. Y.	230	St. Leonard's, Md.	186
Passamaquoddy, Me.	728	St. Mary's, G.	1054
Peckskill, N. Y.	145	St. Tammany's, Va.	389
Pendleton c. h. S. C.	801	Salem, Ms.	365
Penobscot, or Castine, Me.	606	Salem, N. J.	37
Peterborough, N. H.	366		

Salem,

	Miles.		Miles.
Salem, N. C.	531	Upper Marlborough, Md.	162
Salisbury, Md.	163	Urbanna, Va.	291
Salisbury, N. C.	567		
Sampson, c. h. N. C.	543	Vassalborough, Me.	551
Sandwich, Ms.	411	Vergennes, Vt.	407
Sanford, Me.	447	Vienna, Md.	150
Savannah, G.	925		
Sawyer's Ferry, N. C.	482	Waldoborough, Me.	545
Saybrook, C.	219	Wallingford, C.	195
Scotland Neck, N. C.	396	Walpole, N. H.	330
Schenectady, N. Y.	281	Wardbridge, N. Y.	156
Scipio, N. Y.	461	Warminster, Va.	332
Sharpsburg, Md.	181	Warren, Me.	557
Sheffield, Ms.	257	Warren, R. I.	302
Shepherdstown, Va.	178	Warren, Va.	326
Shippensburg, P.	146	Warrenton, N. C.	390
Shrewsbury, N. J.	79	Warwick, Md.	57
Smithfield, Va.	364	WASHINGTON city,	144
Smithfield, N. C.	473	Washington, P.	325
Smithtown, N. Y.	147	Washington, K.	709
Snowhill, Md.	158	Washington, N. C.	460
Somerfet, Ms.	311	Washington, G.	813
Southampton, c. h. Va.	399	Waterbury, Me.	456
Sparta, N. J.	127	Waynesborough, N. C.	498
Spartan c. h. S. C.	746	Waynesborough, G.	800
Springfield, Ms.	250	Wells, Me.	441
Springfield, K.	729	Westerly, R. I.	256
Stamford, C.	139	Westfield, Ms.	262
Statesburg, S. C.	663	West-Liberty, Va.	348
Staunton, Va.	287	Westminster, Vt.	329
Stevensburg, Va.	200	Westmoreland c. h. Va.	289
Stockbridge, Ms.	249	Weathersfield, C.	218
Stonington, C.	251	Wheeling, Va.	363
Strasburg, Va.	210	Whitestown, N. Y.	368
Stratford, C.	169	Wilkes, N. C.	611
Suffield, C.	232	Wilkesbarre, P.	118
Suffolk, Va.	386	Williamsborough, H. C.	407
Sullivan, Me.	645	Williamsburg, N. Y.	288
Sumner, S. C.		Williamsburg, Va.	338
Suffex c. h. N. J.	108	Williamsport, Md.	155
Sunbury, P.	122	Williamston, N. C.	444
Sunbury, G.	974	WILMINGTON, D.	28
Sweedborough, N. J.	20	Wilmington, N. C.	600
Sweet Springs, Va.	380	Winchendon, Ms.	370
		Winchester, Va.	192
Taneyton, Md.	121	Windham, C.	253
Tappahannock, Va.	263	Windfor, Vt.	255
Tarborough, N. C.	420	Windfor, N. C.	481
Taunton, Ms.	312	Winnborough, S. C.	708
Thomaston, Me.	564	Winflow, Me.	559
Todds, Va.	283	Winthrop, Me.	529
Tower Hill, R. I.	282	Winton, N. C.	434
Trenton, Me.	633	Wiscasset, Me.	525
TRENTON, N. J.	30	Woodbridge, N. J.	70
Trenton, N. C.	527	Woodbury, N. J.	9
Troy, N. Y.	271	Woodstock, Va.	222
		Woodstown, N. J.	26
Union-Town, P.	327	Worcester, Ms.	299
Union, N. Y.	240	Worthington, Ms.	289

Wythe c. h. Va.

Yarmouth, Ms.

Yonkers, N. Y.

York, Me.

York-Town, Va.

York, P.

Miles.

454

427

114

421

350

82

RATES of POSTAGE of Newspapers.

	Cts.
Each paper carried not over 100 miles	1
Over 100 miles	1½
But if carried to any post-office in the State in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is	1

MAGAZINES and PAMPHLETS are rated by the sheet.

	Cts.
Carried not over 50 miles, per sheet	1
Over 50 and not over 100 do.	1½
Any greater distance	2

EXPLANATION.

Me.	for Maine
N. H.	New-Hampshire
Vt.	Vermont
Ms.	Massachusetts
R. I.	Rhode-Island
C.	Connecticut
N. Y.	New-York
N. J.	New-Jersey
P.	Pennsylvania
N. T.	North-Western Territory
D.	Delaware
Md.	Maryland
Va.	Virginia
K.	Kentucky
N. C.	North-Carolina
T.	Tennessee
S. C.	South-Carolina
G.	Georgia
Ptk.	Potowmack
C. R.	Cross Roads
c. h.	Court-House

OBSERVATIONS.

When postages are charged too high, such as a single letter charged as double, an abatement of the postage will be made, if the letter or packet is opened in the presence of the Post-Master or his letter-carrier, but not otherwise.

Letters must be delivered at the offices of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, one hour before the time fixed for the departure of the mail, and at other offices half an hour, or they will lie until the next post.

Letter-carriers are employed at large post-towns, who deliver letters at the residence of individuals; they are entitled to two cents for each letter or packet which they deliver, in addition to the postage. Any person may, however, receive his letters at the post-office, on giving the post-master a written direction to that purpose.

Postages of letters or packets may be paid in advance at the office where the letter is entered to be conveyed by post, or they may be sent unpaid at the writer's choice. Postages must always be paid before delivering of the letter.

Post-masters are required to be very cautious in delivering letters, there being in some towns several persons of the same name; the directions should be particular in such cases.

The direction should always mention the State, and generally the county in which the place is situated; for there are places of the same name in several of the States, and in some States places of the same name in different counties.

As

RATES of POSTAGE for Single Letters.

	Miles.	Cts.
Any distance not exceeding 30	30	6
Over 30 and not exceeding 60	60	8
Over 60 do.	100	10
Over 100 do.	150	12½
Over 150 do.	200	15
Over 200 do.	250	17
Over 250 do.	350	20
Over 350 do.	450	22
Over 450		25

SHIP LETTERS received from private ships, are rated at 4 cents each, and if they are forwarded by post, with the addition of the ordinary rates of land postage.

Ship Letters passing in packet-boats or vessels provided by the United States, are rated as follows:

	Cts.
Single Letters at	8
Double at	16
Triple, or Packets, at	24
But at present there are no such public packet-boats.	

As in Pennsylvania there are three places called Hanover; one in York county where a post-office is kept, one in Dauphin, and the other in Luzerne county.

When a letter is destined to a place where no post-office is kept, the nearest post-office should be mentioned. If the place is not on a post-road, and it is wished that the post-master should forward the letter by private conveyance, that wish should be expressed on the letter, and the postage should be paid at the office where the letter is entered.

When letters are destined for Canada or Nova-Scotia, between which and the United States there is a regular communication by post, the postage must be paid in advance at the office where the letter is entered, so far as Burlington, Vermont, in one instance, and Brewers, Maine, in the other instance.

When letters are sent by post to be conveyed beyond sea, the postage must be paid as far as the post-office where the letters are intended to be shipped. The post-master there will forward such letters by the first conveyance.

The post-office does not insure money or any other thing sent by post; it is always conveyed at the risk of the person who sends or requires it to be sent.

No stage owner, or driver, or common carrier may carry letters on a post-road, excepting only such letters as may be for the owner of such conveyance and relating to the same, or to the person to whom any package or bundle in such conveyance is addressed.

When letters are delivered by a post-rider, he is entitled to two cents for each letter, in addition to the postage:

FREE LETTERS:

The following persons have a right to frank their own letters, and receive those directed to them free of postage: The President and Vice-President of the United States, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary at War, Post-Master General, Comptroller, Register and Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, Commissioner of the Revenue, Purveyor, Accountant of the War-Office, and Assistant Post-Master General; the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their actual attendance on Congress, and twenty days after the close of the session, when their letters do not exceed two ounces in weight, and the Deputy Post-Masters, when their letters do not exceed half an ounce in weight. No person may frank other letters than his own. If letters are inclosed to either of the description of officers above named for a person who has not the privilege of franking, he must return the letter to the post-office, marking upon the letter the place from whence it came, that the post-master may charge postage thereon.

The distances in the Table are taken chiefly from the information of Members of Congress, and of Post-Masters living on the routes; and is presumed that they are pretty generally accurate.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY, JUN.

Clerk in the General Post-Office, Philadelphia.

November 2, 1796.

Note. The distances are calculated by the post route on which the mails are usually carried:

STATEMENT of the CLAIMS upon the GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY.

A SUMMARY STATEMENT of the claims of the State of Georgia, and of the United States, to the GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY; and of the Arguments adduced by the Purchasers of a part of this Territory, to invalidate these claims; particularly to such parts as are covered by their purchases; collected and stated with impartiality from various authentic printed and manuscript documents.

[The following is referred to at the close of the article Georgia Western Territory; which see]

1. THE State of Georgia say, that "the unappropriated territory," usually considered as within the limits of the State of Georgia, or the tract of country now distinguished by the name of the *Georgia Western Territory*, is their property, and that they have "not only the right of pre-emption, but also of exercising all territorial rights." 1. Because, by the 2d and 9th articles of the confederation of 1781, the territory within the limits of each of the United States is confirmed and guaranteed to each of them respectively. 2. Because, the boundaries of Georgia, as established by the treaty of Paris, of 1783, and by the convention at Beaufort of 1787, include this territory; and the 6th article of the Federal Constitution, by the spirit and meaning of it, confirms these limits. And, 3dly, Because the United States, by accepting a cession from N. Carolina, of her Western Territory, did in fact acknowledge and recognize the right of Georgia to her Western Territory.* To this claim of Georgia the purchasers accede; upon this ground the sales were made to the respective companies in 1795, and on this ground the purchasers rested the validity of their claims.

But the State of Georgia now reclaims that part of her Western Territory sold according to the act of her legislature, of Jan. 7, 1795, alleging that the act authorizing the sale, is contrary to the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States; repugnant to the 16th and 17th sections of the first article of the constitution of Georgia, and was moreover obtained by means of "fraud, atrocious speculation, corruption, and collusion." Hence, by an act passed Feb. 13, 1796, the above act of Jan. 7, 1795, was "declared null and void, and the grants, rights, and claims, deduced from it, annulled, and rendered void and of no effect."†

In answer to the above stated claim of Georgia, it is contended by the purchasers, 1. That the repealing law of Georgia is merely void, and leaves the title of the purchasers where it found it. If corruption, they say, did exist in the legislature which made the sale, (which is however strenuously denied) it is very questionable whether it can ever be alleged, as a contract cannot be repealed, like other acts of legislation; and as the supreme power of a State, as such, cannot be accountable to any other constituted authority; for that implies a superior tribunal. By this, however, is not meant that the wrong done cannot be individually prosecuted for corruption, though the State may be bound by the sales. If the allegation were, say they, that the legislature were deceived by the purchasers, the grant, like that of an individual, unfairly obtained, would be void on proof of the fraud: but for a legislature to allege its own criminality and corruption, to avoid its own grant, is truly novel; and, in point of principle, there is no difference between the same and a preceding legislature. But if corruption of this kind can make void the grant, at least it ought to be proved; and that too in a court competent to weigh the evidence, and decide on the fact: in other words, it is a judiciary question, triable only in a judiciary court, and being a question of fact, must be tried by a jury. The legislature, therefore, having no authority in this case, this examination and decision can be considered no otherwise than as mere usurpation, and void. And perhaps in justice to the purchasers, it ought to be added, that the depo-

sitions

* Such are the grounds of claim alleged by Georgia to her Western Territory, in her Act of Jan. 7th, 1795. Other and stronger ground seems to have been taken by the purchasers and their agents, which will be seen in the sequel of this statement.

† Act of 20. Feb. 13, 1796.

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tions taken by the committee of the legislature, (though taken *ex parte*, and under a strong bias of party) do not contain much clear evidence of fraud.

It is also said by the purchasers that even if there had been fraud, and that fraud might be alleged to destroy the title of the original purchasers who were privy to it; yet that innocent persons having purchased, utterly unacquainted with the facts, and living in remote parts of the United States, their title could never be controverted;—that it was enough for them to know that a legislative act, granting the lands, had passed; and that they were ignorant of any fraudulent practices.

With regard to the allegation in the repealing act of Georgia, that the sales were against the constitution of the United States, and that of Georgia, it does not appear to have been treated as having any solid foundation; it has been called a naked assertion without any reasoning to support it. It has been said that every State in the Union, having unappropriated lands, has disposed of them through the medium of legislative acts, and their validity has never been questioned; though there is no peculiar difference in this respect between the constitution of Georgia and those of the other States. In short, it seems to be generally agreed among the informed part of the community, that, whether Georgia had cause of complaint on account of unfairness in the sales, or not, the repealing law must be considered as a “contravention of the first principles of natural justice and social policy,”* and void.

II. The claim of the United States deserves more particular attention. Various grounds have been taken to support this. It has been intimated, rather than asserted, in a Report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States,† that by the proclamation of the British King, of Oct. 7, 1763, all lands lying west of the heads of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, were taken from the colonies, and so remained until American Independence, and then became the property of the aggregate body politic of the United States, as they were not within the limits of any particular States.

This, it is said by the purchasers, is bold ground, and is opposed not only to all the measures and opinions in Britain and America, while we were colonies, but also to the whole course of arrangements since our independence. It proves too much to prove any thing. The argument destroys itself; for if this be true, all the lands ceded to the United States by Carolina, Virginia, and every other State ceding western lands, belonged to the United States without cession. Some of the best counties of Virginia now belong to them; the Connecticut Reserved Land, is theirs; the whole States of Kentucky and Tennessee are theirs: The consequences, say they, are too wild to suffer the principle to be admitted. Nor do the words of the proclamation warrant the construction. The Governors of the colonies are thereby only forbidden, “*for the present, and until the King's further pleasure should be known, to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents for those lands.*”‡—And the reason is given in the Proclamation, viz. That the several tribes of Indians living under the king's protection, “*should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of their hunting grounds.*” Instead of a permanent alteration of the boundaries of the colonies, a temporary prohibition to the Governors to grant those western lands, is alone to be found in the Proclamation; and the object, viz. peace with, and justice towards, the Indians, required no more. And another fact seems to put this matter past all doubt; the boundaries of the colonies, as expressed in the commissions of the several Governors, were uniformly the same after the proclamation as before.

Others, in support of the claim of the United States, have said, that the original charter of Georgia did not include the lands lying south of a line projected due west from the head of the most southern stream of the Alatomaha river;—that this stream is the Oakmulgee river, and that its most southern head is probably about lat. 33° 30' N. It is further said that no act of the British government ever enlarged the colony beyond its original chartered limits, except the Proclamation of 7th Oct. 1763; and that this annexes the lands between the Alatomaha and St. Mary, no further west than their heads;—therefore it is concluded that the whole western country claimed by Georgia, except so much thereof as lies north of a due west line from the head of the Oakmulgee, never was within the colony of Georgia.

To this it is answered, by the advocates for the title of Georgia, that the charter of Carolina, granted in 1662, extended that colony as far south as the 31st degree of N. lat. and as far west as the Western Ocean.—That after the division of Carolina into two colonies, S. Carolina had the same southern and western limits.—That the surrender of the charter by the proprietors of Carolina, only restored the *property* to the crown, but did

* See “The case of the Georgia sales on the 18th Sept. considered” by Mr. Harper. And Mr. Hamilton's opinion on this case, printed at the close of this pamphlet.

† See this printed report.

‡ See the proclamation.

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did not annihilate the colony, which is evident from a royal Governor being immediately appointed, who, by his commission, is made "Governor of our colony of S. Carolina," without any specific boundaries; which meant a tract of country bounded as under the proprietary government, or it meant nothing.—That on the 9th of June, 1732, the colony of Georgia was carved out of S. Carolina; but all lands belonging to S. Carolina, still continued to belong there, except that which was contained in the charter of Georgia; and of course the land lying south of the south line of Georgia, as far as the 31st degree of lat. still belonged to S. Carolina, which is evident from common sense, as well as from the fact that the Governor of S. Carolina made grants of land south of the colony of Georgia in 1763; which, though highly offensive to the board of trade, were at length admitted to be legitimate. It is further said, that the State of S. Carolina, in 1788, by solemn legislative act, ceded to Georgia all her right to the lands in question, by ratifying the articles of the Convention of Beaufort, agreed upon between the States of S. Carolina and Georgia; and that the lands became thereby unquestionably the property of Georgia.

Other answers have been made to this ground of claim by the United States; such as that the true intent and meaning of the Proclamation of 1763, was to annex the land in question to Georgia, and that this was considered as the fact by the British government; and if the communication from Mr. George Chalmers, the certifying officer of the board of trade, to the Attorney-General of the United States, is to be relied on as an authority, this is true. It has also been answered that the Ocmulgee is not the most southern stream of the Alsatamaha, but Phenalloway's Creek, which heads in lat. 31 north;* so that the whole of this land was strictly within the original chartered limits of Georgia.

Other advocates for the claim of the United States, have said, that at least this claim is good from the 31st degree of lat. as far north as a line projected due east from the confluence of the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers.

The foundation of this assertion is this. The board of trade, in 1764, represented to the king that it was expedient to extend West-Florida as far northward as the above-mentioned line, and advised that a proclamation might issue for that purpose. No such proclamation, however, was made; but several subsequent commissions to the Governors of West-Florida, bounded the colony of West-Florida northward by that line; and in this state the matter rested until the independence of the United States. Hence it is argued that this land, being a part of W. Florida in 1783, when the bounds of the United States were settled by treaty with Great-Britain, could not belong to Georgia; but being within no particular State, it became the property of the United States.

To this the purchasers have answered, That the proclamation of 7th of Oct. 1763, was a solemn public act, and established the southern boundary of W. Florida at the 31st deg. of lat. and that the commission of a Governor, being inferior in solemnity and publicity, could not abrogate it.—That the reason why no proclamation was made, probably was, that the supposed fact on which the expediency of the alteration was predicated, was not known to exist; and that in the commissions themselves are words leading to a belief that it was considered only as a temporary arrangement. The fact is, say they, that this matter was wholly founded on a gross misrepresentation of the Governor of Florida, who represented to the board of trade, and they to the King, that the 31st deg. of lat. was *south* of the town of Mobile. It is nearly certain that the British government did not consider this as a permanent alteration on the northern boundary of W. Florida; for no reason can be given why, in the peace of 1783, they should cede to the United States, without any equivalent, so great and valuable a part of W. Florida, which had never joined in the revolution; especially considering that on the same day on which our treaty with Britain bears date, she ceded W. Florida, without bounds, to Spain: thus on the same day ceding the same territory to two different nations, if it was then a part of W. Florida.

Other objections have been urged against the claim of the United States, which apply to all the grounds of claim above mentioned. It has been said by the purchasers and their agents, that the most solemn acts of the three nations who have been immediately interested in the question, have, for a long course of years, recognized the title of Georgia, viz. Britain, Spain, and the United States.

Britain, as has been mentioned, recognized this title, by the peace of 1783. The general principle on which the boundaries of the United States were then established, was,

* It appears by a manuscript map, in the office of the Secretary at War, taken under the authority of the United States, that Phenalloway's Creek forks at a small distance from its entrance into the Alsatamaha; and that each stream runs about *thirty miles* from its head to the fork, the head of the southern stream being about the most northerly part of the 31st degree of latitude.

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was, that the former thirteen colonies were to be acknowledged as independent States by Britain; and consequently the bounds of the colonies were to be the bounds of the States. It cannot be pretended that the land in question was within any other colony than that of Georgia or South-Carolina; and, as has been mentioned, South-Carolina has ceded all her right to Georgia by the convention of Beaufort, in 1787; and it is incredible that Britain should then consider the land as part of West-Florida; for then, without motive or reason, she gave to the United States the best part of a colony which had chosen to remain under her allegiance.

Spain has recognized the title of Georgia by the late treaty made between her and the United States; for if the land was, in 1783, a part of Florida, Spain had an equal right to it with the United States; Great-Britain having ceded it to both nations on the same day. But Spain has given up all claim to the United States without any equivalent. This was done on the explicit representation on the part of our government, first by Messrs. *Carmichael* and *Short*, and afterwards by Mr. *Pinckney*, under express instructions from the Supreme Executive of the United States, to claim the land as a part of Georgia; and these instructions were the result of an elaborate inquiry by Mr. *Jeffereson*, then Secretary of State, as appears by his report to the Executive on the subject. Indeed, Spain never claimed the land as a part of West-Florida, but set up a frivolous claim by conquest. And it has been added, that as the cession of this country from Spain by the late treaty, was obtained by a representation from the United States, that it was a part of Georgia, Spain is not in honour bound by this article of the treaty, if the fact was not so, if the land did indeed belong to her own province of West-Florida.

The Government of the United States, it is said, has for a long course of years acquiesced in, and by many public acts acknowledged the title of Georgia, so as to bar all claim, even if the title of the United States were otherwise valid. As a principle to govern in this case it is stated, that in courts of equity it has been established, "that the true owner of land shall be bound by a sale of a stranger who has no title, if the owner suffer the sale to go on by an innocent purchaser, without giving notice of his title when he has it in his power; and that the case is much stronger against the owner when he has given a colour of title to the seller, and thus helped to deceive the purchaser." As facts falling within this principle it has been stated, 1. That the government of the United States instructed their commissioners for making the peace of 1783, to claim this land as belonging to Georgia, and this appears by the journals of Congress, in the fullest manner. 2. That attempts were made by the United States to obtain a cession of this land from Georgia, and a consideration offered for it, without any intimation that the United States had a claim. 3. That the convention of Beaufort, by which the conflicting claims of S. Carolina and Georgia were amicably settled, was conducted under the auspices of the United States; the question having been submitted to a court appointed by Congress to try it, according to a provision in the former confederation of the United States. 4. That in 1789 the government of the United States stated to Spain, as the ground of the claim of the American government, that this territory belonged to Georgia by virtue of her charter and the proclamation of 1763. 5. That in the negotiation which preceded the late treaty between the United States and Spain, Messrs. *Carmichael* and *Short*, American commissioners, by express instructions from the Supreme Executive of the United States, asserted the same thing as the ground of the claim of the American government; and that even after the existing sales of this territory, and after the same had been officially communicated by the government of Georgia to the President of the United States, and by him laid before Congress, Mr. *Pinckney*, our late envoy to the court of Spain, who negotiated the late treaty expressly declared, in his official communication, that the claim of the United States was founded on the fact, that this country was a part of Georgia, and this too pursuant to express instructions from the American Executive.

These have been urged as public acts of the American government, giving strong colour of title to Georgia. Others of acquiescence in her title by the United States have been added. Such as the silence of the general government when, in 1783, Georgia passed a legislative act, declaring her title to this country, and taking measures to settle it. Also, when in 1785 Georgia erected part of this territory into a county by the name of *Bourbon*, and appointed magistrates there, and provided for the further settlement of it; and also, when, in 1789, Georgia passed an act for the sale of the now converted lands to certain companies, who after failed of complying with the terms of payment.

It has been said by the purchasers and their agents, That it would be indelicate, at least, for the government of the United States to hold such language as this: "It is true,

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true, we represented to Great-Britain that this land belonged to Georgia, and obtained a cession from her on this ground.—It is true, that we claimed it of Spain on the same ground for years together, and at last on that ground obtained a relinquishment of her claim; but we falsified, and they were cheated.—It is true, we claimed it in behalf of Georgia, and as a part of Georgia; but having obtained it, we will keep it ourselves.—It is true, we declared by many public and solemn acts that the title of Georgia was good, and thereby induced a great number of American citizens to purchase and risk all their property in the enterprise; but we will now assert our claim, and destroy them for being weak enough to believe us: and it is true, it has long been settled that the principles of justice forbid individuals from doing thus; but we are above the rules of justice.”

The foregoing is as clear and impartial a view of the conflicting claims to the *Georgia Western Territory*, as the author could collect from the various documents in his possession. These documents do not furnish an answer to the foregoing reasoning against the claim of the United States; nothing, except what has been alleged, having appeared on that side of the question.

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER for PLACING the MAPS.

MAP of NORTH-AMERICA to front the *Title*.

— of the NORTHERN STATES to front *New-England*.

— of the SOUTHERN STATES to front *Southern States*.

— of SOUTH-AMERICA to front *America*.

— of the WEST-INDIES to front *West-Indies*.

— of ISLANDS in the PACIFIC OCEAN to front *Tierra Austral, &c.*

— of GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY to front *Georgia Western Territory*.

¶ The Binder is requested to notice that Sigs. [M 1] to [A 1] precede Sig. M, and that Sig. [Z 1] is a quarter sheet.

E R R A T A.

The Reader is requested to correct the following errors, some of which escaped the notice of the Author, and others later information has enabled him to rectify. As the Work is not paged, the reader is referred to the *Article* under which the error is to be found.

A LMSBURY, for *five* read *four* miles. [This should be *Amesbury*, not *Almsbury*.]

BEHRING, for *Ishirikow* r. *Tshirikow*.

CAYENNE R. for *Paine* r. *Parina*.

CUBA, 4th line from bottom, after *noble island* add the *channels separating*.

GREENVILLE C. II. Virginia, for *Kick's* r. *Hick's Ford*.

HAMILTON, N. Y. for *Chenung* r. *Chenung*.

HUDSON's Bay, near the close, for *firs* r. *furs*.

ILHEOS, for *Segaro* r. *Seguro*.

ILLINOIS R. for *Prarias* r. *Piorias*.

LEBANON, Penn. r. *Quitapahilla*.

MARLBOROUGH, New, Mass. for 135 r. 144 miles from Bolton.

MASQUES, for *Casco* r. *Cusco*.

MINGO Town, for *petrel* r. *petral*.

MONDAY Bay, for *Beach* r. *Reach*.

MONGON Cape, for *part* r. *port*.

MONMOUTH, or *Freehold*, dele *Monmouth*, and place *Freehold* in its proper place.

MONTE CHRIST Cape, after the words *rises in*, add *form of an amphitheatre*.

MOSE, *Villa de Mese*, r. *Villa de Mese*.

NEWCASTLE, Maine, for *Damascotte* r. *Damariscotta*.

PIORIAS Port, for *Craus* r. *Croaus*.

PLYMOUTH, Mass. Two accounts of this town are inserted in the Appendix, dele the first.

PORT TOBACCO, for *Tresh* r. *Fresh*.

TOTTERY, for *Occasoto* r. *Ouasfeto*.

VERGENNES, after the word *laid*, add *out*.

The DISTANCES of the following TOWNS all in NEW-HAMPSHIRE, are taken from the journals of the Assembly about the year 1778, which is a more correct source of information than was, by mistake, used in the body of the work. The distances are here undoubtedly reckoned as the roads run; and for the number of miles here mentioned the Members of the Legislature from the respective towns received pay for travel. Many of the roads may have been since shortened, which may render this list inaccurate.

	Miles.		Miles.
B ARRINGTON	22 from Portsmouth	Keene	95 from Portsmouth
Bow	53	Kennington	20
Brentwood	19	Kingston	20
Candia	36	Landown	27
Canterbury	54	Litchfield	50
Charlestown	120	Londonderry	38
Chester	35	Loudon	40
Claremont	141	Lyndeborough	63
Concord	54	Marlow	102
Derryfield	49	Monson	52
Dover	14	New-Castle	8
Dublin	82	Newington	5
Dunbarton	53	Newmarket	17
Dunstable	54	Newtown	26
Durham	16	Nottingham	25
Epping	18	Nottingham, West	50
Epsom	36	Pelham	42
Exeter	15	Platow	30
Hampton Falls	14	Salem	42
Hampstead	30	Somersworth	19
Hawke	27	South-Hampton	25
Hinsdale	114	Stoddard	99
Hopkinton	64	Streatham	12





